

Not relevant



612 KEY LOCAL ISSUES AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE  
COMMUNITY CABINET MEETING IN PORT LINCOLN (Michael Rann) - NOTED

Not relevant



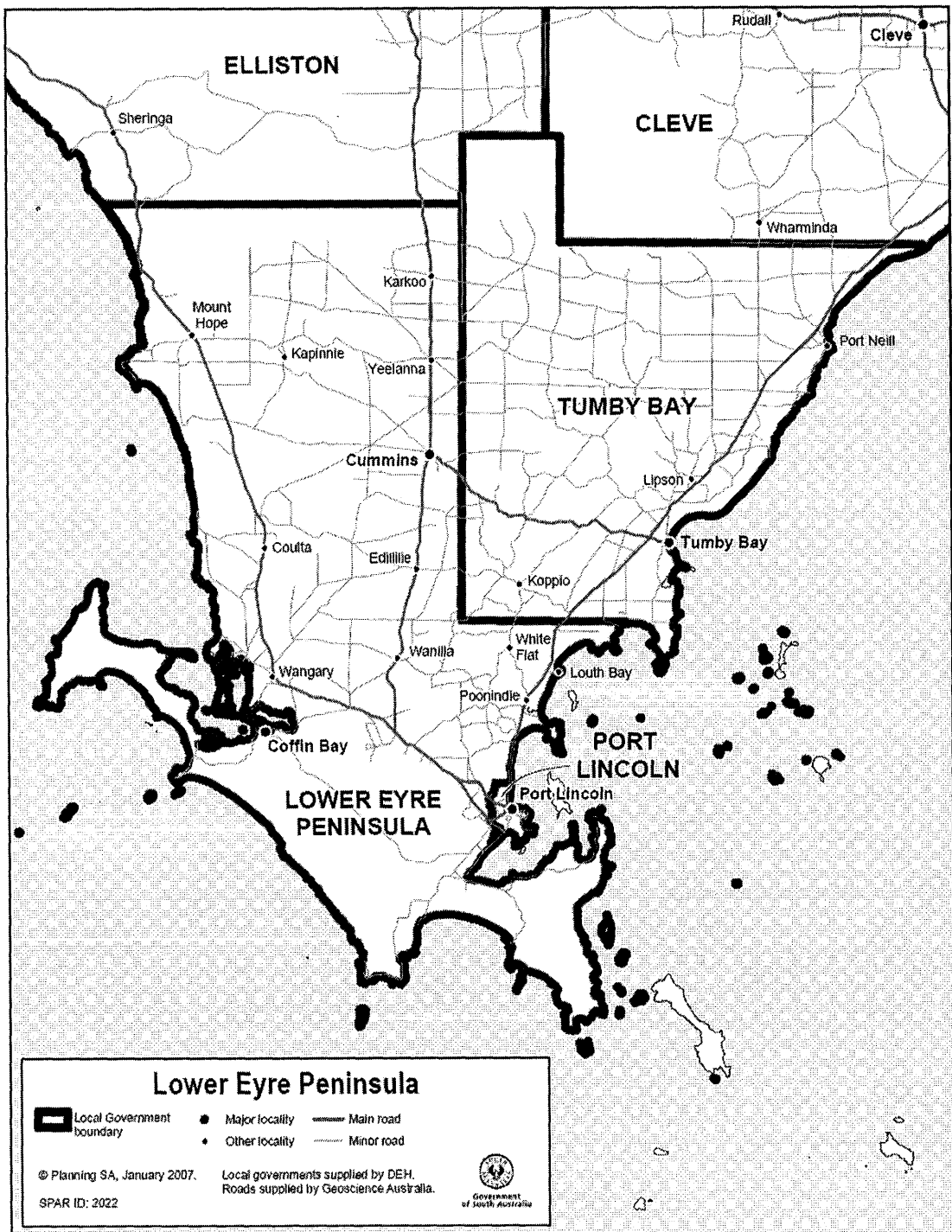
**TO: CABINET FOR NOTING**

**RE: KEY LOCAL ISSUES AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE  
COMMUNITY CABINET MEETING IN PORT LINCOLN**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This Cabinet note provides background information for the Community Cabinet meeting on **Monday and Tuesday, 12-13 February 2007** in Port Lincoln.
- 1.2 **Attachment 1** provides an overview highlighting some of the key issues facing the area, along with state government activities and policies designed to address these concerns. It was compiled by Cabinet Office from information provided by **Ministers** on matters within their portfolio.
- 1.3 **Attachment 2** contains details of capital works projects in the area.
- 1.4 **Attachment 3** contains detailed statistical profiles of the Port Lincoln area compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (**ABS**). It includes comparisons with regional South Australia and South Australia as a whole.
- 1.5 **Attachment 4** contains a profile of offences compiled by the **Office of Crime Statistics and Research**.
- 1.6 **Not all the information provided to Cabinet Office has been reproduced in this pink, which is intended to complement Ministers' portfolio-based information by providing an overview of the region from a whole-of-government perspective.**

## 2. OVERVIEW OF PORT LINCOLN AND LOWER EYRE PENINSULA REGION



## **General information**

- 2.1 This Community Cabinet is held on land that is traditionally owned by the Barnjarla (Bung-ga-la) and Nauo (Nay-o) people.  
If Ministers wish to acknowledge the traditional owners the following statement is suggested:  
'I begin this session with acknowledgment and recognition of the Traditional Owners on whose land we are meeting.'
- 2.2 The City of Port Lincoln supports a population of 14,399 persons, comprising 0.9% of the State's population or 3.5% of regional SA's population (June 2004 data).
- 2.2.1. The Lower Eyre District Council supports a population of 4295 persons, comprising 0.3% of SA's total population or 1.0% of regional SA's population.
- 2.2.2. The District Council of Tumby Bay supports a population of 2657 persons, comprising 0.2% of SA's total population or 0.6% of regional SA's population.

## **Labour market trends**

- 2.3 As at June 2004 the labour force participation rate for the City of Port Lincoln was 61.4%, which was approximately equal to the state average of 61.3% and slightly below regional SA's labour force participation rate (62.2%).
- 2.3.1. At the same time the labour force participation rate for the Lower Eyre District Council area was 65.1% (above the State average).
- 2.3.2. The participation rate for the District Council of Tumby Bay area was 59.4% (below both the state average and the regional average).
- 2.4 In the June quarter 2004 there were 544 unemployed persons in the City of Port Lincoln, with an estimated unemployment rate of 7.8% (above the State average of 6.4% and the regional SA average of 5.4% at that time).
- 2.4.1. For the same period there were 135 unemployed persons in the Lower Eyre District Council area (unemployment rate 6.3%).
- 2.4.2. There were 65 unemployed persons in the District Council of Tumby Bay area (unemployment rate 5.0%).

## **Industry Employment**

- 2.5 The largest employing industries within the City of Port Lincoln in 2001 were Retail Trade (17.6%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13.2%) and Health and Community Services (9.2%).
- 2.5.1. The largest employing industries within the Lower Eyre District Council area in 2001 were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (33.0%), Retail Trade (11.8%), and Health and Community Services (7.8%).
- 2.5.2. The largest employing industries within the District Council of Tumby Bay area were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (41.7%), Retail Trade (9.3%), and Health and Community Services (8.3%).

## **Income support**

- 2.6 As at June 2003, there were 1412 people receiving the age pension in the City of Port Lincoln, as well as 486 people receiving the disability support pension and 507 people receiving the Newstart allowance.
- 2.6.1. For the same period in the Lower Eyre District Council, there were 459 people receiving the age pension, as well as 148 people receiving the disability support pension and 137 people receiving the Newstart allowance.
- 2.6.2. In the Tumby Bay District Council area, there were 441 people receiving the age pension, as well as 91 people receiving the disability support pension and 67 people receiving the Newstart allowance.

## **Demographic and family type characteristics**

- 2.7 About 9.5% of residents in the City of Port Lincoln were born overseas. Nearly 47% (560 persons) of the area's immigrant population were born in non-English speaking countries.
- 2.7.1. In the Lower Eyre District Council area, around 6.7% of residents were born overseas. Nearly 33% (86 persons) of the area's immigrant population were born in non-English speaking countries.
- 2.7.2. In the District Council of Tumby Bay area, around 6.2% of residents were born overseas. Around 24% (36 persons) of the area's immigrant population were born in non-English speaking countries.

- 2.8 In 2001, 648 persons (5.1 per cent of the total population) in the City of Port Lincoln were of Indigenous origin.
- 2.8.1. For the same period, 62 persons (1.6% of the total population) in the Lower Eyre District Council area were of Indigenous origin.
- 2.8.2. In the District Council of Tumby Bay area, 22 persons (0.9% of the total population) were of Indigenous origin.
- 2.9 In 2001 the largest share of households within the City of Port Lincoln were family households (69.3%), followed by lone person households (27.2%).
- 2.9.1. Similarly in the Lower Eyre District Council, the largest share of households in 2001 were family households (76.2%), followed by lone person households (21.5%).
- 2.9.2. In the District Council of Tumby Bay area, the largest share of households were family households (71.0%), followed by lone person households (27.7%).

#### **Income levels**

- 2.10 The average individual annual taxable income in the City of Port Lincoln was \$39,938 for the year ending June 2003, which was above the State average of \$37,857 and the average for regional SA (\$36,498).
- 2.10.1. For the Lower Eyre Peninsula, the average individual annual taxable income was \$44,856 (above both the state and regional average.)
- 2.10.2. For the District Council of Tumby Bay area, the average individual annual taxable income was \$36,748 (slightly below the state average and on par with the regional SA average.)

#### **Schools and education**

- 2.11 The City of Port Lincoln has 6 public schools and 2186 students were enrolled in 2004. There is one private school and 719 students were enrolled in 2004.
- 2.11.1. The Lower Eyre District Council area has 4 public schools and 593 students were enrolled in 2004. There are no private schools.

- 2.11.2. The District Council of Tumby Bay area has 3 public schools and 325 students were enrolled in 2004. There are no private schools.

### Property values

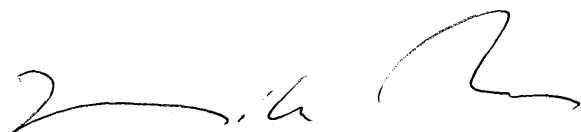
- 2.12 In 2004 the average value of residential property sales in the City of Port Lincoln was \$223,400 which was above the South Australian regional average of \$168,100.
- 2.12.1. In the Lower Eyre District Council area, the average value of residential property sales was \$238,100 which was well above the SA regional average.
- 2.12.2. For the District Council of Tumby Bay area, the average value of residential property sales was \$169,800 which was slightly above the SA regional average of \$168,100.
- 2.13 In 2001, 33.9% of residents in the City of Port Lincoln fully owned their homes while 24.4% of residents were purchasing their home. 34.5% of homes were rented.
- 2.13.1. For the same period in the Lower Eyre District Council area, 52.2% of residents fully owned their homes while 25.1% were purchasing their homes. 14.2% of homes were rented.
- 2.13.2. In the District Council of Tumby Bay area, 56.5% of residents owned their homes while 17.4% were purchasing their homes. 17.4% of homes were rented.

### Law and order

- 2.14 In 2005/06, there were 3461 offences recorded in the City of Port Lincoln, a slight increase on the 3383 offences recorded in 2004/05. This made up 5.6% of all offences in regional South Australia during 2005/06. In comparison, the City of Port Lincoln accounted for 3.5% of the estimated residential population in regional SA in 2005/06.
- 2.15 In the Lower Eyre District Council area there were 355 offences recorded in 2005/06, a substantial increase on the 264 offences recorded in 2004/05. These offences represented 0.6% of all offences in regional SA in 2005/06. The Lower Eyre District Council accounted for 1.0% of the estimated residential population in regional SA at that time.
- 2.16 There were 176 offences in the District Council of Tumby Bay in 2005/06. This was an increase of 47.9% from 119 offences recorded in 2004/05 and made up 0.3% of all offences in regional

SA during 2005/06. The District Council of Tumby Bay accounted for 0.7% of the estimated residential population of regional SA at that time.

- 2.17 The City of Port Lincoln recorded an offence rate of 237.7 per 1,000 population in 2005/06. This rate was 58.2% higher than the offence rate for regional SA (150.2).
- 2.18 The Lower Eyre District Council area recorded an offence rate of 82.0 per 1000 population in 2005/06. This rate was 45.4% lower than the offence rate for regional SA (150.2).
- 2.19 The District Council of Port Lincoln recorded an offence rate of 65.5 per 1000 population in 2005/06, which was 56.4% lower than the offence rate for regional SA.
- 2.20 The most common types of offences recorded in the City of Port Lincoln were offences against property (1426 offences or 41.2% of all recorded offences) followed by driving offences (1015 offences or 29.3%), and offences against good order (675 offences or 19.5%).
- 2.21 Similarly, the most common types of offences recorded in the Lower Eyre District Council were offences against property (183 offences or 51.5% of all recorded offences) followed by driving offences (79 offences or 22.3%), and offences against good order (58 offences or 16.3%).
- 2.22 Following the same trend, the most common types of offences recorded in the District Council of Tumby Bay were offences against property (88 offences or 50.0% of all recorded offences) followed by driving offences (64 offences or 36.4%).

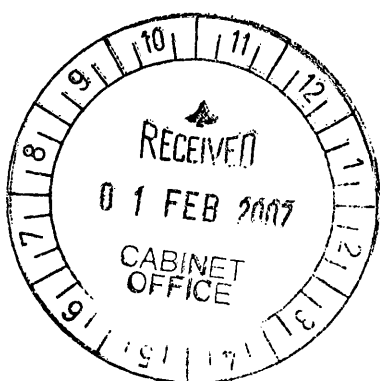
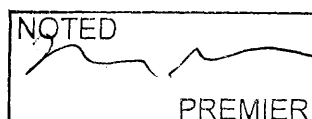


MIKE RANN  
Premier

31 / 1 / 07

***In Cabinet***

- 5 FEB 2007



<b>KEY LOCAL ISSUES</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.....	4
Enduring GM Status of the Eyre Peninsula.....	4
2006 Grain Harvest Summary .....	4
Marine Innovation SA (MISA) Port Lincoln Marine Science Centre .....	5
Primary Industries Funding Scheme Act – Eyre Peninsula (EP) Grower Rail Infrastructure Levy .....	6
Mud Cockle Fishery .....	7
Drought/ Exceptional Services.....	8
Drought and Livestock Issues.....	9
Crown Lands Management Bill – Issues for Aquaculture.....	10
Aquaculture General.....	11
Tuna Propagation .....	11
Abalone Ganglioneuritis.....	13
Coffin Bay Aquaculture Zone Policy Development.....	13
Aquaculture (Zones – Lower Eyre Peninsula) Policy 2007 .....	14
The Eyre Peninsula Regional Brand “The Seafood Frontier” .....	15
Vanilla Forest Property .....	15
Update on Interactions with Dolphins in Sardine Fishery.....	16
Port Lincoln Fire Recovery .....	17
Stamp Duty, Mortgages, Drought Relief.....	17
Eyre Peninsula Bushfires – Motor Accident Commission.....	18
Proposal for a Desalination Plant – Port Bonython.....	19
Desalination Plant - Penong .....	19
Regional 457 Visas.....	20
Competitiveness Council.....	20
Regional Open Space Enhancement Subsidy Program (ROSES).....	21
Bushfire Management Ministerial Plan Amendment Report.....	22
Eyre Peninsula Coastal Development Strategy.....	22
Places for People Funding for Coffin Bay Study.....	23
Port Lincoln – Places for People Funding Request For Foreshore Upgrade .....	23
Regional Development Assessment Panels.....	24
Financial Assistance Grants to City of Port Lincoln .....	25
Mineral Exploration Activity on Eyre Peninsula .....	26
Transmission Development on Eyre Peninsula (To Facilitate Business Development Opportunities).....	26
Wind Farm Development in the Eyre Peninsula .....	27
Native Title Claims.....	27
Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) .....	28
ILUA Negotiation Strategy .....	28
Courts Services .....	29
New Facilities.....	29
Family Violence Prevention Legal Services (FVPLS).....	30
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design .....	31
Emergency Services.....	32
SAFECOM .....	32
State Emergency Service (SES).....	32
Country Fire Service (CFS).....	32
Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) .....	33
Correctional Services .....	34

Port Lincoln Prison - Bush Fire Recovery Program.....	35
Road Safety.....	35
Black Spots And Safety Improvements.....	35
Lower Eyre Community Road Safety Group .....	35
Consumer Affairs.....	36
Unlicensed Builders .....	36
Visiting Service .....	36
Multicultural SA .....	36
Specific Ethnic Community Issues .....	37
Health .....	38
Broadband Opportunities For Clinical And Business Functions.....	38
Integrated Primary Care Facility .....	39
CYWHS (Child and Youth Health) Services .....	40
Every Chance for Every Child (Health) .....	40
Child and Family Health - Child Health Clinic .....	40
Public Dental Workforce in Port Lincoln.....	41
Lack of Rape and Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Services .....	41
Mental Health and Substance Abuse .....	42
Mental Health Services .....	42
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS).....	43
Fresh Eyre Tobacco Project at Port Lincoln .....	44
Eyre Peninsula Community Alliance Survey of Alcohol and Drug Issues on Eyre Peninsula May 2006 .....	44
Media Reports – Mayor’s Views re: Harm Minimisation Strategies.....	45
Good Sports.....	45
Education .....	46
Port Lincoln Central Business District Educational Facilities Congestion ..	46
Closure of Community Development and Employment Programs in Port Lincoln .....	47
Port Lincoln Children’s Centre .....	48
Tumby Bay Area School .....	48
Poonindie (School) Community Learning Centre .....	49
Further Education and Employment .....	49
Port Lincoln Marine Centre .....	49
Spencer Gulf Australian Technical College.....	49
Seafood Training Centre of Excellence.....	49
Port Lincoln Region Statistical Sub-Division (SSD) - Key Statistics .....	49
Indigenous population.....	50
Youth .....	51
Mature Age .....	51
Science and Information Economy .....	52
Digital Bridge Unit (DBU) .....	52
Broadband .....	52
"Broadband 4 Eyre" Project .....	52
Gambling .....	53
Youth.....	54
New SafeWork SA Office .....	55
Eyre Peninsula Active Community Field Officer (ACFO) Program .....	55
Eyre Peninsula Schools Network Regional Conference .....	56
SA Lotteries Agents.....	56

Appointment of Lottery Agencies in Port Lincoln .....	56
Competitor Activity .....	56
Service SA – Port Lincoln.....	57
Environment and Conservation .....	57
Draft Spencer Gulf Marine Plan .....	57
Marine Parks- Eyre Peninsula .....	58
Water Desalination/Secure Water Supplies (relates to Australian Government Water Fund funding).....	58
Drought .....	58
ZWSA Regional Implementation Program .....	59
Green Organics Stockpiles .....	59
SA Marine Product Industries .....	60
Volunteer Section in Port Lincoln .....	61
Tourism .....	62
SEA SA Ferry.....	62
Port Lincoln Airport – Possible Interstate Jet Services.....	62
Development of Port Lincoln Airport.....	63
Families and Communities .....	63
Emergency accommodation for children and young people .....	63
Impact of the drought.....	64
Housing .....	64
Port Lincoln Caravan Park Permanent Residents.....	64
Ravendale Development.....	64
Yarredi Domestic Violence Service.....	65
Shared Services Reform .....	66

## AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

### Enduring GM Status of the Eyre Peninsula

- An outcome of the Select Committee review of GMOs was a commitment to allow the EP community to determine its enduring Genetically Modified (GM) status.
- There is an expectation that the Government will at least facilitate, if not lead, the process.
- Consideration is being given to the nature and extent of government involvement.
- The emerging view along the grains value chain is that co-existence is manageable. According to Single Vision Grains Australia, 160 industry organisations have 'signed on' to Single Vision's GMOs pathway to market model, which will be launched mid-year.
- South Australia's 2006 RIRDC Rural Women of the Year, Heather Baldock, from Kimba, conducted a GM forum at 6 locations around rural SA to help attendees make informed decisions about proposals to remain GM free or to adopt GM technology. Three were held on the Eyre Peninsula. Feedback suggests that a majority of farmers want access to GMOs to help them remain competitive in global markets.
- A 2005 national survey by Biotechnology Australia to quantify public attitudes to GM foods found that acceptability remains approximately 50:50 for and against. The survey also found that, as a relative concern, GM food concerns are comparable to concerns about artificial preservatives.
- A consensus view on the issue of whether Eyre Peninsula should remain GM-free on an enduring basis status is unlikely, given the often ill-informed and exaggerated views of those passionately opposed to GMOs.

### 2006 Grain Harvest Summary

- Most of the Eyre Peninsula received April to October growing season rainfall that was either lowest on record or in the lowest 10% of all seasonal rainfall records (Decile 1 or less).
- Exceptional circumstances applications for Lower, Eastern and Western Eyre Peninsula covering the entire Eyre Peninsula region, have received "prime facie" EC declarations. An EC declaration announcement on the 3 EP regions from the Federal Government is pending (as at 15 January).
- The past 5 years have not been particularly profitable for Eyre Peninsula farmers, with the severe drought of 2002 followed by poor years in 2004 and, for some districts, 2005. The bushfire on Lower Eyre Peninsula in 2005 further exacerbated the financial difficulties of some farmers.
- Following a reasonable opening to the 2006 season, farmers sowed all intended crops.
- However, little rain fell across the district from August through the spring, causing significant decline in crop condition. At harvest, crops reaped well below average yields. Severe frosts, exacerbated by the extreme dry soil and atmospheric conditions during spring, caused further losses of grain production.

- Total (all crops) production was estimated (PIRSA Crop and Pasture Report, December 2006 report, released January 9 2007) to be 2.9 million tonnes, the lowest recorded crop production since 1982. Crop production on Eyre Peninsula (as percentage of 10 year average) was 44% for Western EP, 55% for Lower EP and 43% for Eastern EP.

**Marine Innovation SA (MISA) Port Lincoln Marine Science Centre**

South Australia's marine industry innovation initiatives are focussed through the Marine Innovation SA (MISA) partnership. MISA comprises the South Australian government's investment (\$14.7 over 4 years) through the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) in collaboration with Flinders University, Adelaide University, SA Museum, the state's marine based industries and the community of Port Lincoln and Eyre Peninsula.

MISA is providing enhanced research and development capability in the areas of Aquaculture, Value Adding and Product Quality, Ecosystem Services (Environment) and Biosecurity. It is also coordinating the development and delivery of education and training opportunities (ie higher and vocational/industry) supporting the marine based industries. MISA includes an active technology transfer program.

MISA has two infrastructure proposals: the expansion of the Lincoln Marine Science Centre at Port Lincoln and the provision of enhanced biosecurity facilities at the South Australian Aquatic Sciences Centre at West Beach.

These initiatives have been complemented with the announcement on 18 December 2006 of the successful application for a new Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Seafood. This CRC, due to commence activities July 2007, will deliver \$135 million of research, education/training and technology transfer to the Australian seafood industry over 7 years, with an expected benefit in increased industry value of \$2.4B and in excess of 2800 jobs. Port Lincoln being Australia's largest seafood producing port (by volume, value and species number) will be a major beneficiary of the activities of the CRC. This reflects South Australia's prominence and leadership in southern temperate marine research, development and industries.

The \$6.59 million Stage 1 of the LMSC component of Marine Innovation SA (MISA) will support the State's Seafood Plan 2005, which seeks to double the industry's value to \$2bn by 2015 and support the creation of an additional 3500 jobs across the State. It is predicted that the investment in MISA will ultimately deliver around \$700m in commercial benefits through increased efficiencies in the seafood industries and development of new industries.

The LMSC Stage 1 Redevelopment will support aquaculture, product quality and value-adding, and ecosystems.

The LMSC Stage 1 Redevelopment is viewed very positively by the regional community around Port Lincoln, enhancing the already strong linkages of that community to the aquaculture industry.

The LMSC Stage 1 Redevelopment will be physically located in Port Lincoln and as a result provide improved access by local residents to higher education in the marine sciences. In addition, the Eyre region will be a significant beneficiary given that aquaculture is strongly represented in the region and the LMSC is expected to grow economic activity in aquaculture.

The South Australian aquatic marine related industries, research and educational institutions have developed the MISA initiative with the goal of establishing South Australia as a centre of excellence for marine science, education and industry development.

MISA requires the development of specific infrastructure entailing the redevelopment of the Port Lincoln Marine Science Centre (LMSC) to establish it as a centre of international excellence for marine research and education as well as a major contributor to regional development.

In September 2006 Cabinet approved the LMSC Stage 1 Redevelopment \$6.59 million budget.

As part of the State Government's approvals process, the LMSC Stage 1 Redevelopment was examined and subsequently endorsed by the Parliamentary Public Works Committee in December 2006.

Registration of Interest for the construction of the facility was sought from qualified contractors in November 2006. The contractors that have been short-listed from that registration will be invited to tender at the end of January 2007.

Subject to Cabinet approving the recommended tender and contractor, construction is anticipated to start by June 2007.

#### **Primary Industries Funding Scheme Act – Eyre Peninsula (EP) Grower Rail Infrastructure Levy**

An Administered Fund was set-up in September 2006 to collect \$2m from Eyre Peninsula growers exporting from Pt Lincoln as a contribution to a wider upgrade of the EP grain logistics system. The EP growers Fund contributions will specifically apply to rail infrastructure.

The grower contribution is part of a wider up to \$43m project to upgrade the rail and road network on EP. Funding support has been secured from various levels of government and key industry stakeholders, including:

- \$15m from the Commonwealth Government towards upgrading the rail (providing its funds are matched),
- \$10m from the State Government for road (\$8m) and rail (\$2m) improvements,
- \$11m from the ASR (operator of the rail) for rail upgrades,
- \$3.5m from ABB Grain Ltd (since 2004) spent on rail out-loading facilities,
- \$2m from Local Government to upgrade strategic grain roads,
- \$2m proposed grower contribution towards rail upgrade.

Marketing agencies began collecting grower contributions as of the beginning of harvest in mid October 2006.

The levy is non-compulsory, with approximately 25 growers seeking a refund of their contributions to date. ABB Grain lists a total of 1736 growers on the Eyre Peninsula.

So far, two marketing agencies (AWB Ltd and Ridley Agriproducts) have provided some levy Funds to PIRSA. The Fund Regulations state that the marketing agencies have until the end of April 2007 to submit the Funds for the current (2006/07) harvest.

As soon as Funds are received from the marketing agencies, refunds will be processed, including any relevant interest for the period the monies have remained in the PIRSA Fund account.

The Primary Industries Funding Scheme Act (PIFSA) is being used to collect the grower contribution to the project. The PIFSA was gazetted in 1998 to assist the agriculture industry to raise funds for beneficial activities.

During the consultation period, the Eyre Regional Development Board (ERDB) demonstrated wide grower support for financially contributing to the project in order to maximise the funding support of \$15m from the Federal Government. The proposed EP Rail Infrastructure Fund is a short-term non-compulsory contribution aimed at all EP grain growers delivering grain through Pt Lincoln of \$0.50 per tonne towards rail infrastructure development on the EP. The Fund will run until \$2 million has been accumulated net of costs and refunds, which is anticipated to take 2-3 seasons (based on average seasons).

### **Mud Cackle Fishery**

The harvesting of mud cockles from Coffin Bay has increased significantly during the past 5 years as the human consumption market has expanded and the return to fishers has increased.

There have been several calls in the media from mud cackle fishers for a review of management arrangements.

Industry led a Working Group through 2006 that held two industry meetings to discuss and develop management options.

PIRSA is developing management arrangements in consultation with industry with implementation anticipated from 1 July 2007.

Mud cockles have historically been a low valued, minimally targeted species, primarily harvested for personal and commercial bait purposes. Over the last 10 years new markets have been developed aimed at human consumption. The development of the human consumption market has led to prices increasing from around \$2/kg to over \$16/kg.

It is not known what level of catch in the fishery is sustainable, but it is clear that the fishery cannot withstand ever-increasing catches. Given that only a small percentage of fishers entitled to take mud cockles are currently doing so, the activation of latent effort poses a large risk to the sustainability of the resource.

This dramatic increase in value has led to increases in fishing effort and record high levels of catch over the last 5 years. The recent increases in total catch can be attributed almost entirely to increased catches from Coffin Bay.

Current management arrangements rely on input controls and environmental and market driven factors to maintain the harvest at sustainable levels. However there is considerable concern that the current levels of effort are too high and that management intervention is necessary.

Concerns for the sustainability of mud cockles were first raised at the February 2006 Marine Scalefish Fishery Management Committee. It was reported that the Section Bank cocklers' had agreed to a voluntary reduction in their total catch.

An investment warning has been issued for new entrants.

#### **Drought/ Exceptional Services**

The Eyre Peninsula Drought Task Group, with the support of PIRSA personnel and a SA Government Grant to support the development of case studies, developed three Exceptional Circumstances (EC) applications for the Region, these being:

- Lower Eyre
- Central Eyre and
- Western Eyre

These applications were submitted to the Australian Government on 1 December 2006 and were granted 'prima facie' status on 12 December 2006. The region was inspected by the National Rural Advisory Council on 14 and 15 December 2006. An announcement by Minister McGauran regarding the success or otherwise was expected prior to Christmas, however this has yet to occur.

The Prime facie status allows all producers in these areas to apply to Centrelink for up to six months of interim income support from 12 December 2006. Agriculturally-dependent small business operators that derive 70 per cent of their income from agriculture in Exceptional Circumstances areas can also apply for up to six months of interim income support.

Once an area is declared EC, primary producers are able to apply for EC support provisions such as EC Interest Rate Subsidies in addition to the Income Support, both of which are subject to an application process and an assessment of eligibility.

Pending the announcement of the outcome, the Eyre Peninsula Drought Task

Group has mailed a information flyer to all farmers and small businesses in the region outlining what prima-facie means and what steps they can take to attract the benefits. In addition, with PIRSA, the Rural Financial Counselling Service SA and Centrelink, they have also planned a series of information sessions across the region to outline the provisions and processes associated with a full EC declaration.

The cases developed were for dryland farmers in these regions for the period 2002 to 2006, where evidence was provided to demonstrate:

- the residual effects of the 2002 drought;
- the dry year, frost periods and unseasonably hot and windy October day in 2004;
- the very late break of season in 2005 that had big impacts on livestock producers, coupled with low prices paid for grain in an otherwise above average yield year: and
- the lowest rainfall on record year of 2006

### **Drought and Livestock Issues**

There are a lot of farmers looking to increase their sheep numbers again. Unfortunately this will also create difficulties:

- there will be a severe lack of shearers and other workers
- there is a lack of knowledge about sheep management
- farmers will have to outlay more money to buy sheep
- bought sheep sometimes spread diseases and weed seeds
- fencing, water and plant has run down and will need to be upgraded
- farm machinery payments still have to be made
- if these producers don't have success with the sheep they buy, they will sell them at the first opportunity

All people working on EP should be aware of the difficult times and decisions farmers are facing.

Over recent years many people on Eyre Peninsula have moved to cropping too much of their farm. (This has been shown by recent studies by consultants working for the Eyre Peninsula Grain and Graze project - managed by the Minnipa Ag Centre). This move has impacted severely on farmers with last year's poor grain prices, this year's drought and the general increase in the cost of cropping.

Farmers are facing difficult times with difficult decisions to be made. Some will be very disillusioned after working very hard and investing heavily, to improve their cropping operation over recent years. Now to be heading the other way may be hard to cope with.

Due to the drought, more farmers on Eyre Peninsula are having to access water for livestock and domestic purposes, from SA Water supplies. PIRSA is working closely with SA Water to ensure water supplies for Eyre Peninsula over the coming months are adequate.

**Crown Lands Management Bill – Issues for Aquaculture**

In September 2006 the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) released a draft Crown Lands Management Bill 2006 for public consultation.

The Bill proposed a management scheme for terrestrial and marine Crown Land assets, including the vesting of all unalienated Crown Land with the Minister for Environment. While unalienated terrestrial land is currently vested with the Minister for Environment, subjacent (marine) land is vested with the Minister for Transport. One of the reasons put forward by DEH for transferring ownership of the seafloor to their Minister is to remove current confusion over the boundaries between the seafloor and adjoining coastal land.

The proposal to vest the sea floor with the Minister for Environment was met with opposition from the aquaculture industry whose concerns were largely around the number and complexity of Bills and Plans under consideration and their potential impact on the aquaculture industry (eg Crown Lands Management Bill, Marine Parks and Marine Protected Areas, Natural Resource Management Act and associated Plans).

In addition, it was industry's view that between NRM legislation which covers terrestrial, coastal and (potentially) marine lands, Coast Protection/proposed Coast and Marine legislation, the Native Vegetation Act and other pieces of legislation relating to planning and management activities (the Development Act, Mining Act, Aquaculture Act, etc) there would appear to be sufficient tools already in place for the management of Crown land.

Section 20 of the Aquaculture Act currently requires the Minister to obtain concurrence from the Minister responsible for the *Harbours and Navigation Act 1993* prior to the grant of an aquaculture lease. In relation to development occurring at sea, this arrangement works well due to the Minister for Transport's ownership of the seabed, and his responsibilities of overseeing the operation of harbours and navigational safety.

There were concerns by industry that changing the ownership – and therefore the concurrence – to the Minister responsible for conservation and environment may see the growth of aquaculture limited in South Australia if conservation (rather than ecologically sustainable development) was the Minister's primary objective.

It is understood the draft Bill was developed on the premise that each aquaculture lease would be registered under the Real Property Act, and therefore not considered "unalienated", however there was no explicit statement of this in the draft Bill or supporting material. While this was an option being considered some time ago, a review of the terms of aquaculture leases has led the Aquaculture Division to consider an alternative, more cost effective and flexible scheme to provide lease security that could be administered with minor amendments to the Aquaculture Act. Further discussion on this option will be contained in a forthcoming report on the operation of the Aquaculture Act.

DEH officers have now advised PIRSA officers that the provisions that were of greatest concern to the aquaculture industry have been removed from the draft Bill and that the seafloor will continue to be vested with the Minister for Transport.

### **Aquaculture General**

- It is expected by 2015 the South Australian aquaculture industry will contribute \$1bn in gross revenue, from farm gate sales of around \$650, million, towards meeting State Seafood Plan target of increasing the value of seafood (farmed and wild) by \$2bn.
- Total economic impact (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in South Australia, 2004/05 was \$518 million of which Eyre Peninsula contributed \$336.20 million with the production of tuna, oysters, abalone, finfish and mussels being main sectors.
- Direct employment from aquaculture at State level was estimated to be almost 1,900 fte in 2004/05 with almost 1,500 flow-on jobs, giving total employment of 3,366 fte.
- Over 75 per cent of these jobs were generated in regional South Australia.
- The aquaculture of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) is South Australia's most significant aquaculture industry, producing more than 9,000 tonnes (gilled and gutted weight) annually.
- It is important to note the increasing importance and strength of other aquaculture sectors. For example, during the period 1994/95 to 2004/05 the gross value of adult oyster and spat production increased at an average rate of 21 per cent per annum over this eleven-year period.
- With other aquaculture production, which includes finfish, the production volume and value of production increased significantly between 1994/95 and 2004/05, production by an average of 30 per cent per annum and gross value of production by 29 per cent per annum.  
Another sector showing enormous growth is abalone aquaculture. Between 1998/99 and 2004/05 production increased by 743% and value increased 521%.
- The mussel sector has increased production volume by an annual average of 50% from 84 tonnes in 1998/99 to 377 tonnes in 2004/05.
- The aquaculture industry continues to show strong growth, particularly in the Eyre Peninsula region.
- This growth will need to be supported by the development and review of zone policies.
- In the near future there will be the introduction of new and innovative farming systems, which will improve production efficiencies.
- A number of the industry sectors have been successful in identifying new export market opportunities in Europe and USA.

### **Tuna Propagation**

In recent years there has been interest by Commonwealth and State governments and some tuna farming companies in identifying opportunities to increase the value and volume of Australia's supply of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT). One approach considered was research into closing the life cycle of SBT and subsequent commercial scale propagation.

Research has been underway overseas for a number of years into the hatchery production of tuna. In July 2002 a Japanese laboratory announced that it had carried out full-cycle breeding of northern bluefin tuna (NBT). The laboratory stated that it had succeeded in producing NBT artificially raised from eggs.

Closing the life cycle of SBT or the propagation of NBT has the potential to enhance the availability of stock for aquaculture in South Australia while at the same time offsetting the economic impacts if further quota cuts were forthcoming.

There has been concern from the wild capture sector that if such a strategy was to be implemented any current investment in the tuna farming sector in South Australia could be jeopardised through the devaluing of current tuna quota and decreased market value.

The Board of the Aquaculture Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) Limited resolved that the CRC should concentrate on species most likely to offer material economic benefit to the Australian economy. These species were identified as SBT and salmon, and initially an SBT lifecycle project was proposed as a headline project. However, the tuna industry decided to withdraw their support for the SBT lifecycle project.

The Stehr Group however has consistently advocated that State and Commonwealth Governments should be supporting research into tuna propagation for the long-term future of the tuna farming industry in South Australia.

Clean Seas Aquaculture Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of the Stehr Group) were successful in receiving a \$4,148,502 Federal Government Grant for the company to develop a world-first Southern Bluefin Tuna Propagation Program. The Federal Government Commercial Ready Grant will allow Southern Bluefin Tuna to be conditioned for spawning with the growth of fingerlings from a purpose-built onshore facility at Arno Bay, on the west coast of South Australia.

The Stehr Group have become a leading company in developing controlled aquaculture spawning and growout of kingfish and mulloway through the company's subsidiary Cleanseas Aquaculture Hatchery and Growout facilities in Arno Bay. This facility has been developed at a cost of almost \$20 million.

In December 2006 approximately 13 mature SBT were airlifted from the companies sea cages to the hatchery facility at Arno Bay.

The next step is to control conditions of the broodstock to stimulate breeding and ultimately the rearing and growout of SBT juveniles in sea cages. The company is estimating tonnages close to the current wild caught tuna farming industry.

Once the propagation SBT is successful it will require access to sufficient deepwater areas for growout.

### **Abalone Ganglioneuritis**

Abalone ganglioneuritis was first noted on abalone farms in Victoria in December 2005 and has subsequently spread to wild populations. It has not been recorded in South Australia, however there are concerns from both the South Australian aquaculture industry and abalone fishers that the virus may spread naturally to South Australia or be unintentionally introduced through such processes as people bringing abalone guts from Victoria to South Australia to use as bait.

- An abalone health working group has been formed comprising government officers and representatives from the abalone fishing and aquaculture industry sectors.
- A surveillance program for wild and farmed abalone populations has been initiated.
- The disease is being listed as notifiable under the *Livestock Act 1997* and the *Fisheries Act 1982*. This increases the options available to control the disease should it manifest in South Australia.
- PIRSA Aquaculture is also developing a bulletin for all abalone aquaculture licence holders and will be conducting educational visits to licence holders across the state in an attempt to increase vigilance within the industry.
- An emergency management exercise is being planned. From the findings of this exercise a control policy will be developed
- Abalone ganglioneuritis is a serious viral disease of abalone that causes swelling and cell death in nervous tissue.
- The main effect of the infection is high mortality in both farmed and wild abalone. It is therefore of high concern for the South Australian abalone aquaculture and wild capture fisheries.

### **Coffin Bay Aquaculture Zone Policy Development**

A zone policy will be developed for the Coffin Bay area (under Part 4 of the *Aquaculture Act 2001*).

The Coffin Bay area was previously managed under the Coffin Bay Aquaculture Management Plan under the *Fisheries Act 1982*. With the creation and adoption of the *Aquaculture Act 2001* the Coffin Bay Aquaculture Management Plan is no longer valid.

This is very popular tourist area, recreational fishing area, and also supports some commercial fishing interests (mainly cockling and crabbing). It is also an area of marine park interest. All these issues will need to be dealt with through the consultation process.

A draft Policy and Policy Report will be tabled at the Aquaculture Advisory Committee (AAC) meeting on 26 March 2007 for their endorsement prior to the release of the documents for a 2 month public consultation period during

April and May. It is anticipated that a final Policy will be gazetted during August 2007.

Issues which have been highlighted during the initial consultation include the need to assess whether zones should be expanded so industry can move and spread out, no further filter feeding mollusc aquaculture to be allowed in the Bay and interest in the inclusion of "staging" or "holding" sites (a site close to shore where growers can leave oysters, either at the end of a working week or in bad weather).

There have also been ongoing enquiries regarding the potential for cockle farming within the Bay by some marine scalefish licence holders and other interested parties. There is a concern by FIRSA (Aquaculture and Fisheries) that these parties may be attempting to apply for an aquaculture licence in order to gain an advantage over other marine scalefish fishers. In discussions to date their proposals have not fallen within the definition of aquaculture as per the *Aquaculture Act 2001*. In addition to this the oyster growers in the area have concerns regarding what the impact of allowing additional filter-feeders within the Bay may be and are not supportive of the proposals.

#### **Aquaculture (Zones – Lower Eyre Peninsula) Policy 2007**

The Aquaculture Zone Policy for the Lower Eyre region is currently under review.

Aquaculture in the Lower Eyre region was previously managed under the Eyre Region – Lincoln Sub Region Zone Policy 2003. Due to the size and complexity of aquaculture activities undertaken within the region covered by the Policy, a two-staged approach has been taken with the review.

The first stage of the review undertook a major review of the Offshore Lincoln Aquaculture Zone. This zone is where the majority of Southern bluefin tuna farming has occurred in the Lower Eyre region to date.

As a result of the review and consultation process, the Lincoln offshore subtidal aquaculture zone has replaced the Offshore Lincoln Aquaculture Zone and all farming of prescribed wild caught tuna (tuna caught from the wild) has been consolidated into Lincoln offshore subtidal aquaculture zone. This zone allows a total of 10,500 tonnes of prescribed wild caught tuna at any one time, (or, if some other amount is determined by the Minister by notice in the Gazette, that other amount) and 1850 hectares of leased area.

This policy (called the Aquaculture (Zones—Lower Eyre Peninsula) Policy 2007) has been approved by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and was gazetted on Thursday, 18 January 2007.

The second stage of the review will focus on the Louth Bay and Boston Bay zones. It is proposed that the Louth Bay and Boston Bay zones will be replaced by 4 zones –

- Louth Bay intertidal and subtidal aquaculture zone
- Boston Bay subtidal aquaculture zone

- Proper Bay intertidal and subtidal aquaculture zone
- Bickers Island subtidal aquaculture zone.

Issues which have been highlighted through preliminary consultation include expansion of the exclusion zone to acknowledge areas of high recreational and amenity value, catering for tourism activities to include tuna in zones in which tuna are not a prescribed class (for the purposes of tuna viewing), permitting the farming of algae and redefining the prescribed class definitions to allow for a more flexible approach to zoning for the future needs of the aquaculture industry.

The policy and policy report for the second stage of the review will be presented to the Aquaculture Advisory Committee at their next meeting (March 2007) and it is envisaged that the policy and policy report will be released for 2 months public consultation in April 2007.

#### **The Eyre Peninsula Regional Brand “The Seafood Frontier”**

- “The Seafood Frontier” was launched by Minister McEwen in Port Lincoln on 19 September 2006.
- The Eyre Peninsula Regional Economic Development Board, the business community and the seafood industry have agreed to support the development.
- Food SA offered assistance in the process toward a regional brand for Eyre Peninsula.
- Initial funding from Food SA for retaining an expert in this field led to Eyre Peninsula Regional Development Board leveraging Commonwealth funds for a large scale project.
- This project included active participation by the Eyre Peninsula Regional Development Board CEO and the Food Industry Development Officer.
- The majority of local business groups participated which culminated in the brand launch in September 2006.
- With continued local support, economic benefits from tourism and promotion of local produce are likely to flow.
- The model is being taken up by other South Australian Regions.

#### **Wanilla Forest Property**

- PIRSA Forestry is providing site history information on Wanilla Forest and technical information on hardwood plantation species to a consultancy company named Forest Professionals.
- Forest Professionals are consulting to the Eyre Regional Development Board, Port Lincoln to provide advice on the proposed plantation hardwood project on firewood production for Wanilla Forest.
- Wanilla Forest is owned by the Aboriginal Lands Trust and leased to the Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council.
- Wanilla Forest Reserve was dedicated in 1887 by the Woods and Forests Department to trial hardwood plantation species.
- The Woods and Forests Department managed Wanilla Forest Reserve for post, strainer and firewood production.
- The land was transferred on March 20, 1991 to the Aboriginal Lands Trust.

- In January 2005, Wanilla Forest was burnt in the Eyre Peninsula bushfires.
- ForestrySA inspected the burnt forest in January 2005 with the Manager Land Management and Eyre Peninsula Vegetation Coordinator both from the SA Aboriginal Lands Trust. Initial advice on fire restoration and future management options was provided by ForestrySA at that time.

#### **Update on Interactions with Dolphins in Sardine Fishery**

- Each vessel in the Sardine (pilchard) Fishery is subject to approximately 10% ongoing observer coverage, where any interactions with threatened, endangered and protected species (TEPs) are recorded.
- Independent observers record the adherence by skippers and crew to an Industry Code of Practice, which is designed to mitigate and avoid interactions with TEPs, especially dolphins.
- The most recent dolphin mortalities as a result of interactions with purse seine fishing gear in the fishery occurred on 6 December 2006, where three dolphins were observed dead in the folds of the seine net whilst it was being retrieved at night.
- The skipper and crew of the vessel involved were found to be compliant with all procedures of the Code of Practice. However, it is possible that adverse weather conditions on the night, along with the high catch of sardine in the net, made it particularly difficult to observe any dolphins encircled by the net, despite several dolphins being successfully released from within the net prior to the net being retrieved.
- Given the circumstances surrounding these mortalities, PIRSA Fisheries and the South Australian Marine Scale Sardine Industry Association are currently exploring the potential for acoustic deterrents (or dolphin pingers) to be included in the Code of Practice to further improve its effectiveness in mitigating interactions with dolphins.
- During the development of the Industry Code of Practice, the fishery was temporarily closed during September 2005 as a result of 19 dolphin mortalities reported from an independent observer survey that was undertaken between 14 November 2004 and 9 June 2005.
- In partnership with PIRSA Fisheries and SARDI Aquatic Sciences, the Sardine Fishing Industry developed a Code of Practice, which includes strategies to successfully mitigate interactions with TEPs, particularly common dolphins.
- The Code of Practice provides details of procedures of these mitigating strategies that should be employed by fishers and crew should an interaction with a dolphin, or other TEPs (eg seals) occur.
- Individual licences were able to recommence fishing from October 2005 once their respective skippers and crew had demonstrated adequate training, familiarisation and adherence to the Code of Practice and had completed the required observer coverage during the first 5 fishing trips or 10 shots.
- An ongoing independent observer program is now in place across the fishery, with each vessel subject to approximately 10% observer coverage.
- In October 2006, SARDI Aquatic Sciences produced a report on the measurement and mitigation of interactions with dolphins in the Sardine Fishery. This report concluded that rates of encirclements and mortalities

of dolphins in the fishery had significantly reduced by 87% and 97%, respectively, since the implementation of the Code of Practice and recommencement of fishing.

- Based on these significant improvements, the success of the Code of Practice is believed to be attributable to both the suitability of the strategies and procedures and the level of Industry adherence to the Code of Practice.

## PORT LINCOLN FIRE RECOVERY

In total 140 shipping containers were provided by the State Government to residents to secure valuable items such as household effects and farm machinery where houses and farm buildings were destroyed. Approximately 90 shipping containers are currently on loan to residents in the area affected by the 2005 Port Lincoln fires, with 50 being returned.

Residents have been provided with the option of buying or returning containers as the original emergency need has been met. Some residents have requested and received extended terms for the loan of containers.

- Negotiations are underway for the extension of the lease of some containers from commercial suppliers.
- Not all residents have responded by advising of their ongoing need for the containers.

The containers have been leased by Contract Services, Department of Treasury and Finance as part of its role as the Logistics Functional Services under the *Emergency Management Act 2004*.

## STAMP DUTY, MORTGAGES, DROUGHT RELIEF

- On 25 October 2006, the Government announced a drought assistance package for South Australia's farming communities.
- One of the measures announced is the provision of \$1.3 million for *ex gratia* stamp duty relief for farmers who refinance their loans as a result of the drought.
- The mortgage stamp duty relief does not have any geographical limitations, and therefore is available for farmers within any area of the State.
- The stamp duty relief is available for farmers in their own right, and includes corporate entities, and/or family trust arrangements that may own the land/operate the farm.
- The mortgage stamp duty relief applies to:
  - an increase of an existing mortgage;
  - refinancing with another lender (to the extent the existing stamp duty exemption for refinancing does not apply); and
  - a new mortgage with the farmer's existing or different lender.
- The mortgage stamp duty relief is only available in relation to loans applied for between 25 October 2006, and 31 December 2007.

- In order to be considered for the relief an applicant must be engaged in the “business of primary production”:
- The “business of primary production” is the business of agriculture, pasturage, horticulture, viticulture, apiculture, poultry farming, dairy farming, forestry or any other business consisting of the cultivation of soils, the gathering of crops, the rearing of livestock, but excludes the propagation and harvesting of fish or other aquatic organisms.
- The business of primary production must be:
  - a significant commercial activity that is or will be profitable;
  - operated with repetition and regularity;
  - an activity organised and carried out in a systematic/business like manner;
  - a considerable size and scale;
  - not considered a hobby, recreation or sporting activity; and
  - registered for GST and have an **ABN**.
- The relief only applies to borrowings of additional working capital to fund normal operating costs of the farm enterprise as a consequence of the drought, and does not include additional borrowings for capital items such as further land, property improvements, vehicles, plant and equipment acquisitions or investments including farm management deposits.
- The Commissioner of State Taxation will be satisfied of this in the first instance with a declaration from the applicant to the relevant Financial Institution/lender stating that the purpose of the loan is as a consequence of the drought and relates to additional working capital. The Financial Institution/lender providing the finance will also need to support the application for relief.
- There is no limit on the total amount of relief that can be provided to an individual farmer. Farmers can apply for the stamp duty relief on more than one occasion if they find that they need to refinance their loans again, as a consequence of the drought, within the timeframes above.

## EYRE PENINSULA BUSHFIRES – MOTOR ACCIDENT COMMISSION

The Eyre Peninsula Bushfires are alleged to have been started by a spark from a Motor Accident Commission (MAC)-insured vehicle. The Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Fund may therefore be liable for personal injuries resulting from the fires.

CTP insurance is a social (liability) insurance scheme funded by all South Australian motorists. Insurance premiums are paid with motor vehicle registration fees. CTP insurance provides compensation to victims injured in road crashes, where the owner or driver of a South Australian registered vehicle is at fault. Passenger liability is also covered by the scheme.

- The Eyre Peninsula Bushfires of January 2005 claimed nine lives.
- MAC’s interest is that it has been alleged that the fire started due to a spark from a MAC-insured motor vehicle igniting dry grass.
- The inquest into the cause of death of the nine victims commenced in November 2005 and took expert evidence in 2006 on the likelihood of the vehicle’s exhaust system having been the cause of the fire.

- The inquest is likely to conclude in February 2007. The Coroner will hand down his findings probably six months after the hearing concludes.
- The Coroner is charged with determining the cause of death. His findings will not determine the liability of the CTP scheme, but could prove to be strong evidence in any subsequent case. In other words, the findings will impact on any proceedings into who is found to be legally liable.
- A number of victims were involved in separate motor vehicle crashes in the fire zone and a number of claims have arisen from these tragic circumstances. The CTP Claims Manager, Allianz, is handling such claims in the normal manner.

### PROPOSAL FOR A DESALINATION PLANT – PORT BONYTHON

The Government is investigating the option of supplying water to the Eyre Peninsula from a proposed desalination plant at Port Bonython that BHP Billiton (BHPB) may require for its Olympic Dam expansion.

- South Australia has applied for funding under the Australian Government Water Fund for expanding the capacity of the proposed desalination plant beyond BHPB's requirements. Commonwealth and State Government funds (possibly at more than \$100m each in matching funds) may be necessary.
- There are many uncertainties associated with the proposed desalination plant.
- The project is in the pre-feasibility phase and cost estimates will change as further due diligence and assessment is completed.
- The South Australian Government's participation in the project, subject to adequate Commonwealth funding, would also be subject to approval by Cabinet and to all necessary environmental and planning approvals being obtained.
- Should the project proceed, there may be consequences for water pricing, although at this early stage it is not possible to be specific.
- An early estimate is that up to 22GL pa of water pumped from the River Murray could be replaced with desalinated water.
- SA Water's estimate of the water demand in the Upper Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula is 30 ML/day.
- A possible completion date is 2012.

### DESALINATION PLANT - PENONG

Mrs Liz Penfold MP, Member for Flinders, has proposed that a solar powered desalination plant be established at Penong (west coast of Eyre Peninsula). It is understood that SA Water is looking into options for a desalination plant in this region, using funding from the National Water Initiative.

Ausker Energies have previously requested that the Government provide capital funding towards a combined wind/desalination plant in the area, which was referred onto the Regional Development Infrastructure Fund.

### **REGIONAL 457 VISAS**

The Stehr Group of companies have previously made public comment regarding skill shortages in the aquaculture industry, and the need to cut red tape to enable the entry of skilled migrants under the **457** visa program. The company intends to bring in multiple numbers of Fishing Hands from Indonesia.

The Federal Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs is responsible for approving this class of visa. To obtain initial State certification of the employer nominations, Immigration SA requested further information from the Migration Agent, including evidence of labour market testing, support from the RDB and FIRSA and evidence that the appropriate salary was being paid.

This information has not been provided, and on this basis, the Migration Agent was advised that the nominations did not meet the requirements for State certification.

The influx of overseas workers to a regional area would have significant impacts on the region, including the need for additional accommodation, health and education facilities (potentially including English language tuition). Both PIRSA and the RDB believe it would be worthwhile investigating if other options exist for the up-skilling of Australians to fill the positions, and promotion of the jobs to migrants already located in Australia with full work rights.

Further work needs to be undertaken in stakeholder consultation and assessment of the community impact prior to supporting the request for additional skilled migrants in the area.

### **COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL**

The Competitiveness Council is consulting with industry through a series of industry reviews, with the goal of identifying practical initiatives for red tape reduction. Reviews of the cafés and restaurants industry and the motor vehicle retailing and services sector have raised a number of issues related to local government, such as planning approval processes and the frequency and purpose of environmental and health inspections.

It is expected that the review of the fisheries and aquaculture industry will commence in late February 2007. As this industry is very important to Port Lincoln it will be pertinent to involve the local councils and invite them to present on initiatives they are taking to reduce red tape for local business, including fishing and aquaculture businesses.

## REGIONAL OPEN SPACE ENHANCEMENT SUBSIDY PROGRAM (ROSES)

The Minister for Urban Development and Planning has previously provided assistance to the City of Port Lincoln, District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula and the District Council of Tumby Bay for the development of a number of key open space projects. No funding applications have been received from District Council of Cleve over the last five years.

The funding contributions from the ROSES program for the last five years are shown in the table below. 'Amount' refers to the amount of funding approved.

### City of Port Lincoln - Grants Approved since 2001

Year	Project Description	Amount
2001/02	Pt Lincoln Foreshore Redevelopment Concept Plan	\$28,000
2003/04	Pt Lincoln Foreshore Redevelopment Stage 2	\$142,000
2004/05	Pt Lincoln Foreshore Redevelopment Stage 3	\$66,022
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$236,022</b>

### Grant Applications Refused since 2001

2001/02 – Port Lincoln Foreshore Redevelopment

### District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula - Grants Approved since 2001

Year	Project Description	Amount
2001/02	George Dorward Memorial Reserve Purchase	\$15,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>

### Grant Applications Refused since 2001

Nil

### District Council of Tumby Bay - Grants Approved since 2001

Year	Project Description	Amount
2005/06	Tumby Bay Foreshore Concept Plan	\$6,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>

### Grant Applications Refused since 2001

2002/03 – Purchase of the 'Moody Tanks' site

2004/05 – Tumby Bay Foreshore Redevelopment

The City of Port Lincoln has recently approached Planning SA indicating their intention to apply for ROSES funding to continue the redevelopment of the foreshore; extending the already completed foreshore redevelopment up to the new Port Lincoln Hotel. Council will also seek funding through the Places for People grant program for this project. Council is currently preparing their request and have yet to formally submit an application.

A contribution from the Planning and Development Fund was made to assist in the development of a Recreation, Sport and Open Space Strategy for the Eyre Peninsula Region. This strategy was completed in May 2002.

## BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT MINISTERIAL PLAN AMENDMENT REPORT

The Bushfire Management (Part 1) Ministerial PAR (South East, Kangaroo Island, Yorke Peninsula & Eyre Peninsula) is the first of a series of three PARs to review existing Bushfire Prone Areas and extend the number of these areas to other, previously unmapped, parts of the State.

The PAR was commenced in response to initiatives identified at the Premier's Bushfire Summit held in May 2003 which recognised the need to:

*“review the bushfire policy framework and development plans (including land use and infrastructure) to update development controls in designated Bushfire Prone Areas and to consider extending the number of Bushfire Prone Areas.”*

*“grant powers of 'direction' on development proposals in designated CFS referral areas to the CFS to ensure development is appropriate for the bushfire risk of the area.”*

The PAR was approved in November 2006 following two months of public consultation and three public hearings.

The PAR introduces policy to minimise the risk of damage to property in bushfire prone areas and provide a safer environment for the community.

The associated Bushfire Protection Area maps identify High, Medium and General Bushfire Risk areas. These areas reflect the modelled level of fire intensity for each area and the subsequent results of the “ground truthing” exercise undertaken with affected Councils.

Detailed planning policy has been introduced for the agricultural lands that had been affected by the Eyre Peninsula fires. New habitable buildings in all Bushfire Risk Areas will be assessed against a set of performance criteria including:

- having a dedicated water supply of at least 5000 litres for fire fighting
- ensuring that gaps between the dwelling floor and the ground are enclosed to prevent burning debris from entering
- be set back 20 metres from hazardous vegetation
- be located and designed to minimise risk from bushfires
- have access roads and tracks that are appropriately designed.

## EYRE PENINSULA COASTAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Eyre Peninsula Coastal Development Strategy has been adopted by the Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association.

Developed by the Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association (EPLGA) in association with Planning SA, the Strategy provides a vision for the future development of the Eyre Peninsula coast. It helps define different coastal zones, and will guide what can and can't occur in each of them.

The Strategy is designed to ensure coastal development (including industry, housing, commercial and tourist development) is undertaken in a planned and coordinated way that balances environmental protection, economic growth and community wishes.

Implementation of the Strategy will be through changes to local area Development Plans and other planning initiatives. The participating councils have already agreed to prepare a series of Development Plan Amendments to introduce new coastal policies and zoning into their Development Plans in line with the final Strategy.

Statements of Intent for the District Council of Ceduna and the City of Whyalla to commence the PAR process have been approved.

Now that the Strategy has been completed, it could be used as a template for other regional areas.

### **PLACES FOR PEOPLE FUNDING FOR COFFIN BAY STUDY**

Lower Eyre Peninsula council received Planning SA funding under the Places for People grants program, for a town centre design development project at Coffin Bay.

The grant of \$19,000 was awarded in April 2005, and is to focus on developing a plan of action for the upgrade of the public realm amenity to the urban foreshore.

The project was substantially delayed (12 month) pending the outcome (and obtaining legal advice), regarding the lodgement of a native title claim that was lodged over part of the area covered by this project.

Design development work is progressing, with the Council anticipating starting the construction phase in the next financial year (07/08).

### **PORT LINCOLN – PLACES FOR PEOPLE FUNDING REQUEST FOR FORESHORE UPGRADE**

Port Lincoln Council has approached Planning SA under the Places for People and ROSES grant programs, seeking funding for an upgrade to the urban foreshore.

The imminent completion of the new Port Lincoln Hotel is directing the Council's attention to upgrading the public realm amenity to the water's edge.

The project would see the linking of the new hotel to the already completed section of the upgraded foreshore.

The Council is formulating their request, and have yet to formally submit their application.

The application will most likely be directed at both grants programs under the P&D fund, namely Places for People and ROSES, as the project has two distinct areas to address. ROSES grant could apply to the boardwalk works whilst Places for People grant could be for landscaping works south of the boardwalk and include the areas under the Fig tree, associated hard landscaping, road works to Tasman Terrace and Light Street and associated street furniture.

The application is likely to comprise 36% Council Funding and 64% grant funding. There is no contribution from private businesses, (other than the design work for the project which has been undertaken by the Port Lincoln Hotel developer).

The estimated cost of the project is in the order of \$1.4 million possibly spread over two years. The total amount sought from the P&D fund would be in the order of \$650,000.

The South Australian Tourism Commission has also been approached for funding, amounting to some \$300,000.

Council has received previous funding under Places for People (P4P) and ROSES.

- P4P funding of \$32,500 in March 2004 for an urban design framework for the commercial centre, based on Blight Street and surrounds.
- ROSES funding of \$ 230,000 for design and capital works for the upgrade of a section of the foreshore, adjacent Tasman Terrace (East)

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT PANELS

Councils throughout the State are currently establishing their Council Development Assessment Panels (CDAPs) or holding discussions to establish Regional Development Assessment Panels (RDAPs).

The Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association is undertaking investigations with its member councils to consider the option of establishing an Eyre Peninsula RDAP.

Representatives of Planning SA and the LGA attended a meeting of council staff in Port Lincoln on 10 November 2006 to discuss the opportunities provided by a RDAP and the possibility of funds being available to assist in the formation of such a body.

The Minister for Urban Development and Planning has provided a six month exemption (26 February to 26 August 2007) to the following councils in order to encourage discussions on the formation of a RDAP. The exempted councils are:

- Cleve
- Kimba
- LeHunte

It may well be that other councils in the region request a six month exemption before the 26 February deadline. If such a request is received an exemption would be recommended.

A number of councils in the Eyre Peninsula region have established CDAPs:

- Port Lincoln Council has a five member panel
- Tumby Bay Council has been granted approval to establish a five member CDAP
- Whyalla Council has been granted approval to establish a five member CDAP

Although councils have established a CDAP they can still be members of a RDAP, particularly for development outside of urban areas or for dealing with some matters currently considered by the Development Assessment Commission (DAC).

Planning SA staff have indicated that they would be pleased to assist the Eyre Peninsula LGA in further discussions on the RDAP opportunities for the Eyre Peninsula.

The amendments to the Development Act 1993 require that councils establish a CDAP (with independent and elected members) by 26 February 2007 unless the Minister provides an exemption.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS TO CITY OF PORT LINCOLN**

The City of Port Lincoln continues to express concern over the level of Financial Assistance Grants received in comparison with other councils, in particular the City of Whyalla.

Grants are allocated by the South Australian Local Government Grants Commission on the basis of the principles outlined in the Commonwealth *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*. The first principle, of horizontal equalisation, ensures that, as far as possible, each local governing body is, by reasonable effort, able to operate at a standard comparable to the average of other local governing bodies. This in essence equates to a needs based allocation mechanism.

The Commonwealth legislation, under which the Commission operates, requires the Commission to assess each council's capacity to raise revenue and their expenditure needs. The Commission assesses Whyalla City Council to have much less capacity to raise revenue than Port Lincoln City Council.

The Commission is consistently reviewing the methodology used in order to ensure that it reflects both the revenue raising capacity and the expenditure needs of councils. The current review focuses on the expenditure side of the

general-purpose grants. A reference group made up of representatives from local government and other interested parties is assisting the Commission by overseeing the review and offering advice where appropriate. The City of Port Lincoln is represented on this group.

## **MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITY ON EYRE PENINSULA**

Extensive exploration activity is underway for a range of commodities across the Eyre Peninsula.

Exploration activity on Eyre Peninsula is at present focussed on iron ore, base-metals and uranium.

The most advanced iron ore exploration project in central Eyre Peninsula is Wilgerup located 30 km south-east of Lock. The prospect contains 7.8 million tonnes at 59.8% Fe 5.2% SiO<sub>2</sub> and >0.1% Phosphorus. Centrex Metals is undertaking a 14 000m drilling program to increase resources overall but also to establish an indicated resource for the iron ore deposit. An indicated resource will allow planning to begin for a possible mine design and an estimate for annual production and possible mine life. Later in the year large samples will be collected for detailed metallurgical testing. The ore body if developed will be an open pit where approximately 20m metres of unconsolidated sands will need to be removed before the ore can be extracted. Centrex Metals is committed to spend \$3.1 million in 2006-2007.

Lynch Mining has had recent exploration success with the discovery of zinc sulphide 15km northwest of Tooligie in folded sediments. Drill hole BLDD004 intersected 19.2m at 1.77% zinc, 0.86% lead and 3.5 ppm silver from 141m. The intercept is indicative that further mineralisation will be found in the district. Monax Mining Ltd and InterMet Resources are also exploring for basemetals in southern Eyre Peninsula north and west of Cape Carnot.

Uranium explorers are also very active on Eyre Peninsula. The main targets are old buried river systems predominantly in the south and western parts of the peninsula. Uranium may occur where these palaeo-rivers contain abundant carbonaceous muds. Uranium explorers are also interested at the base of thick sandstones in the Poldo Basin. Uranium may be precipitated if in contact with carbonaceous material in the underlying basement rocks. Small vein style uranium has also been recorded in folded sediments forming the low range of hills from Port Lincoln to Cleve.

## **TRANSMISSION DEVELOPMENT ON EYRE PENINSULA (TO FACILITATE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES)**

ElectraNet's plans currently include the staged development of transmission on the Eyre Peninsula, including:

- Firming up supply from Cultana to the Eyre Peninsula;

- Installing a second transformer and remote control supervisory capability at Wudinna; and
- Installing reactive support and contract high-reliability generation at Port Lincoln.

The timing of these developments depends upon loads, generation, distances, and costs involved.

ElectraNet is a regulated business and is constrained to make network investments only where those investments can be demonstrated to pass the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) Regulatory Test. While ElectraNet's analysis shows that further development of transmission lines on the Eyre Peninsula is not economical in the short term, it is likely that ElectraNet will be submitting a transmission proposal for the Eyre Peninsula with its Revenue Proposal to the AER for consideration in its 2008-2013 revenue reset.

## **WIND FARM DEVELOPMENT IN THE EYRE PENINSULA**

The 66MW Cathedral Rocks wind farm and the 70MW Mt Millar wind farm have been constructed on the Eyre Peninsula and are being serviced by the 132 kV Whyalla to Port Lincoln transmission line.

Currently, only 44MW of a total 66MW capacity is operating at Cathedral Rocks Wind Farm, which is due to technical issues that are subject to ongoing owner/manufacturer negotiations.

The Mt Millar wind farm is still undergoing commissioning and is currently operating at 16MW. It is envisaged that capacity is likely to be increased to its total capacity of 70MW in four stages by the end of 2007.

Ausker Energies are proposing a 16MW distribution connected wind farm at Tungketta Hill, which matches more closely to the available network capacity in the area due to the more remote location.

## **NATIVE TITLE CLAIMS**

The Barngarla Native Title Claim is located in the Port Lincoln area: It includes the eastern half of Eyre Peninsula starting at Coffin Bay. The Nauo-Bamgarla Native Title Claim covers the western half of Eyre Peninsula (up to Elliston on the coast and Kyancutta in the north).

The Barngarla native title claim is in mediation. It currently has overlaps with the Kokatha, Adnyamathanha # 1 and # 2, Arabunna and Nukunu claims. An agreement in principle has been reached between the Barngarla and the Nukunu in relation to a portion of their overlap area. The rest of the overlap area is currently the focus of a National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) research report that it is hoped will lead to agreement.

The Barngarla and the Adnyamathanha have agreed the steps that need to be taken to reach a Memorandum of Understanding to resolve the overlaps. This preliminary agreement was reached in July 2006. The MOU will be presented to the groups for ratification when complete. The NNTT has recently indicated that the agreement may be farther off than thought due to ongoing difficulties between the groups. With trial of Adnyamathanha scheduled for the end of 2008, the overlap needs resolving.

The Arabunna overlap should be dealt with by July 2007. The Barngarla have agreed to withdraw their northern boundary so that the southern boundary of the Arabunna claim becomes the new northern boundary of the Barngarla claim.

Current activity in the Barngarla claim is focussed on the Kokatha Overlap Proceeding which begins trial on 16 July 2007. There was some hope initially that the Kokatha and Barngarla might be able to combine to present a joint claim (both claim groups feature in the Gawler Ranges claim) but documents filed so far in the Proceeding would seem to increase the divide rather than close it.

#### **Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA)**

ILUA negotiations between the State, the District Council of Franklin Harbour, the ferry operator and the Nauo-Barngarla native title claimants are underway in relation to the Lucky Bay ferry landing (in the Cowell area). Although the ferry has commenced operations under licence, the proposed lease and sublease structure agreed with the State and the District Council cannot be finalised without the ILUA. Negotiations have presently reached an impasse over the levels of benefits sought. The State's preferred approach is to combine the benefits package with a more comprehensive fishing or local government ILUA with the claimants.

The Barngarla are also involved in the Olympic Dam (BHP) expansion negotiations along with the Kokatha and representatives of the Kuyani (who do not currently have a claim before the Court). A life of mine ILUA with a comprehensive benefits package is expected to be finalised later this year.

#### **ILUA Negotiation Strategy**

Negotiations for a fishing and aquaculture ILUA have commenced with the Barngarla and Nauo-Barngarla native title claim groups. Two meetings were held in Port Lincoln in late 2006 and a further meeting is scheduled for 19-21 February 2007. PIRSA Fisheries are at the table, as well as representatives of the Seafood Council of SA and the SA Fishing Industry Council.

Negotiations are currently focusing on the extent to which the claim groups' traditional fishing rights should be recognized and facilitated. Once this part of the negotiations is concluded, the discussion will move onto commercial fishing and aquaculture. It is hoped an ILUA will be finalized by mid 2007.

## COURTS SERVICES

Port Lincoln Magistrates Court has a permanent Registrar, one full-time and one part-time employee. A Magistrate based at Adelaide travels to Port Lincoln and conducts monthly sittings of five-day durations, which includes Youth Court hearings. An Aboriginal Justice Officer from Adelaide also attends circuit sittings to provide services to the Court, indigenous offenders and their families. When required, additional circuits are arranged to meet peak business demands.

- A full range of Magistrates Court jurisdiction matters are heard at Port Lincoln and current business volumes are manageable and stable.
- A Family Conference Team co-ordinator (Youth Court) is permanently located at Port Augusta and visits Port Lincoln in response to referrals. Conferences are conducted at neutral community venues or at the new courthouse, which now has a suitable conference room.
- The Care and Protection Unit (Youth Court), based in Adelaide, services Port Lincoln and lower Eyre Peninsula on a regular circuit arrangement. It also has the capacity to visit separately if required. Family Care Meetings are generally conducted at neutral community venues.
- If required, the Care and Protection Unit can access an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor from Port Augusta to support Family Care Meetings in matters involving indigenous families.
- As a matter of policy the Environment, Resources and Development Court sits at Port Lincoln on planning matters that may be of vital interest to the local community.
- The Registrar of Port Lincoln Magistrates Court schedules and conducts formal civil Investigation and Examination Summons hearings in the town. However for debtors residing at Arno Bay, Lock, Tumby Bay, Wudinna and remoter outlying areas within the Court's lower Eyre Peninsula jurisdictional boundaries, these hearings are scheduled by telephone.
- The Registrar collaborates with external courts and tribunals to ensure the community has access to justice and services associated with various jurisdictions (e.g. Industrial Relations Court & Commission of S.A. and Residential Tenancies Tribunal). Listings are coordinated so that the courthouse is available for these sittings.

Court operations at Port Lincoln are supported by resident justice-related government agencies including SAPOL, the Department for Families and Communities and the Department for Correctional Services. The legal profession is represented by five local firms. ALRM and Victims Of Crime Services representatives are based in the town.

### **New Facilities**

Within the last 12 months Port Lincoln has received a new police station and court facility as part of the \$40 Million Regional Police and Courts Public Private Partnership (PPP) project.

Practical completion of the \$5.7 million Port Lincoln police facility occurred on 2 June 2006, almost 3 months ahead of the targeted completion date. Adjacent to the police facility is the \$3.6 million Port Lincoln courthouse. The courthouse reached practical completion on 17 November 2006 in line with the targeted completion date.

The Regional Police and Courts PPP project has seen Police and Court facilities built at six different regional locations around South Australia. Under the PPP model, a consortium called Plenary Justice has been contracted to design, build and own each facility, and provide facilities maintenance for a 25-year period, with the State leasing the site from Plenary Justice for this period. Payment to Plenary Justice occurs in the form of an Annual Unitary Charge paid on a quarterly basis with deductions made for any failures in the provision of a workable facility.

The Plenary Justice Consortium comprises PPP financiers Plenary Group Pty Ltd, as well as debt underwriter Deutsche Bank, builder Hansen Yuncken Pty Ltd, facilities management group Advanced Building Technologies Group Pty Ltd, consulting engineers Connell Mott MacDonald and Walter Brooke Architects.

The new courts building includes:

- Disabled access and facilities,
- A witness waiting room (in addition to foyer and public seating areas),
- A vulnerable witness room (isolated from foyer and public seating areas),
- Two multi-purpose courtrooms to enable the separation of young victims and offenders from adults. They can also be used in a less formal court-sitting environment (eg. Aboriginal Sentencing Court, Diversionary Courts),
- Provision for video conferencing and CCTV in one courtroom and the vulnerable witness room,
- A conference room,
- Five interview rooms, and
- A secure prisoner link to the SAPOL building.

### **FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION LEGAL SERVICES (FVPLS)**

The Australian Government Attorney-General's Department provides funding for the Family Violence Prevention Legal Service units to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults, young people and children. There is a particular emphasis on the needs of adults, children and young people living predominantly in rural and remote areas who are survivor-victims of family violence, including sexual abuse, or who are at immediate risk of such violence.

In September 2006, the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department invited applications for new Family Violence Prevention Legal Services units to deliver a service in the following areas:

- Broken Hill, NSW (Local Government Area)
- Broome, WA (Local Government Area)
- Port Lincoln, SA (Local Government Area)
- South West Region of Western Australia
- Tennant Creek, NT (Local Government Area)

The Australian Government Attorney-General's Department announced on 10 January 2007 that the Indigenous Community of Port Lincoln will soon have a Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Legal Service program.

FVPLS units are expected to ensure that the services offered are accessible and culturally appropriate to Indigenous adults and children, in the specified service region, regardless of gender, sexual preference, family relationship, location, disability, literacy or language.

Services must be delivered in the following order of priority:

- legal advice and casework assistance
- counselling to victims of family violence and sexual assault
- assistance and support to victims of sexual assault
- child protection and support
- information, support and referral services
- community awareness and prevention initiatives
- referral to mediation services and
- referral to perpetrator programs.

### CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

On 7 June 2006 Crime Prevention Unit staff, and staff from SAPol Crime Reduction Section, delivered a one day training session dealing with the subject of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

This took place at the Port Lincoln Police Station and involved 14 participants mainly police officers but included a town planner from Port Lincoln Council and a principal from a local school. The program is an introduction to CPTED concepts and principles:

*CPTED is a "process for improved planning decisions" that maintains that "the physical environment can be manipulated to produce behavioural effects that will reduce the incidence and fear of crime thereby improving the quality of life. These behavioural effects can be accomplished by reducing the propensity of the physical environment to support criminal behaviour".*  
(Timothy Crowe)

The training required participants to undertake local site assessments of crime 'hotspots' and formulate solutions based on CPTED concepts and principles.

Participant feedback indicated that the training was very well received.

## EMERGENCY SERVICES

### SAFECOM

SAFECOM is leading a project to co-locate the three Emergency Services in Port Lincoln.

### State Emergency Service (SES)

SES strength in the Lower Eyre Peninsula includes West Regional Headquarters and the following Units:

- Port Lincoln Unit & VMR – 28 members
- West HQ Unit – 20 members
- Cummins Unit – 17 members
- Tumby Bay Unit & VMR – 23 members

### Pt Lincoln Unit

There have been ongoing discussions regarding plans for a new building for the Pt Lincoln Unit. Some concerns have been expressed by Unit members regarding their unhappiness in the move. These are being addressed in ongoing consultation.

There is a budget bid in for a new rescue vessel for the Unit.

### Tumby Bay Unit

There are plans for a new facility to be collocated with CFS, but a timeframe is not yet confirmed. The Unit is lacking space and discussions are continuing.

### Tumby Bay VMR

There is an issue over ownership and maintenance of Channel 81 Marine Repeater. The Coast Guard owns the repeater that was replaced after the previous one was destroyed in the Wangary fires, but are unable to spend money on maintenance. The new repeater is now out of the warrantee period, and if a failure occurred this would have a major impact on commercial and recreational marine communications on Lower Eyre Peninsula.

### Port Lincoln Regional Headquarters

There are plans for a move of the headquarters into a joint facility with CFS to enhance emergency services capability.

### Country Fire Service (CFS)

The three local government areas of CFS Region 6 cover approximately 7,411 square kilometres – City of Port Lincoln, District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula and the District Council of Tumby Bay.

- The area is well known for its tourism, seafood industry, aquaculture, cattle and sheep farming, cereal farming and broad acre farming.
- Protection is provided by two (2) CFS Groups –:
- The Tumby Bay Group consists of nine (9) Brigades, 12 vehicles and 206 volunteers;
- The Lower Eyre Peninsula Group consists of 15 Brigades, 19 vehicles and 547 volunteers;
- The Metropolitan Fire Service covers the City of Port Lincoln.

- New or refurbished fire appliances available in the next 12 months will be:
  - Yeelanna 34
  - Karkoo 24
  - Cummins 34 P
  - Kapinnie 34
  - New Fire Station being completed at Cummins
  
- Tumby Bay CFS Group and Lower Eyre Peninsula CFS Group received new Command vehicles this current financial year.
- Air Operations is being supported by the State if extra aircraft and personnel are requested. Having the two (2) bombers and aircraft for Air Observers on standby at Fort Lincoln has been well accepted by the volunteers and the community.
- The Far West Coast CFS Map Book went on sale in January 2007 and the Region is hoping the Minister will launch the book on 11<sup>th</sup> February 2007 at the barbecue for volunteers on that evening.
- CFS Groups have been very busy early in the Fire Danger Season supporting each other with firefighters and Incident Management personnel in their own Region and also in other Regions in the State when requested. The CFS and Department for Environment & Heritage have an excellent working relationship that is a credit to all concerned. Both organisations work together to manage fire prevention, fuel reduction and operations in this State, to the benefit of all.
- Some areas are experiencing crewing issues. A number of small towns in this region are experiencing a downturn in casual employment for seasonal work due to casual labour gravitating more to the seafood industry.
- The local community is working towards establishing programs to assist in overcoming shortfalls in casual employment in regional areas.

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### **Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS)**

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) has the prime responsibility for the township and the surrounding gazetted areas of Port Lincoln since 1928. The boundaries of the Fire District were expanded in September 1993 to cover the whole of the City of Port Lincoln Council District.

The existing station, located at Washington Street, Port Lincoln, was constructed in June 1961. The MPS acknowledges the current Station location is inadequate to meet the expanding needs of the Port Lincoln community and is planning to relocate to a more suitable site within the Port Lincoln CBD. The station is scheduled for replacement in 2009/2010 subject to funding approval.

The City of Port Lincoln has formally endorsed the transfer of land on St Andrews Terrace, Port Lincoln, to the MPS for the replacement fire station facility. The land was previously held by local government as dedicated community land.

The MPS engaged the Department for Administrative and Information Services (DAIS) to tender for consultants to conduct a design feasibility into the proposed replacement station, in accordance with Government planning processes.

A previous Emergency Services proposal to co-site MPS Port Lincoln Station with SES and CPS was withdrawn, due to several major issues including: the unsuitability of the site for the planned dimensions of the combined facility; escalating costs (estimated \$5 million in 2002) and questions over value for money versus service delivery.

The existing station accommodates a crew of twenty retained (part time) firefighters, a pump rescue appliance, a general purpose pumper with "off road" capabilities and a Regional Operations Support Appliance (ROSA).

Mutual aid response and emergency agreements exist between the MPS, CPS, SES, Police and SAAS in the MPS gazetted area and surrounding regions.

Port Lincoln station attended two hundred and forty two (242) fire and other emergency incidents during the period 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006.

Significant risks in the area include hospital, fishing industry, silo installations, port, transport (including significant fuel installations), food industry, industrial, commercial and a hospital.

Port Lincoln MPS is also available to assist the Department of Transport with oil spill mitigation and MPS crew members have received training in oil spill mitigation through the Marine Safety Section of the Department of Transport.

The equipment to carry out this work is supplied by the Department of Transport but it is also available to assist in fighting fires in the marina/port area and for other salvage work.

## **CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

Port Lincoln Prison is a 66 bed medium security prison

**Port Lincoln Prison - Bush Fire Recovery Program**

Overview for period: 8 February 2005 to 24 December 2006

- Work group consisted of 5 prisoners and 2 Supervisors, working Monday to Friday
- Properties involved: 54
- Days worked 482
- New fencing erected. 174 klm
- Old fencing repaired 78 klm.

Other miscellaneous projects completed:

- Fencing included 185 x Box Struts and 53 gates.
- Fence lines cleared of fallen tress and scrub.
- Water pipe trenching, tree planting, and landscaping.

**ROAD SAFETY**

**Black Spots And Safety Improvements**

The following Minor works projects are in the councils of City of Pt Lincoln , DC Lower Eyre Peninsula and DC Tumby Bay -

State Black Spot Program

- Port Lincoln Western Access near New West Road Port Lincoln. Installation of 120 metres of guard railing \$15,000.

Responsive Road Safety Program

- Rural Rest Area Improvements (Lincoln Hwy) \$120,000
- Rural Rest Area Improvements (Flinders Hwy) \$100,000
- Upgrade Guard Fence on Peelina Creek Culvert on Mount Hope - Tumby Bay Road \$100,000
- Flinders Highway / Farm Beach Road \$205,000
- Bratten Way Junction with Flinders Highway Junction improvements \$185,000

**Lower Eyre Community Road Safety Group**

The Lower Eyre Community Road Safety Group was formed in July 2001 and represents the District Councils of Lower Eyre and City Council of Pt Lincoln – with occasional representation from Tumby Bay District Council. The members of the group are co-operative and supportive of government road safety initiatives.

Amongst the 2006-07 Community Road Safety Grants announced by the Minister for Road Safety on 26 October 2006, the Lower Eyre Community Road Safety Group was granted \$5,000 to equip a road safety trailer that will be used to promote cycling safety with primary school children on the Eyre Peninsula.

This group has received \$25,000 to date for a total of six projects.

## CONSUMER AFFAIRS

There are two issues involving the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs (OCBA) that may be of local interest:

### Unlicensed Builders

OCBA continues to receive occasional reports relating to unlicensed building activity in the Port Lincoln region. Unlicensed building activity, and allegations about it, attracts interest in a number of regional areas. Allegations of unlicensed activity have been made in relation to a number of areas within the building industry, and may include references to trades sub-contractors, as well as to building head contractors. The issue of unlicensed activity appears to stem from a generalised shortage of trades in regional areas. The effect of this is to make consumers and other traders choose to deal with unlicensed operators because they cannot get the required work done any other way.

OCBA pursues allegations of unlicensed activity wherever there is sufficient evidence available to enable it to take enforcement or disciplinary action. Concerned members of the community should refer their concerns to OCBA by telephone in the first instance. The number for this purpose is 131 882.

### Visiting Service

OCBA discontinued its visiting service to Port Lincoln in November 2006. It has not had any complaints about the service being discontinued.

The visiting service began in 2000/2001. There had previously been no such service and no OCBA presence in the city, other than occasional visits from Port Augusta. Shortly after the service commenced, Service SA began its service to the city of Port Lincoln and its surrounds. By arrangement between OCBA and Service SA, which has been in place since shortly after the Service SA office opened, Service SA is the service contact point for all OCBA financial transactions and provides referrals for OCBA's more complex services, which may involve the provision of expert assistance. By this means, there is a consistent contact point for members of the community seeking to access OCBA services. Service SA continues its service presence in the area.

OCBA financial services continue to be available at the Service SA office. Other OCBA services are available on referral from Service SA and by telephone on 131 882. OCBA's website <[www.ocba.sa.gov.au](http://www.ocba.sa.gov.au)> is also accessible from public terminals provided in Service SA offices.

## MULTICULTURAL SA

The following information has been provided by Mr Petar Zdravkovski, member of the South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission, and resident of Port Lincoln:

The Port Lincoln Multicultural Forum was defunded by the Commonwealth Government in July 2006, and the position of Community Settlement Services Worker has consequently been lost. The members of the Forum have continued to meet at private homes, and have chosen to continue functioning so that the Forum can represent all the communities and speak and advocate for them.

As there is no migration from overseas into Port Lincoln, not even skilled migration, the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs has advised the Forum that it cannot apply for any funding. The Forum has sought resources from other organisations and sources.

All services are being "mainstreamed" to the detriment of people who need help from specific, culturally and linguistically appropriate services.

There is no-one available to "meet and greet" any migrant who may come to Port Lincoln, and the State Government is asked to look at this issue in the context of its Population Strategy.

Interpreting and translating services are not fully utilised by government agencies. There is a need for greater awareness of these services and for increased utilisation; for example, by uniformed police.

Local boards and committees still lack multicultural representation. A woman of Greek origin had been appointed to one board, but her term has concluded. No others have been appointed. It is requested that the government act on this, and that Ministers nominate new people as soon as practicable.

The aging of the established communities is an issue of ever-increasing importance, as is the issue of the youth of those communities leaving the region and there not being enough left there to help look after the growing needs of the aged.

### **Specific Ethnic Community Issues**

The Filipino community is well established and all members have English language competency. The community is made up of Filipino women who have married Australian men and men of other origins. There is only one male Filipino resident, and one transient resident who works for a public utility and will leave Port Lincoln when his work there is finished. The Filipino community has fragmented into three groupings, but no other specific details are known at this time, such as the reasons for the split.

The Croatian community is self-sufficient and has no pressing needs of any description.

The Greek community has its own clubs and premises, and operate its after hours ethnic school with funding from the Ethnic Schools Board. The issue of the aged is one that the Greek community also has to face.

Similarly, the issue of the aged is an urgent one for the Italian community. The Italian community has been active in soccer, and established the Shields United Soccer Club. The Club is not a member of any structured association, and has been kept alive and functioning thanks largely to the efforts of its President, Mr Kim Perone.

Mr Petar Zdravkovski suggests that some formal volunteer recognition should be given to Mr Perone.

A.B.S. 2001 Census statistics indicate that:

- 1,202 residents of Port Lincoln (9.0% of the population) were born overseas (a reduction of 60 since the 1996 Census).
- 569 (4.2 % of the population) were born in non-English speaking countries.
- 414 (3.4 % of the population) speak a language other than English at home.

During the period 20 August 2001 to 15 January 2007, 65 new settlers arrived, of whom 26 are skilled migrants.

The ethnic composition of Port Lincoln is made up of people from (in descending order): England; Germany; Croatia; New Zealand; Scotland; Netherlands; Philippines; Italy; South Africa; Greece; Republic of Korea (South); Japan; Poland; United States of America, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and other birthplaces.

## HEALTH

### **Broadband Opportunities For Clinical And Business Functions**

In January 2007, the health services at Port Lincoln, Whyalla and Port Augusta will receive expanded broadband connections from 4 to 10 mb. This initiative is in response to the Country Health South Australia Board's key focus of aiming to improve the outcomes for people living in Country South Australia needing to access health services locally, regionally and from Adelaide based services. The bandwidth expansion provides the opportunity to develop and implement new approaches to both clinical and business functions through the application of telemedicine and improved ICT access.

Many opportunities have been identified to take advantage of the expanded broadband infrastructure. These include:

- clinical consulting - pre and post consultation
- remote diagnostic support
- practitioner mentoring and
- improved business efficiency through utilisation of real time videoconferencing for training and development opportunities.

A business case is currently being developed and will seek to undertake detailed costing, limitations and risk analysis of:

- installation of digital PABX boxes at Whyalla, Port Augusta and Port Lincoln to allow VOIP access

- video-phones (SADI proposal) and associated on-costs such as annual fees, training, additional broadband network data points, etc
- VOIP standard phone call across internal networks and
- funding options for remote GP's and specialists that undertake tele-medicine consultations.

The three health services will consult with local practitioners and Country Health South Australia will engage with targeted Adelaide based health professionals and tele-medicine networks to determine the implications, risks, equipment needs, opportunities to initially pilot telemedicine and expanded ICT across the broadband network in the areas of:

- orthopaedics – pre, post consultations and support
- renal – support, nephrologist
- dermatology – diagnosis, post consultation
- respiratory – pre, post consultations and support
- trial video phone access for on-call GP's or resident specialists with hospital
- metropolitan hospital – regional hospital discharge planning
- Professional Peer Support Networks – regional allied health seniors, diabetes educators and
- mental health.

### **Integrated Primary Care Facility**

An initiative to identify options to integrate and collaborate so that local health services (private and public) are better coordinated has commenced. The outcome will be improved access to comprehensive services that assist in improving, maintaining and restoring the health of the community.

The first stage of this initiative included the development of a business case and funding application, through the Rural Private Access program, to engage the services of a project officer. A successful outcome to the funding application will see the engagement of a project officer to facilitate a consultative process with key stakeholders within Port Lincoln and develop an analytical report addressing the viability and sustainability for the development of a multi disciplinary primary care facility on the existing Port Lincoln Health Services site.

The expectation is that a final report will provide an analysis of and recommendations relating to:

- The opportunities for future service initiatives through the development of a multi-disciplinary primary care facility of co-located health professionals in Port Lincoln
- Methodology required to develop such a facility
- Increased recruitment and retention opportunities for visiting health professionals through the provision of a wider range of multi-disciplinary services to address the gap in health outcomes between remote and urban communities
- Viability and sustainability for health services in remote areas through increased referrals between privately insurable health professionals

and other staff i.e. local general practitioner, visiting specialists, acute services, allied health etc

- **Reducing the need for consumers to travel to regional or metropolitan base to access health services through the provision of a "one stop shop" for community based health services**
- **Commonality of information systems and client records will assist continuity of care by having all available consumer information accessible at point of contact and**
- **How this initiative meets the objectives of the Strategic Directions for Country Health 2005-2010.**

## **CYWHS (CHILD AND YOUTH HEALTH) SERVICES**

CYWHS continues to provide child and family health services to families in the region.

### **Every Chance for Every Child (Health)**

As part of the State Governments commitment to the **Every Chance for Every Child** initiative, CYWHS provides every family with a **Universal Contact visit** and **Neo-Natal Hearing Screening Assessment**.

Universal contact visits are offered to each new parent within the first weeks of a baby's life at their home. This is followed with a discussion about any complex family needs with professional support staff at a case review. Further follow-up and referral as required.

While Port Lincoln is not yet a part of the two year **Family Home Visiting Program** rollout, it has been identified to be included in the rollout from mid 2007. CYWHS continues to provide services such as **Child Health Clinics** for developmental and health monitoring of their child until the child reaches school age.

In 2006 there were approximately 350 births in this region, and over 2 200 services were provided (not including the Ceduna/Streaky Bay/Whyalla area). **Universal Neo-natal Hearing Screening** is conducted across the State in local hospitals, in this instance in Port Lincoln, Streaky Bay, Ceduna and Whyalla, with a follow-up hearing assessment if required conducted through local **Child Health Clinics**. The screening aims to identify babies born with significant bilateral permanent hearing impairment, which is prevalent in 1 per 1 000 births. **Once identified**, these babies are enrolled in an early intervention program by three months of age, which includes intervention (eg. hearing aid is fitted) before six months of age.

### **Child and Family Health - Child Health Clinic**

CYWHS provides a number of services in Port Lincoln through **Child Health Clinic** services.

**Child Health Clinic** services in Port Lincoln are available over four days of the week by appointment, with some 'drop-in' clinic time. The services include

consultations with a nurse about health issues such as growth and development, behaviour, sleeping, settling and feeding. An early intervention coordination service is also provided.

Child Health Clinic services are also provided less regularly at Cummins, Tumby Bay, Elliston, Lock, Ungarra, Cleve, Wuddina, Cowell, Streaky Bay and Ceduna.

There are also New Parent Groups (four to six session courses) conducted in the area on the basis of local demand and staff availability (eg. once per term where possible). These groups provide parents with an opportunity to learn parenting skills for their child 0 to 12 months of age in a friendly and open environment.

CYWHS in collaboration with the Department of Education and Children's Services provides ongoing preschool screening to each site in the region, approximately twice per year, conducted by a Child Health Clinic nurse.

#### **Public Dental Workforce in Port Lincoln**

- Reflecting the national dental workforce shortage, there has been no resident public dental workforce in Port Lincoln for 12 months.
- This creates difficulties for the School Dental Service in Port Lincoln for the supervision of dental therapists.
- The private dentists in the area had been willing to treat only a limited number of adult concession card holders.
- Resident Adelaide dentists employed by SA Dental Service have been successfully encouraged to visit Port Lincoln on a regular basis (three days per fortnight) through enhanced remuneration packages.
- The private dentists have assisted by treating more public patients.
- A South African dentist willing to work in Port Lincoln has been identified. If final negotiations are successfully concluded he would arrive in approximately four-five months. It is expected that this will assist in reducing the waiting time for people seeking services.
- The dental waiting list currently in Port Lincoln is 23 months compared with the State average of 27 months.

#### **Lack of Rape and Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Services**

The lack of forensic medical services has been an ongoing issue in Port Lincoln and in many rural areas in South Australia.

The Member for Flinders, Mrs Liz Penfold MP, wrote to the Minister of Health on 21 December 2006 raising the lack of forensic services and the difficulties faced by women who need to come to Adelaide for forensic services.

On Sunday 14 January 2007, Ms Vicki Chapman, Shadow Health Minister spoke on ABC radio about the same matter – the lack of services. On Monday morning 15 January 2007, Mrs Penfold was also interviewed by ABC Radio

Also on Monday, 15 January 2007, an article appeared in the Advertiser following the Sunday radio coverage. George Beltchev, Chief Executive, Country Health, Vanessa Swan, Manager of Yarrow Place and Catherine Hockley, Minister of Health's Media Adviser all contributed to the Advertiser's journalist interview.

Rape complainants in Adelaide aged 16 years and over are offered forensic medical services at Yarrow Place and people under the age of 16 are seen at the Child Protection Services. In rural areas, GP's and in some place, trained nurses, provide forensic medical services.

Sexual assault victims should ideally have choices about where they receive forensic medical services. This may mean service provision in the local area or alternatively, in Adelaide should they feel more comfortable accessing a service out of the area for confidentiality reasons.

People accessing the specialist service in Adelaide are provided with a service by an experienced sexual assault clinician.

Doctors in Port Lincoln are infrequently asked to provide forensic medical services to sexual assault victims. They are concerned that they lack expertise in this specialised area of medicine and that this could mean that the medical evidence in a rape trial is compromised. Doctors are concerned about the time taken out of their general practices should they be required to give evidence in a trial.

Yarrow Place provides training and support to doctors in rural areas. This includes training in providing evidence in court as an expert witness. Training can either be provided in Adelaide or in the rural location such as Port Lincoln.

Yarrow Place provides rural support in various ways, for example policy development and extensive rural training. General practitioners have however been reluctant to attend training so we have had to consider other ways of attracting and training GP's.

Country Health SA is in discussions with the local GPs to discuss the specific impediments they experience to providing the forensic examination service with the view to removing these barriers.

In the mean time, there are a number of other options being explored including flying specialists from Adelaide to Port Lincoln and expanding the use of video-conferencing facilities for giving evidence during a trial.

## **MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

### **Mental Health Services**

Access to community based Mental Health Services in Ceduna and the Mid West area (Streaky Bay, Wudinna and Elliston) has been inconsistent over

the past few years due to the difficulties in recruiting and retaining mental health staff to these areas.

Sole practitioners are inappropriate as they burn out due to workload, lack of support and supervision, and the need for extensive travel due to the distance between services.

It is difficult to provide regular support and supervision from a distance.

Providing an outreach service from the Port Lincoln team is problematic and the travel from Port Lincoln to Ceduna (four hours each way) significantly reduces the time available for clinical work.

Two positions have been created, one as team leader, however ongoing issues with recruitment of mental health workers (in South Australia and nationally) meant that initial recruiting activities failed to attract suitable applicants. The visiting mental health worker has now relocated for 12 months and it is anticipated that the second team leader position will be filled in February. Additional staffing requirements are being considered.

A key role for the team leader will be to engage with other local services to build partnerships that will facilitate shared care arrangements and improve outcomes for mental health clients. Information will also be sought from communities to assist with assessing the mental health service needs of the area for future planning.

Ongoing training and development needs of service providers will be addressed as a strategy to build the capacity of others (eg Aboriginal health staff and acute care hospital staff) to address mental health issues at the local level.

Providing an outreach service from the Port Lincoln team is problematic (eg travel requirements and staff working in isolation). The travel from Port Lincoln to Ceduna (four hours each way) significantly reduces the time available for clinical work.

### **CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (CAMHS)**

CAMHS are provided in Port Lincoln with outreach to Ceduna and Streaky Bay. CAMHS provides counselling and therapeutic, individual and group services to children and young people aged 0-18 years with mental health issues. All children and young people referred to the service receive an initial assessment and interventions usually within two weeks. If an ongoing service is then required, families are prioritised according to severity of mental health issues.

CAMHS operates a priority system whereby those children and young people most at risk of suicide or self harm receive a priority service. Vulnerable groups such as Aboriginal children and children under the Guardianship of the

Minister receive the next highest priority. Children and young people who are at high risk receive a same day service. These groups of children and young people account for a significant proportion of the client base.

Since the bushfires in Port Lincoln, CAMHS has undertaken a range of consultation and therapeutic services for children and young people. These have involved working closely with schools to provide mental health consultations and training to teaching staff to assist them to support children, young people, and their families who had been affected by the bushfires. In addition, a significant number of children have received assessment and therapy to assist them to cope with the trauma following this disaster.

### **FRESH EYRE TOBACCO PROJECT AT PORT LINCOLN**

Tobacco smoking prevalence in Port Lincoln and the area covered by the Eyre Regional Health Services (ERHS) is being addressed through the ERHS' three-year *Fresh Eyre* project, funded by DASSA (Drug and Alcohol Services SA).

This project is addressing tobacco smoking prevalence among three high prevalence groups (people with a mental illness, youth and Aboriginal people).

Aboriginal females are reported to have a higher tobacco smoking rate than Aboriginal males (source: Franks, C Gallinyala: a town of substance? A descriptive study of alcohol, tobacco, medicines and other drug use in a rural setting *Rural and Remote Health* 6: 491 (Online), 2006).

Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) may be raised as an issue. There have been some calls for free access to NRT for Indigenous people wanting to quit smoking.

The first year of the *Fresh Eyre* Project has almost concluded. This phase concentrated on consultations and information gathering across the region. The second phase will implement various initiatives to tackle tobacco smoking prevalence.

Eastern Eyre Health and Aged Care is implementing a project offering free Nicotine Replacement Therapy to staff and their immediate families, as well as to patients being admitted to hospital. Patients are asked if they are considering quitting, given a Quit pack and referred to the Quitline.

ERHS is working collaboratively with the Tobacco and Mental Illness project team, which is Adelaide based, and also with the Port Lincoln Aboriginal Health Service.

### **Eyre Peninsula Community Alliance Survey of Alcohol and Drug Issues on Eyre Peninsula May 2006**

- The survey was funded by Eyre Peninsula Community Alliance.

- There were 39 participants at the Alcohol and Drug Forum who completed the survey compiled by Vicki Wagstaff, Executive Officer, Eyre Peninsula Community Alliance. A report was prepared by Jim Hales, Health Outcomes International.
- The participants represented a range of Government and non-Government service providers from the health, welfare, human services and justice systems.
- Identified concerns from the report included:
  - age of onset of experimentation with tobacco, alcohol and cannabis;
  - mental health issues (eg mood swings, aggression, depression and paranoia);
  - stories on the report in the Port Lincoln Times which alleged that children as young as eight were drinking alcohol.

An application was made by Community Alliance, in consultation with South Australia Police and DASSA for funding under the National Illicit Drug Strategy for a community initiative focused on youth education, prevention and early intervention in drug and alcohol use. The application was unsuccessful.

A joint DASSA and mental health services workshop was held in September 2006, entitled *Double Trouble*. The workshop provided information to service providers around the complexities surrounding the treatment of clients with dual diagnosis.

The Port Lincoln Community Drug and Alcohol Action Group, on which DASSA has a representative, promotes safe partying under the 'Bag a Swag' initiative, which can be accessed via [www.bagaswag.org.au](http://www.bagaswag.org.au).

#### **Media Reports – Mayor's Views re: Harm Minimisation Strategies**

Media reports (newspaper, radio, television) expressing the Port Lincoln Mayor's negative views on harm minimisation programs for drug users which are currently running in Port Lincoln remains an issue of concern. The Clean Needle Program at the Port Lincoln Health Service, the Opioid Substitution Treatment Program, and the dispensing of methadone/buprenorphine from a local pharmacy continue to be targeted.

DASSA take all opportunities to inform the public of the benefits of harm minimisation strategies in all its information and education sessions, and disseminates harm minimisation resources.

There is no evidence of the provision of these services creating any public nuisance or problems.

#### **Good Sports**

Australian studies show that settings such as sporting clubs are linked to very high levels of alcohol consumption, particularly by young males. Sporting participants are also more likely to consume alcohol at unsafe levels when compared with the general population. Regular drinking at levels in excess of the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines increases the

risk of chronic ill health and premature death, while episodes of heavy or binge drinking increases the risk of injury and death (eg from road traffic accidents).

Not only is regular heavy drinking dangerous to the individual, but in the sporting club context it creates community problems with alcohol-related road safety issues and anti-social behaviour.

A survey of South Australian sports participants (across all sports) shows that 33 per cent of sports participants drank at their club two or more days per week and 13 per cent of participants consume more than six standard drinks each time they are at their club. In addition, 88 per cent travel to and from their club as the driver. Analysis of data just from football clubs in this survey found that approximately 50 per cent of males and 58 per cent of females are driving home from clubs with blood alcohol concentration over the 0.05 limit.

Good Sports is a three stage accreditation program that helps community sporting clubs to responsibly manage the sale and consumption of alcohol. To effectively assist sporting clubs in regional areas, DASSA has developed key working relationships with eight local community partners that deliver the Good Sports program in their local area. Other community partnerships formed across the Eyre Peninsula include the District Council of Ceduna, Mid West Health Service, Eastern Eyre Health and Aged Care, and Lower Eyre Health Service.

The Good Sports program has recently commenced contract negotiations to form a community partnership with the Eyre Peninsula Community Alliance (EPCA). The EPCA is a representative body, constituted to oversee the strategic direction of community development on the Eyre Peninsula. The EPCA will implement the Good Sports program in the City of Port Lincoln area.

By February 2007 the Good Sports program will train an EPCA Project Officer who will then commence immediate work with local sporting clubs.

To date, the only sporting clubs from the City of Port Lincoln to have registered interest with the Good Sports program is Ravendale Community Sports Centre Inc, which has achieved Level 1 accreditation.

## EDUCATION

**Port Lincoln Central Business District Educational Facilities Congestion**  
The Port Lincoln City Council believes that the Central Business District is congested and that the location of Port Lincoln Primary School, Port Lincoln Junior Primary School and Port Lincoln High School in this area contribute to traffic congestion and parking difficulties.

The City Council has expressed interest in expansion of the neighbouring commercial aspect of the Port Lincoln CBD.

In 2005 DECS commissioned the services of an independent facilitator to resolve issues between DECS and the Port Lincoln City Council regarding educational provision in the CBD.

DECS has sought to work with Council in resolving traffic and parking issues at Port Lincoln High School, Port Lincoln Junior Primary and Port Lincoln Primary Schools.

DECS commissioned a consultant to assess the traffic issue. As a result DECS has recently purchased two residential sites near Port Lincoln Primary School for the purposes of developing off street parking, adding to the current parking facilities. DECS is continuing to pursue the purchase of other properties for a similar purpose.

There has been a decision made by DECS to retain its infrastructure in the CBD at present as the cost of relocating is prohibitive.

Port Lincoln High School, Port Lincoln Primary School and Port Lincoln Junior Primary School Governing Councils endorse the retention of the CBD location.

The Department acknowledges the traffic and parking issues around the Port Lincoln CBD and is seeking to resolve them within policy guidelines. The Department also remains committed to working with Council to achieve mutually acceptable solutions. The District Director, DECS, and the DECS Asset Policy & Capital Programs Unit have ongoing discussions with the Port Lincoln City Council about this issue and long term educational provision in Port Lincoln.

### **Closure of Community Development and Employment Programs in Port Lincoln**

The Australian Government changes to Community Development and Employment Programs (CDEP) took effect on 1 July 2006 and facilitated the closure of CDEP in Port Lincoln.

School and preschool sites in the Port Lincoln and Lower Eyre Peninsula had developed significant relationships with Port Lincoln CDEP. Sites employed CDEP participants to work in schools and preschools in a variety of roles, including mentoring, labouring, child care, administrative and grounds person's roles.

CDEP participants received CDEP payments equivalent to 2 days per week employment, with the site 'topping up' the salary to the combined equivalent of 5 days per week contract and casual employment. The skill development of CDEP participants was assisted by 'on-the-job' training provided by DECS, and attendance at recognised accredited training programs.

In several instances, CDEP participants moved across to mainstream positions in DECS sites as a result of the training and employment experience.

The community perceives that employment opportunities are now limited as there is no access to the Australian Government's CDEP subsidies.

The DECS Aboriginal Strategy and Aboriginal Employment Strategy identifies targets to improve employment opportunities for Aboriginal people. This includes targeting recruitment to specific categories where Aboriginal people are under represented such as School Services Officers, Early Childhood Workers, Language and Cultural Specialists, tutors and mentors. The objective is to raise Aboriginal employment in DECS to 2% by 2010. Sites are strongly encouraged to employ Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal parents and community are encouraged to become involved in schools and preschools. Involvement on governing councils will ensure that the views of the Aboriginal community are heard, particularly in the ways that programs in sites are prioritised in terms of resources.

Schools can, and some do, provide support from their own budgets to increase the number of hours for Aboriginal Education Workers above the allocation provided through resource entitlements.

### **Port Lincoln Children's Centre**

The Port Lincoln Children's Centre provides child care and preschool services. The centre was funded by the Australian Government for the provision of child care and the State Government for preschool services. In 2006 the management committee voted to become a DECS service providing both child care and preschool.

This centre has mainly indigenous children enrolled. Hence, in addition to South Australian Curriculum Standards and Accountability Framework, it focuses on indigenous culture and ways of learning and has an excellent indigenous reconciliation learning area that is open to other sites.

### **Tumby Bay Area School**

Tumby Bay Area School is very committed to opening up pathways for students at Tumby Bay Area School and across Eyre Peninsula.

Tumby Bay Area School has developed a Skill Centre that is a community partnership based on the olive industry.

In 2005, one of the initiatives of Baroness Professor Susan Greenfield as an Adelaide Thinker in Residence was to establish the opportunity for 10 students from low socio-economic communities to attend the Christmas Lectures at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London. The program is known as the SpiRit of Science, and, in November 2006, the Premier announced that it would honour the late Agent-General in London and be called the Maurice de Rohan Scholarships. In 2006, Kim Schreiber, a year 10

student at Tumby Bay Area School, was a Maurice de Rohan Scholarship recipient.

#### **Poonindie (School) Community Learning Centre**

- The school sustained smoke and fall out damage from the Eyre Peninsula Bushfire in January 2005. The school did not sustain any significant damage to its structure.
- DECS provided funding to repair the damage caused by the smoke and fall out. At the time there were significant levels of counselling services provided to students at the school. DECS also provided special bus services to allow for students living away from the centre to continue to travel to the school.
- Since that time there has been ongoing counselling services (social worker and psychological) available to students being provided by DECS and Health. During 2005 and 2006 the school at various time received an additional allocation varying between 0.2 and 0.4 PTE for the management of students with long term behaviour issues.

### **FURTHER EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT**

#### **Port Lincoln Marine Centre**

During 2006, the Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology undertook negotiations to participate and contribute towards Stage 2 of the Lincoln Marine Science Centre. Due to budgeting issues, DFEEST was unable to commit to participation in the project which went before the Public Works Committee in December 2006.

#### **Spencer Gulf Australian Technical College**

The Commonwealth's Australian Technical College (ATC) is focussed on the School Based Traineeship Program. There is potential for duplication of services with TAFE in the areas of hospitality, cooking, aquaculture (seafood industries) and engineering trades. TAPE SA Regional has proposed a joint cooperative approach with the Eyre Regional Development Board, who is charged with facilitating the development of the college. A meeting is scheduled in early 2007 to further this matter.

#### **Seafood Training Centre of Excellence**

A review into the seafood industry training arrangements in 2004-05 identified a range of areas requiring improvement including the development of a high profile seafood training centre of excellence.

The Board of the Seafood Training Centre of Excellence is currently determining the level of training delivery for the seafood industry for January – June 2007.

#### **Port Lincoln Region Statistical Sub-Division (SSD) - Key Statistics**

As at June 2005, there were approximately 28,500 persons residing in the Port Lincoln region. The highest proportion of people were aged 45 and over (11,300 or 39.8%), while only 12.4% (3,500) were aged 15 to 24 years.

- The 2001 Census found that the average age of residents was slightly lower (37 years) than the state average age (38 years).
- The population within the region is expected to increase (by approximately 1,600 people) over the next 15 years.
- The agriculture industry employs the largest proportion of workers in the region with 27.6% of the workers. This is followed by the retail trade sector, employing 13.5% of the workforce.
- The largest occupation in the region was “Managers and Administrators” with 22.5% followed by “Tradespersons and Related Workers” with 12.4%.
- As at September 2006, the unemployment rate in the Lincoln region was 3.4%, compared to the State average of 5.0%. Lower unemployment rates were recorded in other parts of the Port Lincoln region such as Cleve and Kimba with 0.8% unemployment and higher rates in Port Lincoln (4.5%) and Lower Eyre (3.8%).
- At the time of the 2001 Census, the labour force participation rate in the region was higher at 60.7% than the state average of 58.7%.

	Population (June 2005)	Unemployment rate as at September 2006
Port Lincoln (C)	14,600 (0.9%)	4.5%
Port Lincoln region (SSD)	28,500 (1.8%)	3.4%
South Australia	1,542,033	5.0%

**Indigenous population**

Port Lincoln region

- As at the 2001 Census:
  - 2.8% of the region’s total population was Indigenous persons compared to the state average of 1.6%
  - the Indigenous unemployment rate in the Port Lincoln region was slightly higher (22.9%) than that for the state (20.5%) as a whole.

Port Lincoln

- As at the 2001 Census:
  - 4.7% of the region’s total population was Indigenous compared to the state average of 1.6%.
  - The Indigenous unemployment rate was slightly higher in Port Lincoln (25.3%) than that for the state (20.5%) as a whole.

	Indigenous Population (2001 Census)	Unemployment rate (2001 Census)
Port Lincoln (C)	4.7%	25.3%
Port Lincoln region (SSD)	2.8%	22.9%
South Australia	1.6%	20.5%

## Youth

### Port Lincoln region

- As at June 2005:
  - 12.4% (3,500) of the population in the Port Lincoln region was aged 15 to 24 years compared to 13.5% for the State as a whole.
  - 21.1% (6,000) of the population was aged 0-14 years compared to 18.4% for the state.
- At the time of the 2001 Census, the youth full-time unemployment rate was 15.3% compared to 19.1% for the state as a whole.

### Port Lincoln

- As at June 2005:
  - 14.9% (2,200) people were aged 15 to 24 years.
  - 21.3% (3,100) of the population was aged 0-14 years compared with 18.4% for the state.
- At the time of the 2001 Census, the youth full-time unemployment rate was 18.4% compared to 19.1% for the state as a whole.

	Youth Population (June 2005)	Unemployment rate (2001 Census)
Port Lincoln (C)	14.9%	18.4%
Port Lincoln region (SSD)	12.4%	15.3%
South Australia	13.5%	19.1%

## Mature Age

### Port Lincoln region

- As at June 2005:
  - 39.8% (11,300) of the population in the Port Lincoln region was aged 45 and over compared to 40.8% for the state as a whole
  - 25.1% (7,100) people were aged 45-64 years compared to 25.6% for the state
- At the time of the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate for persons aged 45 and over was 4.5%, 0.4 percentage points below the state average (of 4.9%).

### Port Lincoln

- As at June 2005:
  - 36.2% (5,300) people were aged 45 and over
  - 22.9% (3,300) of the population was aged 45-64 years compared with 25.6% for the state.
- At the time of the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate for persons aged 45 and over was equal to the state's average of 4.9%.

	Mature Age Population (June 2005)	Unemployment rate (2001 Census)
Port Lincoln	36.2%	4.9%
Port Lincoln region	39.8%	4.5%
South Australia	41.0%	4.9%

## SCIENCE AND INFORMATION ECONOMY

### Digital Bridge Unit (DBU)

DBU has close contact with Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council (PLACC), that is:

- currently funding a traineeship in IT to support the IT functions of PLACC
- has worked intensively with the leaders of the community to set up the Wangka Wilurrara website ([www.wangkawilurrara.com](http://www.wangkawilurrara.com)), providing on-line content relevant to this community. DBU has funded the continued web presence and site maintenance for the current year. Plans are in hand to further develop this site in 2007 as part of a transition to community ownership
- supported the development of [www.aboriginalartonline.com](http://www.aboriginalartonline.com), a site enabling the sale of Aboriginal art through the Port Lincoln KUJU Arts and Craft Centre.

### Broadband

#### "High Speed Infrastructure for Port Lincoln, Whyalla and Port Augusta" Project

This project is building new high-speed broadband services in Port Lincoln, Whyalla and Port Augusta by aggregating South Australian Government telecommunications usage in the townships. The project value is \$4.6million with contributions of \$2million from the Australian Government, \$140,000 from the Broadband Development Fund (BDF), \$1.1million from State Government Agency contributions and the remainder from the commercial service provider.

It will deploy optical fibre and wireless broadband services for government agencies within the townships and the Port Lincoln Marine Science Centre. It will also create a new 'backhaul' connection to Adelaide by constructing a microwave link between Port Lincoln and Port Augusta and then interconnecting with the national inter-capital fibre route at Port Augusta.

Construction is expected to be completed February 2007, with an official launch also planned for February 2007. The project is managed by the Department of Transport, Environment and Infrastructure (DTEI).

This project is already providing additional community benefits with Internode, an Internet Service Provider, announcing that it will deploy its own ADSL infrastructure and offer broadband services in the towns of Pt Lincoln and Whyalla due to the availability of a competitively priced backhaul service as a result of this project.

#### **"Broadband 4 Eyre" Project**

The Broadband 4 Eyre project is directed at both residential and commercial (small, medium and large business) segments. Many locations within the Eyre Region hinterland are currently without broadband access (except via satellite).

Demand aggregation activity to determine demand for broadband services across the region was completed, with funding support from the BDF, in 2005.

The Information Economy Directorate within DFEEST is supporting the Eyre Regional Development Board (ERDB) to facilitate a strategic region-wide broadband implementation of affordable broadband services across as much as possible of Eyre Peninsula. \$965,000 in BDF funding was previously approved by the Minister for Science and Information Economy for a region-wide project for broadband services to be delivered by ETSA Telecoms (now Silk Telecoms). However ETSA/Silk withdrew from the project before completing contract negotiations with the ERDB.

As a result, the ERDB issued a new Expression of Interest to select a service provider and the revised project is currently in planning stages, with negotiations and project design continuing with a new service provider. Due to the large geographic area and sparse population of the region, the requirements of this project are very challenging to achieve.

A key issue is the uncertainty surrounding availability of broadband subsidies from the Australian Government (Broadband Connect subsidy program) which will officially end on 30 June 2007. Subsidies are necessary to provide a viable and sustainable business case for the deployment of region-wide broadband coverage. The ERDB and other regions have sought an extension to the subsidy scheme from the Minister for Communications, IT and the Arts, Sen Helen Coonan, but no decision has been provided as yet.

### **GAMBLING**

The Independent Gambling Authority advises that there are presently 14 people who are barred from one or more venues.

Most of the active barrings by Port Lincoln locals have been facilitated through the Break Even service in Port Lincoln, conducted by Centacare (Port Pirie Diocese). This Break Even service provides a venue for the (telephone) interview and arrange for a photograph and identification papers to be forwarded to the Authority.

This brief provides gambling related statistics for the Local Government Area of Port Lincoln.

1. Gaming Machine licences held in Port Lincoln Area

Venue Name	Entitlements
Pier Hotel	32
Great Northern Hotel	33
Grand Tasman Hotel	33
Wayback Football & Sporting Club	5
Port Lincoln Hotel*	32
Lincoln South Club	15
Hotel Boston	33
Marina Hotel	32
Total for Port Lincoln Area	215

\* Suspended until 31 December 2007 for major renovations

2. Net Gambling Revenue - Port Lincoln Area  
 2004/05 Financial Year = \$9,151,607  
 2005/06 Financial Year = \$9,310,217

**YOUTH**

The Office for Youth provides support to young people in the Port Lincoln area through the following programs and grants in 2006-07.

Youth Advisory Committees	
City of Port Lincoln Council	\$3,000
District Council of the Lower Eyre Peninsula	\$3,000
active8 – Premier's Youth Challenge	
Port Lincoln Special School	\$6,000
Youth Network Grant	
Southern Eyre Youth Network	\$2,000
Total funding to the region	\$14,000

Youth Advisory Committees (YACs) are hosted by both the City of Port Lincoln and the District Council of the Lower Eyre Peninsula. YAC members take action in their communities, arranging events that will appeal to young people and leading youth initiatives in their communities.

The City of Port Lincoln YAC has secured a Triple J signal for the city, allowing young people to listen to this youth-oriented radio station for the first time.

active8 – Premier's Youth Challenge is coordinated at school level and gives participants the opportunity to get involved in their local communities through partnerships with community organisations. Port Lincoln Special School has 15 students involved in an active8 program.

The Port Lincoln High School and Port Lincoln Special School is involved in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, which is an international self-development program for young people.

#### **NEW SAFEWORK SA OFFICE**

The opening of a new SafeWork SA office in Port Lincoln is the latest strategy in increasing SafeWork SA's presence in the Port Lincoln/West Coast region, which has seen staff numbers grow from one to five in the last five years.

SafeWork SA staff will be relocated to a new office in mid-February 2007 and staff numbers will increase by one to five. The new office will have a 'shop front' for improved access for clients.

#### **EYRE PENINSULA ACTIVE COMMUNITY FIELD OFFICER (ACFO) PROGRAM**

The Office for Recreation and Sport (ORS) works in partnership with Councils and other stakeholders across significant regions of the State to implement a range of initiatives aimed to improve the quality of sport and active recreation opportunities available to a community and increase community participation in sport and active recreation programs. The Eyre Peninsula ACFO Program is a significant program that supports sport and recreation development throughout the Eyre Peninsula, playing a crucial role in implementing key objectives of ORS's Strategic Plan in this region.

The Eyre Peninsula ACFO is supported by ORS through the Statewide Enhancement Program (StEP) and relies on financial contributions from other stakeholders and Local Government to support a dedicated officer to service sport and recreation providers within the region. The funding for this project expires 30 June 2007.

The District Councils of Ceduna, Cleve, Franklin Harbor, Lower Eyre Peninsula and Streaky Bay, as well as the City of Port Lincoln Council may ask for an indication from the State Government in regards to the likelihood of continued financial support for the program beyond its current funding until June 2007.

To continue the ACFO program in its current forum ORS is working closely with the Eyre Peninsula ACFO, and the programs regional stakeholders to develop an application for further funding for the ACFO program through the StEP.

ORS does however see significant benefit in changing the focus of the current ACFO program from industry development to a broader role promoting physical activity within regional communities. ORS currently has no mechanism to implement the SA Physical Activity Strategy at a regional level

and as such is currently developing a budget bid to support six **be active** Regional Officers.

## **EYRE PENINSULA SCHOOLS NETWORK REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

The annual Eyre Peninsula Schools Network Regional Conference is to be held in Port Lincoln at the Ravendale Sports Complex on Sunday 11 February and Monday 12 February 2007.

Up to 70 teachers have attended the conference in previous years with the concept having initially been developed in 2002 in response to strong demand from the Eyre Peninsula Schools Network members.

The conference is supported by the Office for Recreation and Sport, Australian Sports Commission, DECS, ACHPER SA and a range of State Sporting Organisations and is organised and implemented through an executive of teachers in the region with significant input from the Eyre Peninsula Active Community Field Officer.

## **SA LOTTERIES AGENTS**

SA Lotteries has eight Agents in the lower Eyre Peninsula region, with four in Port Lincoln.

Feedback from Agents in the region is that the aftermath of the 2005 Eyre Peninsula bushfires coupled with the drought in the region is significantly impacting retail sales. Agents are concerned this could affect the on-going spend on lottery products. Sales of lotteries games between 1 July 2006 and 31 December 2006 versus 1 July 2005 to 31 December 2005 declined by 3.8% or \$88K.

### **Appointment of Lottery Agencies in Port Lincoln**

An Agent expressed concern at the appointment of a new SA Lotteries Agent in Port Lincoln via a letter dated 18 July 2006. This Agent has subsequently sold the business (settles 29 January 2007) and it is SA Lotteries belief that there is no longer an issue.

### **Competitor Activity**

Agents are concerned about the proposed development of a new hotel complex on the old Port Lincoln Hotel site, which will add another 32 gaming machines into the marketplace. (It should be noted gaming machines were on the site before the old hotel burned down in 2002.)

In regard to slowing of sales, SA Lotteries provides on-going marketing support to Agents in the Port Lincoln region via local media.

SA Lotteries reviews Agent sales in the region to monitor business trends.

## **SERVICE SA – PORT LINCOLN**

The Port Lincoln Customer Service Centre was opened in February 2002 and is one of eleven Service SA Customer Service Centres now operating State-wide including: Whyalla, Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Kadina, Gawler, Murray Bridge, Berri, Naracoorte, Mt Gambier and North Terrace, Adelaide.

The Centre located at 73-75 Tasman Terrace provides access to a range of government information and services as follows;

- pay bills including SA Water, Emergency Service Levy, Land Tax, SA Housing Trust debtor payments and Aquaculture lease/licence renewals.
- obtain government information on a broad range of topics including recreational fishing, water conservation, government car auctions etc.
- undertake motor registration and licensing transactions
- obtain referrals to appropriate government agencies
- purchase products and publications including power of attorney and guardianship kits, SA Waters atlas and Plants of Outback SA
- collect free publications such as SA Short Holidays booklet, the Smart Consumer Guide and SA Short Walks.

The Port Lincoln Centre currently conducts over 1500 transactions per week with an estimate of 320 to 350 customers visiting the centre each day. Overall, the Lower Eyre Peninsula has embraced all channels of the Service SA concept in a positive way.

The Lower Eyre Peninsula community can also obtain government information and services through the Service SA phone and online channels:

By calling the Service SA Call Centre (13 23 24 – local call cost) customers can obtain a range of government information or will receive a direct connection to the person in government that will be able to manage their inquiry.

Local, State and Federal government information and services can be accessed through the Service SA website [www.service.sa.gov.au](http://www.service.sa.gov.au). The website includes a range of features including the Government directory and drought response information.

## **ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION**

### **Draft Spencer Gulf Marine Plan**

The draft Spencer Gulf Marine Plan is the first to be developed by Government. The draft Spencer Gulf Marine Plan was developed through a whole-of-Government approach with community participation and consultation. Spencer Gulf was chosen to trial the methodology of the Marine Planning Framework for South Australia, due to its industrial, rural and urban

development, which has had a significant impact on the marine and coastal habitats in this region.

The three month public consultation period on the draft Spencer Gulf Marine Plan ended on 30 November 2006. All submissions are currently being reviewed to determine what changes need to be made to the draft Plan prior to finalisation. It is anticipated that the finalised Spencer Gulf Marine Plan will be submitted for Government approval by late March 2007.

### **Marine Parks- Eyre Peninsula**

Ten focus areas have been identified adjacent to Eyre Peninsula for the establishment of Marine Parks. These focus areas were defined through scientific studies and the application of internationally and nationally agreed principles.

In late 2006, the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) held public meetings on Eyre Peninsula to inform community members about the draft Marine Parks Bill. These public meetings were followed by open days to inform the public about the proposed marine parks legislation and to discuss concerns that residents of the Eyre Peninsula may have. The greatest area of concern raised was that marine parks might have a significant impact on resource extraction activities, such as fishing and aquaculture.

DEH will continue its extensive community engagement program on Eyre Peninsula.

### **Water Desalination/Secure Water Supplies (relates to Australian Government Water Fund funding)**

Eyre Peninsula's reticulated water supply relies on a few critical resources and the supply system is operating at, or near its capacity. There is limited scope to augment supplies from groundwater, surface water, stormwater or treated effluent reuse. Although it is being advocated most strongly by Port Augusta, the Provincial Cities Association, of which Port Lincoln is a member, recently passed a motion supporting the production and/or use of desalinated water.

South Australia is seeking funding from the Australian Government to augment the capacity of the proposed BHP Billiton desalination plant at Port Bonython (near Whyalla). The augmented capacity would provide desalinated water to parts of the Eyre Peninsula (It is not clear whether it would include Port Lincoln or whether it is only for the Upper Spencer Gulf). There are also two other proposals for desalination plants - the Whyalla Solar Oasis and the Aquasol proposal for Point Paterson (near Port Augusta) - that have been submitted for Australian Government funding.

### **Drought**

3 Exceptional Circumstances applications covering Eyre Peninsula pending decision and announcement by the Commonwealth - interim support was announced 12 December 2006 – PIRSA has responsibility.

Land condition - the next Land Condition Monitoring survey will be conducted in February 2007 and so nothing will be available for the Conservation Council Meeting. There are a few areas at risk from erosion but this is not considered to be a significant issue at present. More a case of recognising the good land management of landholders through a very dry last six months that we expect will be supported by the next land condition survey.

### ZWSA Regional Implementation Program

The Regional Implementation Program assists country communities to introduce improved resource recovery and recycling programs. Zero Waste SA has allocated \$860,000 for projects to be undertaken in 2007-2008 throughout the State.

Eligible projects include equipment and infrastructure designed to divert waste from landfill, including the development of resource recovery and drop-off recycling facilities. Councils, community groups and the private sector are eligible to apply.

A number of applications have been submitted for funding on Eyre Peninsula, as follows:

Applicant	Project Title	Amount Sought
Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association/ Member Council	Eyre Peninsula Waste Recovery Project Officer (12 month pilot)	\$ 42,500.00
Eastern Eyre Waste Management Group (4 integrated projects)	Project 1: Waste Storage Sheds - Whyalla, Kimba, Cleve, Franklin Harbour	\$ 65,000.00
Eastern Eyre Waste Management Group (4 integrated projects)	Project 2: Fenced compounds to house above and associated equipment- Kimba, Cleve & Franklin Harbour	\$ 7,500.00
Eastern Eyre Waste Management Group (4 integrated projects)	Project 3: Mobile Baler (shared 4 councils) - Whyalla, Kimba, Cleve & Franklin Harbour	\$ 29,000.00
Eastern Eyre Waste Management Group (4 integrated projects)	Project 4: Education, awareness and training - Whyalla, Kimba, Cleve & Franklin Harbour	\$ 17,500.00
City of Port Lincoln (with implications for Southern Eyre Waste Management Group)	Marketing of Mulched Material	\$ 16,000.00
Yalata Community Council Inc	Yalata Landfill and Recycling Project	\$ 38,083.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 215,583.00</b>

These projects will be ranked by representatives from Eyre Peninsula and the waste management industry at a Regional Assessment Panel meeting to be held in Port Lincoln on 1 February 2007, prior to consideration (with applications from other regions) by Zero Waste SA. Cheques will be paid to successful applicants in the 2007-2008 financial year.

### Green Organics Stockpiles

In recent years, the previous practice of burning organic material (including timber, prunings, etc) in country areas has been strongly discouraged by the

EPA. Burning this material is now banned at the majority of landfill sites across South Australia.

The burning of this material presents a risk of fire escape to surrounding areas, contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and local area pollution and prevents the recycling of this material for more beneficial uses.

These uses include:

- mulch in public areas and in private gardens (to reduce water use and weed growth);
- compost in public areas and private gardens (as a soil improver and to reduce water use);
- firewood (for heating in domestic premises).

Zero Waste SA supports the EPA's policy to ban the burning of organic material at landfills. Recent exceptions from this policy have been necessary on Eyre Peninsula, however, due to the build-up of large stockpiles of this material.

Barriers to the use of organic material on Eyre Peninsula as compost and mulch include:

- the high cost of shredding organic material (hire of expensive equipment from Adelaide);
- the lack of local (Eyre Peninsula) markets for mulch and compost products;
- the long distance to Adelaide-based markets.


Zero Waste SA is interested in supporting the development of local markets for mulch and compost products, as a starting point to addressing this problem on Eyre Peninsula. It is noted that a funding application for this purpose has been submitted to Zero Waste SA for funding through the Regional Implementation Program – this is evidence of a constructive approach to preventing the burning of organic material in the future.

### **SA Marine Product Industries**


Tuna processing results in waste comprising largely of tuna gills and offal, this material has the potential to cause highly offensive odours if not managed appropriately. Conversely, the same material has the potential to be a beneficial additive to composting material (when added in correct proportions) and can be used to make stock feeds and oils rich in Omega 3.

SA Marine Product Industries (SAMPI) operates in the old abattoirs in Port Lincoln, and accepts tuna waste to make stock feeds and oil products. SAMPI has submitted two funding applications Zero Waste SA.

Clause 7(1)(c)



Clause 7(1)(c)



## **VOLUNTEER SECTION IN PORT LINCOLN**

The Office for Volunteers has just over 100 community organisations that utilise volunteers on its database. It is understood that there are further, unregistered and unincorporated organisations within this area. A recent survey commissioned by the Office for Volunteers indicated that 63 percent of regional South Australians 15 years and above are formal volunteers.

Service Clubs such as the Lions Club and Rotary are very active in the area. The Minister for Volunteers recently (November 06) opened the new Lions Hostel at North Shields following its destruction in the Lower Eyre Peninsula Bushfires (State Government Grant of \$60,000).

The 2006 Volunteer Support Fund provided a total of \$3,690 to three Port Lincoln based community organisations: Friends of Southern Eyre Peninsula Parks (\$290); Riding for the Disabled (\$2,000) and Axel Stenross Maritime Museum (\$1,400).

The Port Lincoln City Council provides Community Funding Assistance grants from a pool of \$20,000. This operates twice a year with applications closing last day of both January and July.

No standout projects undertaken by volunteers have been identified. The consensus from the region is that such efforts have been focussed on reconstruction projects following the 2005 Lower Eyre Peninsula Bushfires.

Generally, volunteering in the Port Lincoln area is perceived as being in a healthy state. The city council is particularly supportive of community groups with their funding and in-kind support. The council also has dedicated Project Officers (2x) who keep in touch with such community groups. The council's Australia Day Citizen, Young Citizen and Community Event of the Year awards also confirm its commitment and appreciation of the efforts of volunteers within the local government area.

## **TOURISM**

### **SEA SA Ferry**

The introduction of the SEA SA Ferry ("*Sea the heart of South Australia*"), which commenced operation in December 2006, has been positively received by the region's tourism industry. The Ferry operates three times a day between Lucky Bay (just north of Cowell) and Wallaroo. In the first 5 weeks of operation the SEA SA has had 3,311 cars and 9,405 passengers do the trip. The business currently operates a vessel with capacity to hold 36 cars and 250 passengers. In March 2007, a new purpose built ferry will service the route - this vessel's capacity will be 65 cars and 450 passengers.

The road from the main highway into Lucky Bay (11 km) is a dirt road and the District Council of Franklin Harbour and SEA Ferry operators are seeking funding support to upgrade the road. Funding assistance has been sought from the Commonwealth's Auslink program (\$900,000) and the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (\$900,000). Advice regarding the funding application has not yet been received.

### **Port Lincoln Airport – Possible Interstate Jet Services**

Since the State Government's announcement to provide funds for an airport upgrade soon after the bushfires in 2005, nothing firm has developed.

In March 2005, Council began working with Department of Trade and Economic Development and other Government agencies to investigate potential development opportunities for the airport and in particular, the upgrading of the facilities to enable jet passenger services to be operated between Port Lincoln and interstate ports. This work resulted in a consultant (Airbiz) being engaged to explore the potential demand for additional air capacity to service Port Lincoln and the opportunity to develop the Port Lincoln Airport to accommodate jet air services. Council considered the final report of the consultant in January 2006.

Since the completion of the report, Virgin Blue has announced plans to introduce smaller regional jets (around 100 seats) into its operations, with the aircraft expected to be in operation by the end of 2007. The Port Lincoln

route from either Sydney or Melbourne may be considered as a "fill in" services to utilise the aircraft when not required for their primary purpose.

This development may warrant a fresh look at options for Port Lincoln as such aircraft could be catered for with a significantly cheaper upgrade cost than the \$10 - \$15 million estimated in the Airbiz report.

## DEVELOPMENT OF PORT LINCOLN AIRPORT

Following the Eyre Peninsula bushfires on the 6th May, 2005, Cabinet approved in principle an allocation of \$4 million towards the development of Port Lincoln Airport to accommodate interstate jet services subject to a supporting business case. An independent expert report was commissioned on the Airport upgrade and completed in November 2005.

As owner of the airport, the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula (DCLERP) considered the report in January 2006 and determined to proceed with a staged approach to airport development. DTED encouraged the Council to test the market and determine what steps would need to be taken to make it a viable investment proposition.

DCLERP determined not to pursue this path and effectively put on hold any serious considerations of developments that would be required for interstate jet services. The Council stated it would consider full expansion of airport infrastructure only when they have significant evidence of demand.

Given the reluctance of the local community to progress with the development of the airport in a timely manner the \$4 million funding was subject to a budget carryover and returned to consolidated revenue. Future consideration of funding for the airport can be made in the current budget round.

The Council earns sufficient revenue from the airport to fund incremental development. Council has recently announced that it plans to strengthen the taxiway to match that of the runway and extend the aircraft parking area to better accommodate Regional Express (REX) aircraft in 2006/2007.

Council may raise the possibility of State government funding assistance in the event that Virgin Blue approaches council with the intention of implementing jet operations.

## FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

### **Emergency accommodation for children and young people**

Pt Lincoln Aboriginal Health Service (PLAHS) has been funded under the Emergency Accommodation Strategy to support emergency accommodation for children and young people in Pt Lincoln and Ceduna to increase our capacity to care for sibling groups together and where possible within their family or kinship group.

The Department and PLAHS are currently looking at three models:

1. 24/7 Emergency Accommodation staffed by PLAHS staff and to accommodate up to three children or young people at one time. The plan is to lease a Housing SA property.
2. Planned Respite and Emergency Care facility based on the Foster Care model, but accommodated in a leased residential property.
3. Increased capacity to recruit, assess and sustain foster and relative care placements. Ms Tracy Ritchie, Principal Cultural Consultant, Families SA will be working with PLAHS, Guardianship and Alternative Care and the Pt Lincoln Families SA District Centre to progress establishing these models and continue the close partnership relationship that exists around the provision of services to Aboriginal children and young people, as PLAHS is the alternative care service provider.

### **Impact of the drought**

The Drought impact on the region for Families SA is minimal at this stage in respect to Emergency Financial Assistance funding. The office has only had two enquiries from people regarding the contact telephone number for Drought Helpline. There is an expected impact of the drought on the farming community and the psychological well-being of farmers in the region, with a potential increase of suicide as the drought conditions continue.

Primary Industries Resources SA (PIRSA) is currently monitoring the situation, promoting services, responding to the farming community and running appropriate programs.

## **HOUSING**

### **Port Lincoln Caravan Park Permanent Residents**

The Port Lincoln Caravan Park at North Shields was sold in September 2006 and has now been earmarked for redevelopment. Permanent residents of the park have received notice to leave in 2007. Most of these residents were involved in the devastating bushfires in January 2005 and are now having to deal with finding alternate accommodation.

Housing SA staff visited each permanent resident to discuss long term housing needs and are currently working with a number of residents to find alternative accommodation.

### **Ravendale Development**

Port Lincoln's sporting and recreational facilities have recently been updated which are surrounded by public housing. The housing is rundown and in much need of redevelopment. Following a decision to promote the need for redevelopment in the region, with assistance from the Asset Strategy Unit

(ASU) of Housing SA a draft proposal to redevelop the Ravensdale site has been developed.

The Ravensdale Project site is located approximately 3 kilometres south of the Port Lincoln town centre. The site is highly concentrated with public housing and in total comprises 120 SAHT owned dwellings.

The concept of redeveloping the Ravensdale area has been discussed and considered over many years. A number of meetings have been conducted between Housing SA and Mr Geoff Dodd, CEO of the City of Port Lincoln. These meetings have drawn support from the City Council in terms of addressing significant future housing needs and include the offer of a number of significant parcels of flat land (approximately 4 hectares) through property exchange, property purchasing and possible deferment of purchase costs to assist in facilitating this project.

The Port Lincoln City Council has allocated up to \$1.5 million to the upgrade of roads, footpaths, lighting and street scaping for the Ravensdale area which will commence within two years.

The Port Lincoln City Council has developed the Ravensdale sporting area into a million dollar sporting facility which borders the housing development area. In conjunction with this, other significant developments such as a proposed private school and stage 3 of the marina development will add value to the area and assist in removing some of the social issues currently being experienced.

Nelson Square holds 20,565m<sup>2</sup> of flat vacant land and the netball courts hold an additional 29,563m<sup>2</sup> of flat vacant land. For the Ravensdale Project to go ahead, these two sites would need to be developed first, to provide housing for tenants who would need to be relocated.

Significant public opposition exists to the development of open space in the Ravensdale Project.

Port Lincoln Mayor, Peter Davis, has indicated the Council is reconsidering its decision to develop Nelson Square. Further negotiations are taking place between Housing SA and the Council.

#### **Yarredi Domestic Violence Service**

Yarredi Services is funded through the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) for \$325,100 *p.a.*, to provide accommodation and support services to women and/or women with children escaping domestic violence in the Port Lincoln region.

On 11 November 2006 the Minister for Housing approved Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) funding of \$2.302 million for the replacement of the existing communal women's shelter, with a core and cluster model, comprising of two 4 bedroom houses, one 3 bedroom house, one 2 bedroom house and an administration block.

The service currently provides accommodation for clients in six transitional houses leased through the Supported Tenancy Scheme, ten houses managed on behalf of the Women's Housing Association and pending the demolition of the existing buildings, an additional two properties allocated by Housing SA for emergency accommodation and as a temporary administration office.

## **SHARED SERVICES REFORM**

Whilst the strategy for implementing shared services across the South Australian Government is yet to be finalized, the Shared Services Reform Office has commenced an ongoing process of agency engagement and consultation to support the shared services reform. This includes activities specifically for regional areas.

Currently, data collection for the shared services reform is underway and will include regional areas, particularly for agencies such as Health who have employees engaged in the delivery of corporate services within Hospitals and Regional Health Services. This data collection and analysis process will establish current government agency costs and activity levels for corporate and business service delivery.

Following the completion of data collection for the shared services reform, an implementation strategy for shared services will be developed. Further information regarding the implementation of shared services will be provided to agencies.

As part of the governance and consultation framework for the shared services reform a Workforce Consultative Group is currently being established. This group will act as the key consultative forum for employee related issues associated with the transition to shared services.

Across government agency briefings will commence in February 2007 and this will include briefings to all Regional Facilitation Groups and the delivery of briefings in key regional centres. These briefings will provide an opportunity for staff to better understand the shared services reform and to raise any issues of concern.

The Shared Services Reform Office has also developed a website to ensure that information is accessible to employees across the state. The site provides up to date information about the shared services reform including current activities, frequently asked questions, governance and consultation together with contact information.

## MAJOR PROJECTS – PORT LINCOLN

Project	Details	Portfolio	Estimated Total Cost  \$m	Status
Prison Kitchen Upgrades	Includes upgrading kitchens at Port Lincoln and Mount Gambler Prisons and the Adelaide Remand Centre.	Justice	4.000	New Works
Marine Innovation SA (MISA)	Redevelopment of the Port Lincoln Marine Science Centre and the biological containment facility at the SA Aquatic Sciences Centre.	PIRSA	6.900	New Works

The above information has been extracted from the 2006-07 Capital Investment Statement (Budget Paper 5).

Contact Officer: Andrew Francis  
Telephone: 8226 9492



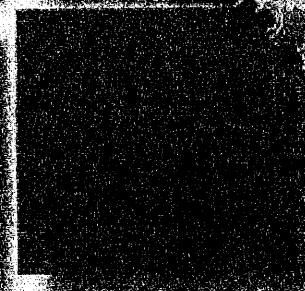
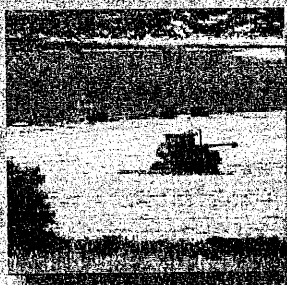
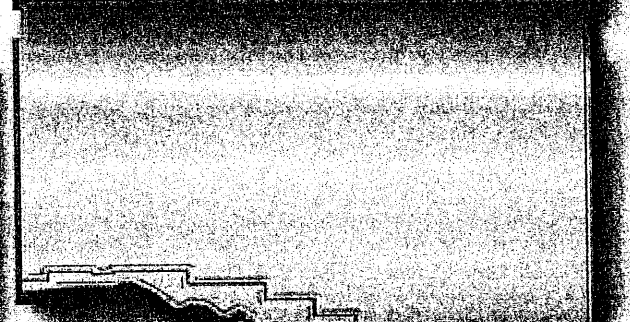
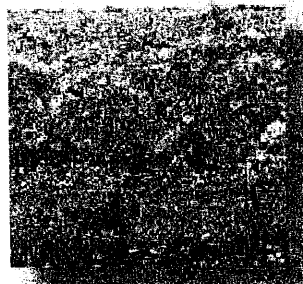
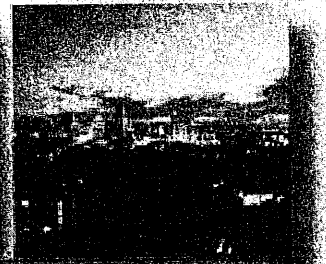
# A Regional Profile

City of Port Lincoln

*SOUTH AUSTRALIA*

2004 Edition

Final



## INTRODUCTION

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

Major Social and Economic Indicators

Time Series Indicators Table, 1994, 1999 to 2004

Time Series Indicator Charts, 1994, 1999 to 2004

## DETAILED TABLES

- 1 Selected Characteristics, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 2 Estimated and Projected Population, 1999-2019
- 3 Components of Population Change, 2001-2004
- 4 Counts of Household Types, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 5 Counts of Family Types, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 6 Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 2004
- 7 Age Structure, Projected Population, 2014
- 8 Labour Force Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 9 Employment by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 10 Detailed Occupation, 2001
- 11 Employment by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 12 Employment by Industry Sector, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 13 Detailed Industry, 2001
- 14 Industry by Occupation, 2001
- 15 Highest Level of Qualification, Employed Persons, 2001
- 16 Wage and Salary Earners, Number, Total Wage and Salary Income, Median and Average Wage and Salary Income, 2000-01 to 2002-03
- 17 Wage and Salary Earners, Wage and Salary Income by Occupation (Major Groups), 2002-03
- 18 Wage and Salary Earners, Wage and Salary Income by Age, 2002-03
- 19 Schools, Teachers and Student Enrolments, 1998-2004
- 20 Selected Income Support Customers, June 2002, 2003 and 2004
- 21 Newstart Allowance Customers, Duration of Newstart Allowance, 2002, 2003 and 2004

## DETAILED TABLES (Cont.)

- 22 Value of Building Approvals, 2003-04
- 23 Property Sales, 2003-04
- 24 Property Valuations, 2003-04
- 25 Weekly Household Income, Occupied Private Dwellings, 2001
- 26 Weekly Individual Income by Age, Persons aged 15 years and over, 2001
- 27 Nature of Housing Occupancy, Occupied Private Dwellings, 1991, 1996 and 2001

## AREA COMPARISONS

Area Comparisons Table - Selected Data Items  
Area Comparisons - Percentage Change From Previous Year  
Area Comparisons - Proportion of SA and Regional SA Totals  
Area Comparisons Graphs - Selected Data Items

## SUPPLEMENTS

Australian Business Register, 30 June 2004

Regional Small Business Statistics, 1996-97 to 2000-01

Value of Agricultural Production, 1999-00 to 2003-04

Tourism Accommodation - Tourism Regions, June Quarter 2003  
and June Quarter 2004

Tourism Accommodation, Selected LGAs, June Quarter 2004

Household Expenditure - Average Weekly Household Expenditure  
by Selected SD, 1998-99 and 2003-04

Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, 2001-02

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes  
Glossary  
Footnotes  
List of References  
Composition of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions  
Composition of Tourism Regions

**This is the last issue of A Regional Profile. Similar data can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website. ABS Regional Statistics home page: <http://www.abs.gov.au> then select themes/regional statistics.**

This Regional Profile presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for your specified region in South Australia.

It brings together a wide range of existing ABS as well as some non-ABS data and has been designed to assist users of regional statistics to understand the composition and structure of a region, to understand how a region contributes to the State's economy and to monitor the trends of economic growth or decline.

The Profile includes data on a range of economic and social indicators and is divided into four sections;

- a set of time series indicators,
- a set of detailed tables,
- a set of area comparison indicators,
- a set of supplementary tables covering the Australian Business Register, Small Business Statistics, Agricultural data, Tourist Accommodation, Household Expenditure, and the Manufacturing Industry.

The time series and area comparison sections include indicators on Population, Births and deaths, Labour force, Selected income support customers, Taxable income, Building approvals, Property sales, Local government finance and New motor vehicle sales. The detailed tables section includes more detailed information about most of these indicators, as well as other data.

The last section contains the Australian Business Register Supplement, Regional Small Business Statistics, general Agricultural, Household expenditure and Tourist accommodation data and Manufacturing industry data.

These may not be available for your specified region but have been included for the best available geographic areas. This at least provides some indication of the average household expenditure and the levels of the tourism and manufacturing industries in and around your region.

The data presented have been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections. Care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Explanatory Notes and Glossary, however, more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications. A list of references is included at the back of this Profile.

A Regional Profile can be produced for standard ABS geographic areas such as Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Divisions (SDs) or any combinations of these areas.

All data presented have been calculated on SLA boundaries as at 30 June 2004 (i.e. 2001 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 2004). Where boundary changes have occurred or data have been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004.

Please note that for some boundary changes an LGA may have been split into several SLAs. For the SLAs which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, an attempt has been made to prorate past data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. While this produces distinct numerical estimates for data items, any rates or percentages will be identical for each SLA in the LGA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate for the whole LGA).

#### **INQUIRIES:**

- **For information about this profile, contact Stuart Finlay on (08) 8237 7336.**
- **For information about other ABS statistics contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.**

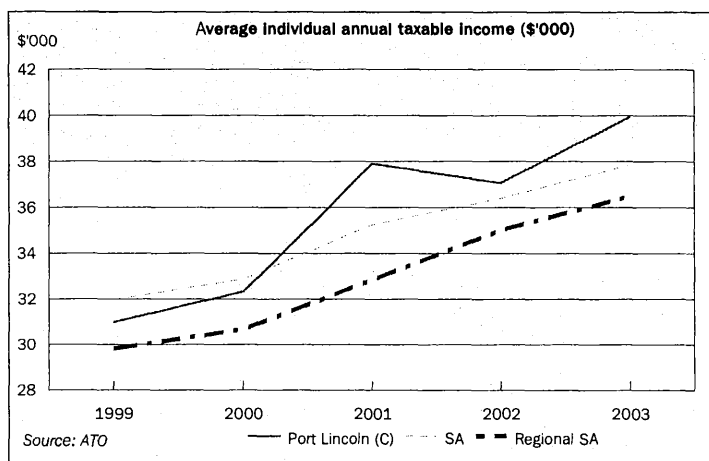
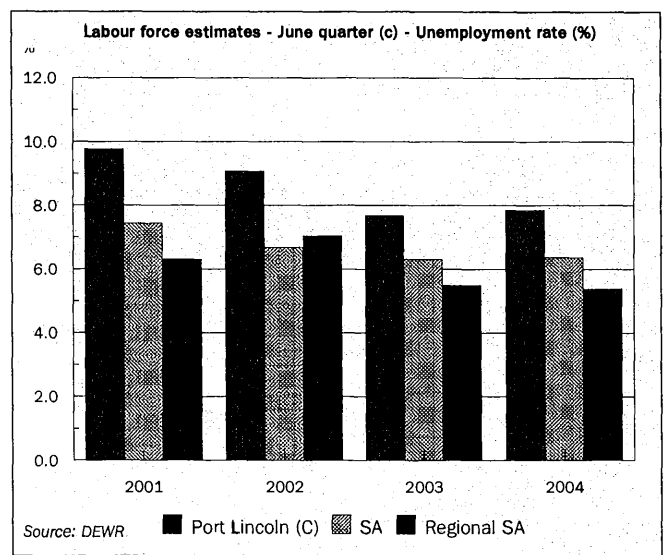
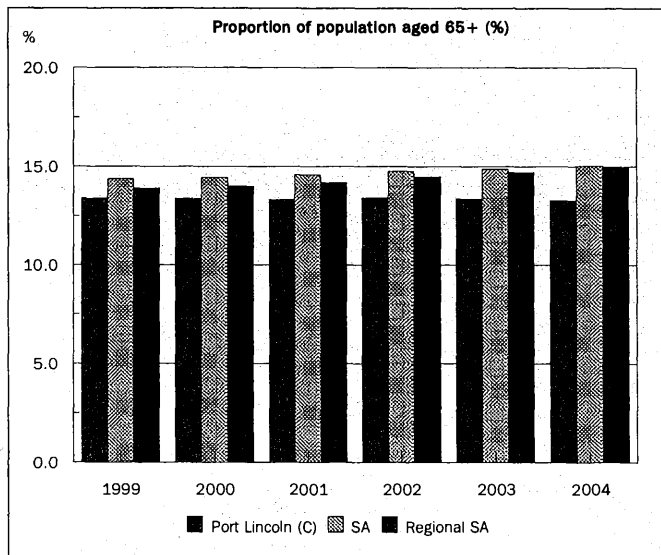
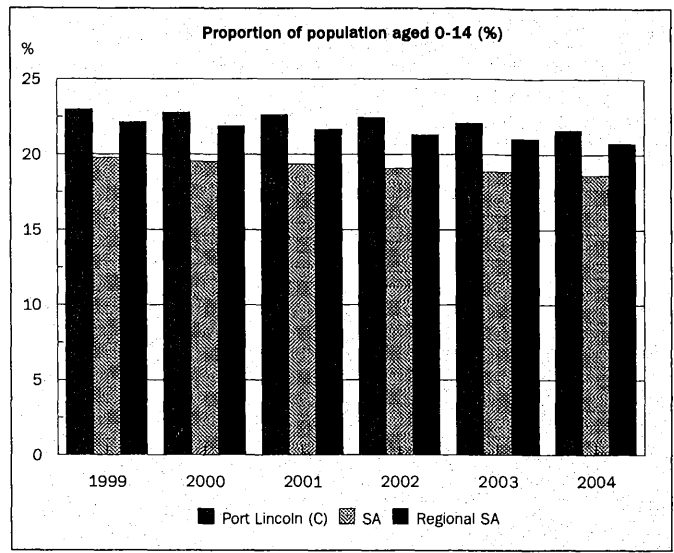
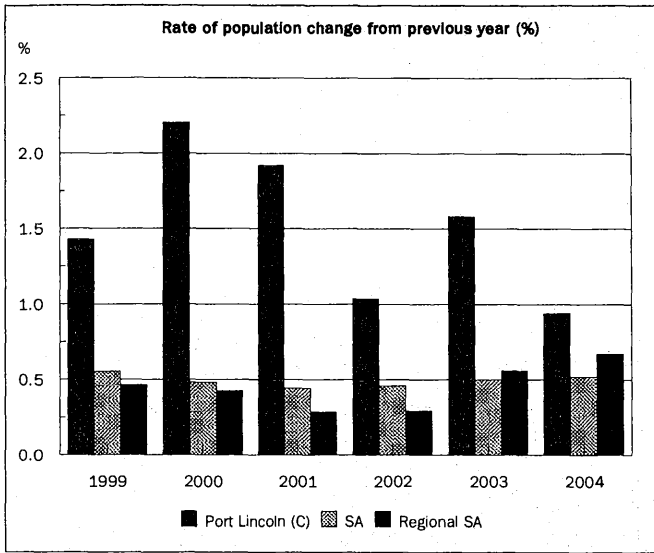
*The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their information included in this Profile. The inclusion of the non-ABS data adds to the overall understanding of the composition of regional South Australia.*

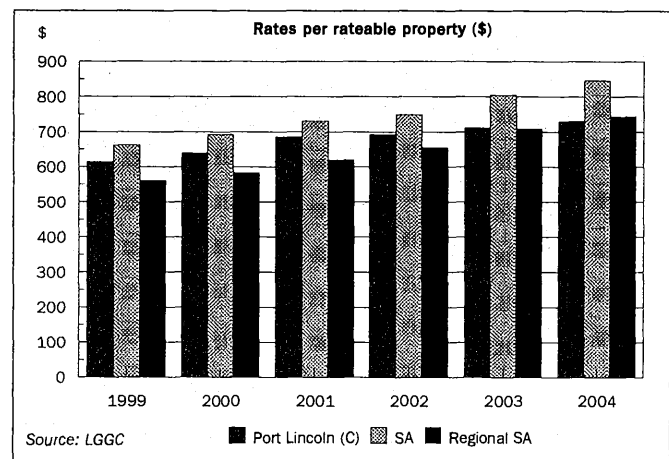
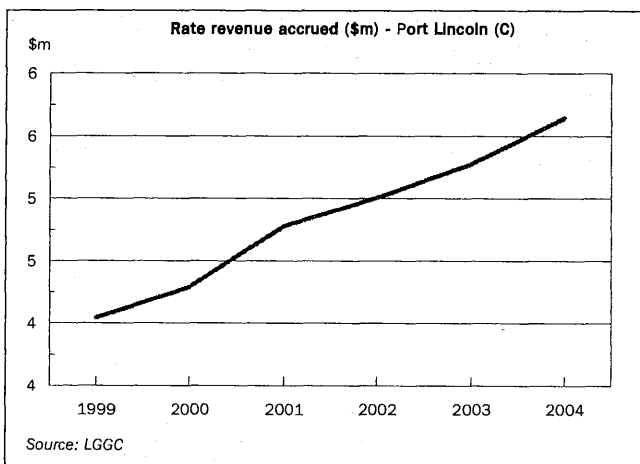
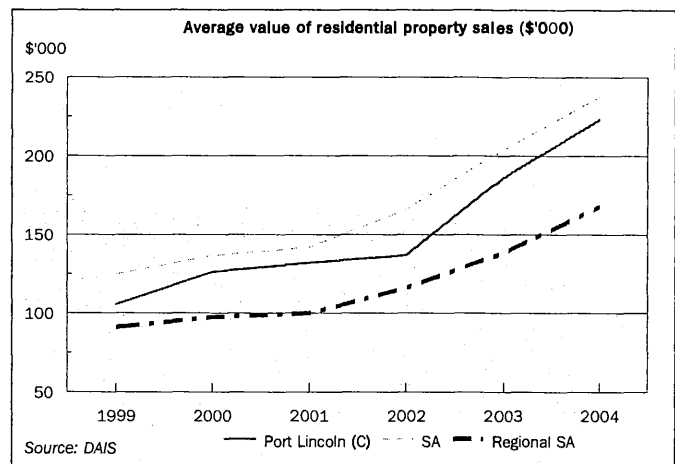
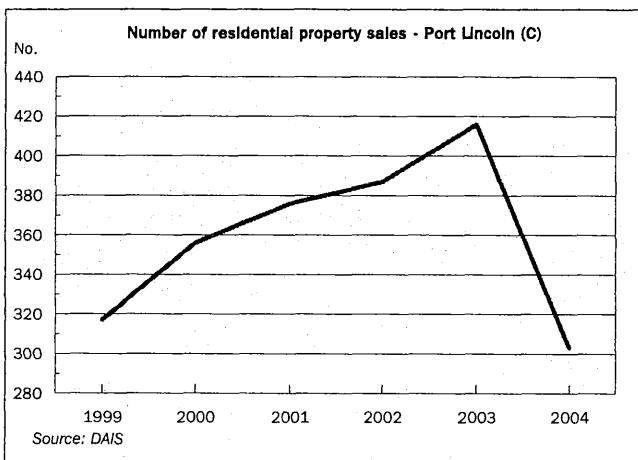
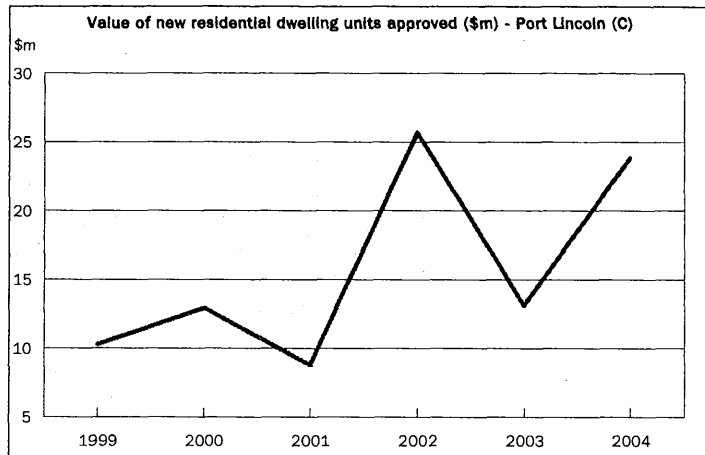
*Cover photographs- The photograph of the Leafy Sea Dragon appears courtesy of The Advertiser. All other photographs appear courtesy of the South Australian Tourism Commission.*

	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	12637	13343	13637	13899	14043	14265	14399
Proportion of SA's total population (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Proportion of Regional SA's total population (%)	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Population change from previous year (no.)	-19	188	294	262	144	222	134
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.9
SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Regional SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
Persons aged 0-14 (no.)	3034	3065	3110	3148	3152	3150	3112
Proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	24.0	23.0	22.8	22.6	22.4	22.1	21.6
SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	20.5	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.6
Regional SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	23.4	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.1	20.8
Persons aged 65+ (no.)	1649	1786	1823	1853	1883	1905	1911
Proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.3
SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	13.6	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0
Regional SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	12.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.7	15.0
<b>Births and deaths - year ended 30 June (b)</b>							
Births (no.)	208	206	221	206	201	180	176
Crude birth rate	16.5	15.4	16.2	14.8	14.3	12.6	12.2
SA's crude birth rate	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.2
Regional SA's crude birth rate	14.4	13.0	12.7	12.0	12.1	11.7	11.6
Deaths (no.)	123	104	116	100	116	94	108
Crude death rate	9.7	7.8	8.5	7.2	8.3	6.6	7.5
SA's crude death rate	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8
Regional SA's crude death rate	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.8
<b>Labour force estimates - June quarter (c)</b>							
Unemployed persons (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	562	544	533	544
Unemployment rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8	9.1	7.7	7.8
SA's unemployment rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.4
Regional SA's unemployment rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	7.0	5.5	5.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.5	55.0	62.4	61.4
SA's labour force participation rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.9	60.6	61.9	61.3
Regional SA's labour force participation rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.0	61.7	62.6	62.2
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (d)</b>							
Newstart allowance customers (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	501	507	n.a.
Youth allowance customers (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	266	209	n.a.
Age pension (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1388	1412	n.a.
Disability support pension (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	458	486	n.a.
<b>Income - year ended 30 June (e)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	25712	30985	32323	37914	37071	39938	n.a.
SA's average individual annual taxable income (\$)	26863	31964	32863	35254	36404	37857	n.a.
Regional SA's average individual annual taxable income (\$)	24807	29816	30674	32846	35020	36498	n.a.
<b>Schools (f) (g)</b>							
Public schools (no.)	n.a.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Students enrolled at public schools (no.)	n.a.	2154	2154	2219	2213	2156	2186
Private schools (no.)	n.a.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Students enrolled at private schools (no.)	n.a.	709	717	719	691	690	719

**TIME SERIES INDICATORS**
**Port Lincoln (C)**

	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (h)</b>							
<b>New residential dwelling units approved (no.)</b>	86	96	128	78	229	90	121
<b>Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)</b>	6.8	10.3	12.9	8.8	25.7	13.1	23.8
<i>Proportion of SA's value of new dwelling unit approvals (%)</i>	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.5
<i>Proportion of Regional SA's value new dwelling approvals (%)</i>	3.1	4.7	4.6	4.7	6.7	3.4	4.8
<b>Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)</b>	1.7	2.7	5.1	4.5	7.9	10.0	13.6
<i>Proportion of SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)</i>	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2
<i>Prop of Regional SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)</i>	2.7	1.6	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.9	7.0
<b>Property sales - year ended 30 June (i) (l)</b>							
<b>Residential property sales (no.)</b>	280	317	356	376	387	416	303
<b>Value of residential property sales (\$m)</b>	25.0	33.5	44.9	49.7	53.0	77.5	67.7
<b>Average value of residential property sales (\$'000)</b>	89.3	105.7	126.1	132.2	136.9	186.3	223.4
<i>SA's average value of residential property sales (\$'000)</i>	110.5	124.7	136.6	142.0	165.9	204.0	237.5
<i>Regional SA's average value of residential property sales (\$'000)</i>	75.9	91.1	97.5	99.9	116.1	138.5	168.1
<b>Commercial/Industrial property sales (no.)</b>	18	47	46	34	42	22	33
<b>Value of commercial/industrial property sales (\$m)</b>	1.6	5.9	8.0	4.0	8.1	6.5	8.0
<b>Primary production property sales (no.)</b>	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Value of primary production property sales (\$m)</b>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.2
<b>Property valuations - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</b>							
<b>Average capital value of residential property (\$'000)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112.6	125.6	141.8	199.1
<b>Average capital value of commercial/industrial property (\$'000)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	308.1	296.0	334.9	418.2
<b>Average capital value of primary production property (\$'000)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	129.7	152.9	185.7	310.2
<b>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (k)</b>							
<b>Total outlay on - infrastructure (\$m)</b>	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
- environmental services (\$m)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.1
- other (\$m)	4.2	4.5	4.8	7.7	4.5	6.0	6.0
<b>Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)</b>	5.9	6.1	6.5	8.9	7.2	8.5	8.6
<b>Rate revenue accrued (\$m)</b>	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6
<b>Rates per rateable property (\$)</b>	547	614	639	686	692	711	730
<i>SA's rates per rateable property (\$)</i>	579	662	692	731	749	805	847
<i>Regional SA's rates per rateable property (\$)</i>	486	561	583	620	655	709	744
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (l)</b>							
<b>New motor vehicle sales (no.)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	351	403	490
<i>Proportion of SA's new motor vehicle sales (%)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	0.7	0.8
<i>Prop of Regional SA's new motor vehicle sales (%)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.9	3.2	3.6



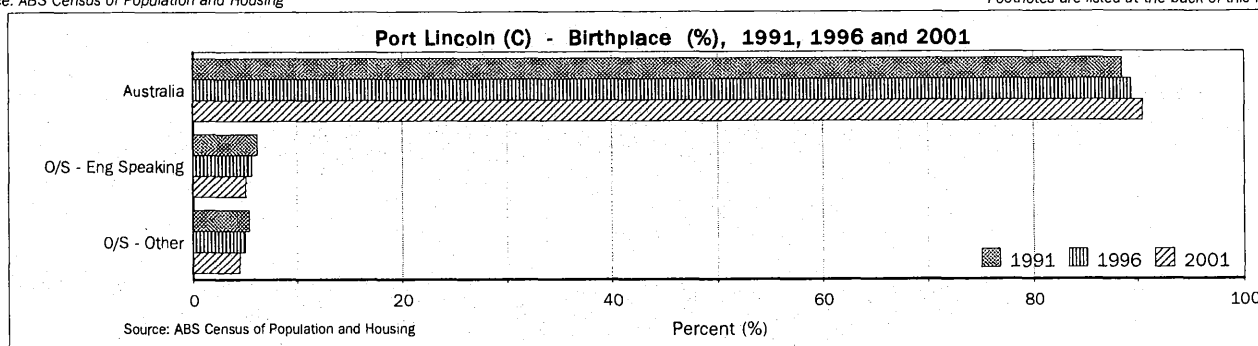


**Table 1 - Selected Characteristics - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Characteristic	1991		1996		2001		1991-2001	1996-2001
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	% Change
<b>Population counts (a)</b>								
Total persons	11970	100.0	12453	100.0	13395	100.0	11.9	7.6
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders	465	3.9	589	4.9	648	5.1	39.4	10.0
Australian born (b)	10517	88.5	10738	89.4	11411	90.5	8.5	6.3
Born overseas								
Main English speaking country (c)	730	6.1	670	5.6	636	5.0	-12.9	-5.1
Other countries (d)	640	5.4	598	5.0	560	4.4	-12.5	-6.4
Total overseas born (e)	1370	11.5	1268	10.6	1196	9.5	-12.7	-5.7
<b>Population Mobility (f)</b>								
Same address 5 years ago	5476	53.0	5254	48.9	5873	50.2	7.2	11.8
Different address 5 years ago in:								
Same SLA or region	2168	21.0	2599	24.2	2709	23.1	25.0	4.2
Elsewhere in SA	1826	17.7	1951	18.1	1866	15.9	2.2	-4.4
Interstate	397	3.8	490	4.6	575	4.9	44.8	17.3
Overseas	94	0.9	69	0.6	89	0.8	-5.3	29.0
Not stated	41	0.4	40	0.4	56	0.5	36.6	40.0
Total at a different address	4526	43.8	5149	47.9	5295	45.2	17.0	2.8
Mobility not stated	323	3.1	350	3.3	541	4.6	67.5	54.6
Total (Aged 5+)	10325	100.0	10753	100.0	11709	100.0	13.4	8.9

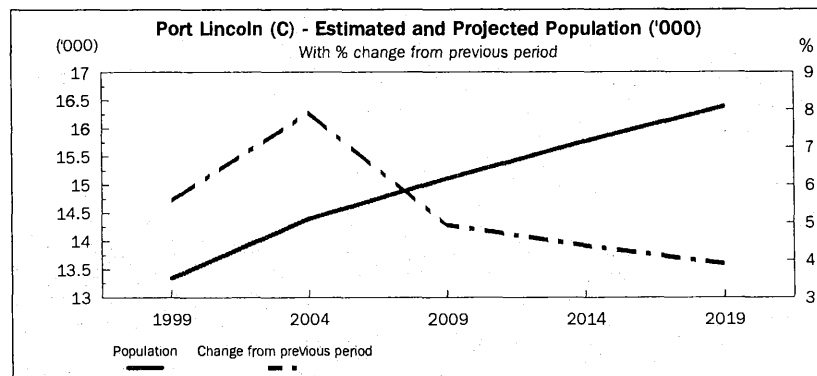
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Percent (%)



**Table 2 - Estimated & Projected Population (a), 1999-2019**

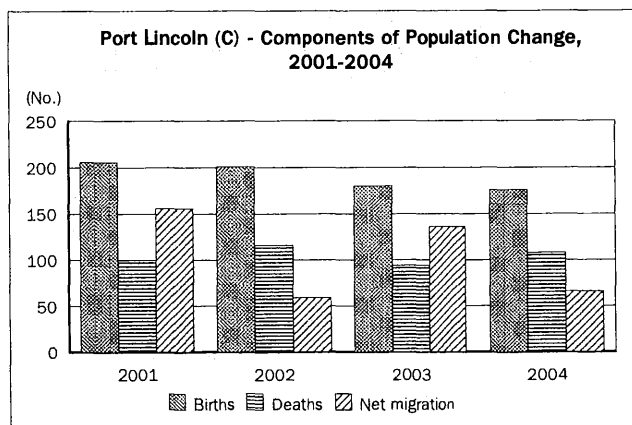
Year	Population		Change from previous period	
	No.	No.	No.	%
1999	13343	706		5.6
2004	14399	1056		7.9
2009	15109	710		4.9
2014	15771	662		4.4
2019	16386	615		3.9

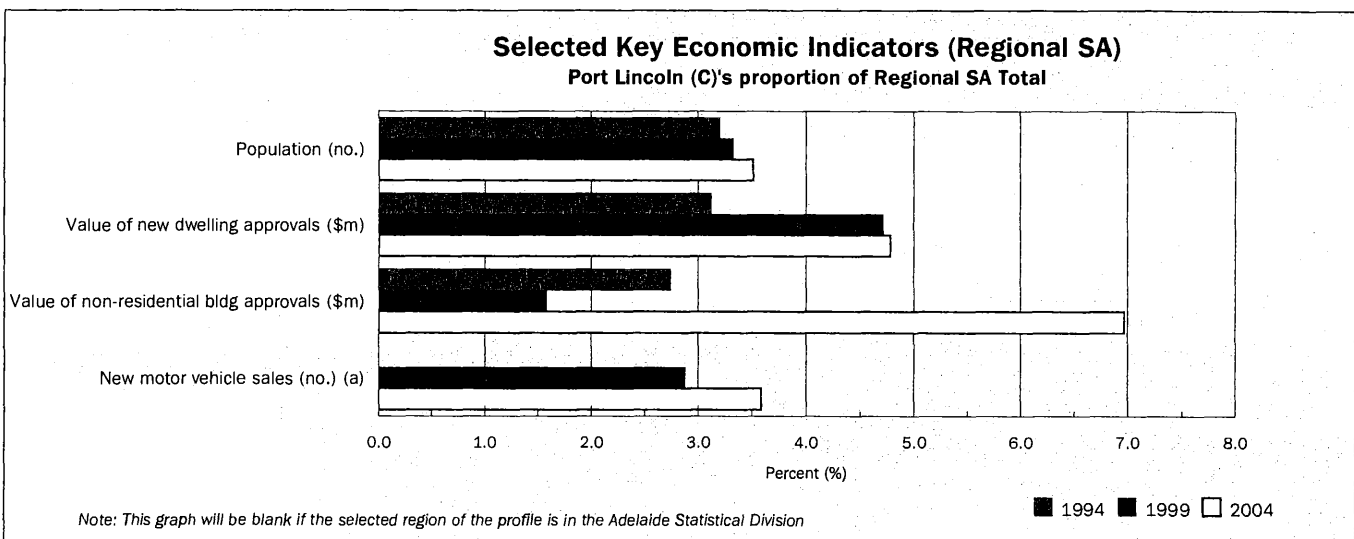
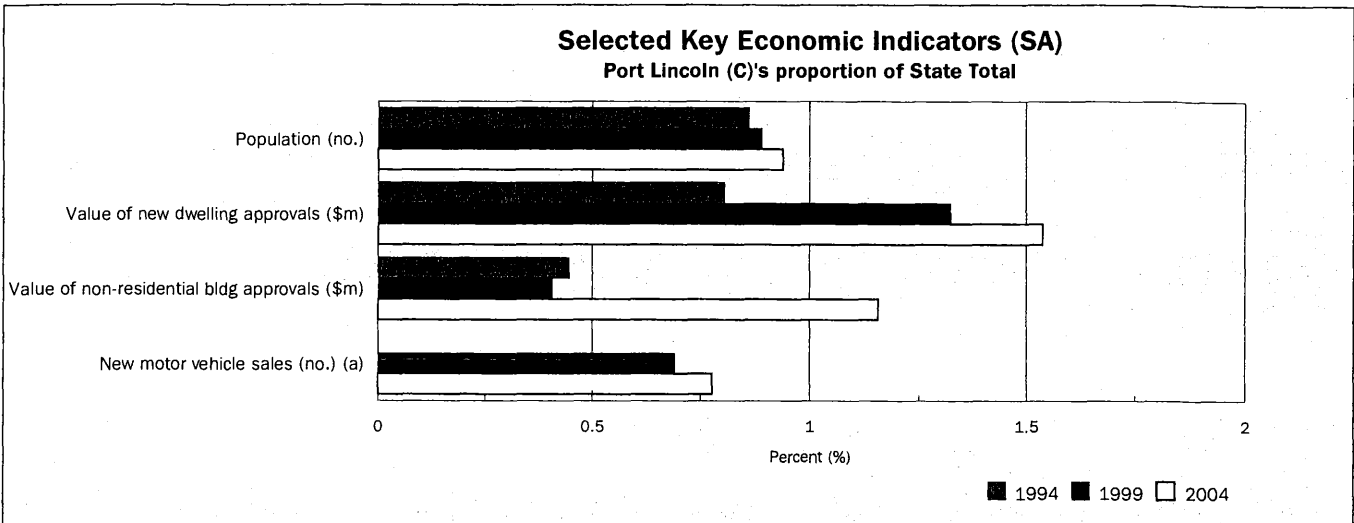
Source: ABS Estimated Resident and Projected Population  
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 3 - Components of Population Change, 2001-2004**

	2001	2002	2003	2004
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Births	206	201	180	176
Deaths	100	116	94	108
Natural increase total	106	85	86	68
Net migration	156	59	136	66
Total Population Change	262	144	222	134

Source: ABS Demography



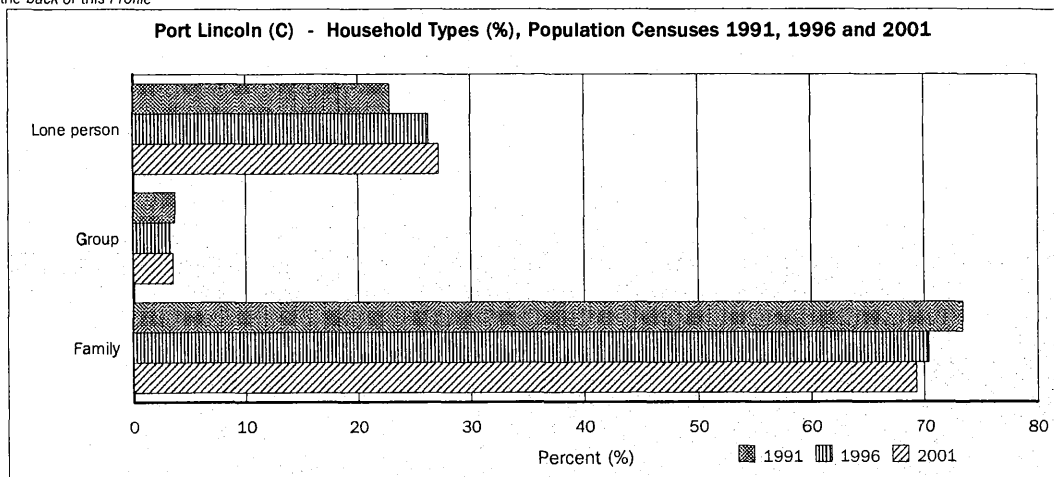


**Table 4 - Count of Household Types - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Households	1991		1996		2001		1991-2001	1996-2001
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	% Change
Lone person households	983	22.8	1214	26.3	1346	27.2	36.9	10.9
Group households	159	3.7	153	3.3	175	3.5	10.1	14.4
Family households	3165	73.5	3255	70.4	3431	69.3	8.4	5.4
Total households	4307	100.0	4622	100.0	4952	100.0	15.0	7.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 5 - Count of Family Types - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Characteristic	1991		1996		2001		1991-2001	1996-2001
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	% Change
<b>Families</b>								
One parent families	490	15.4	511	15.6	617	17.9	25.9	20.7
Couple only families	1136	35.7	1286	39.1	1313	38.0	15.6	2.1
Two parent families	1504	47.3	1451	44.2	1470	42.6	-2.3	1.3
Other families	52	1.6	37	1.1	53	1.5	1.9	43.2
Total families	3182	100.0	3285	100.0	3453	100.0	8.5	5.1
<b>Family Income</b>								
Low income families (b)	975	30.6	924	28.1	571	16.5	-41.4	-38.2
High income families (c)	175	5.5	333	10.1	807	23.4	361.1	142.3

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

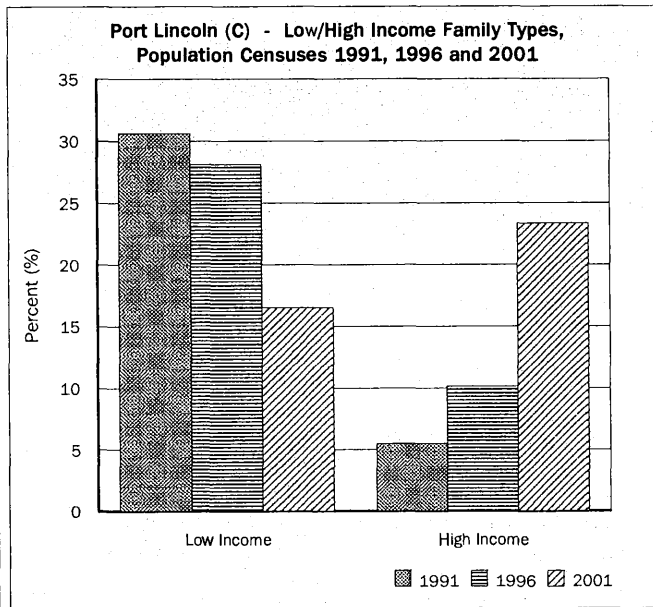
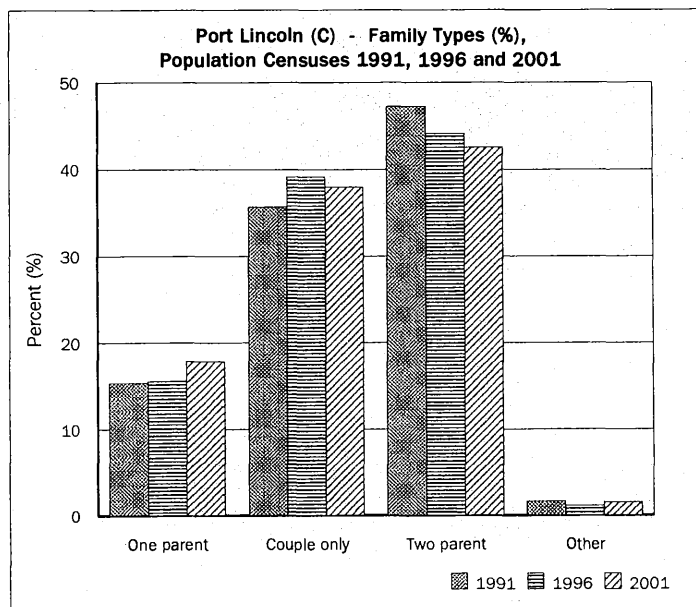
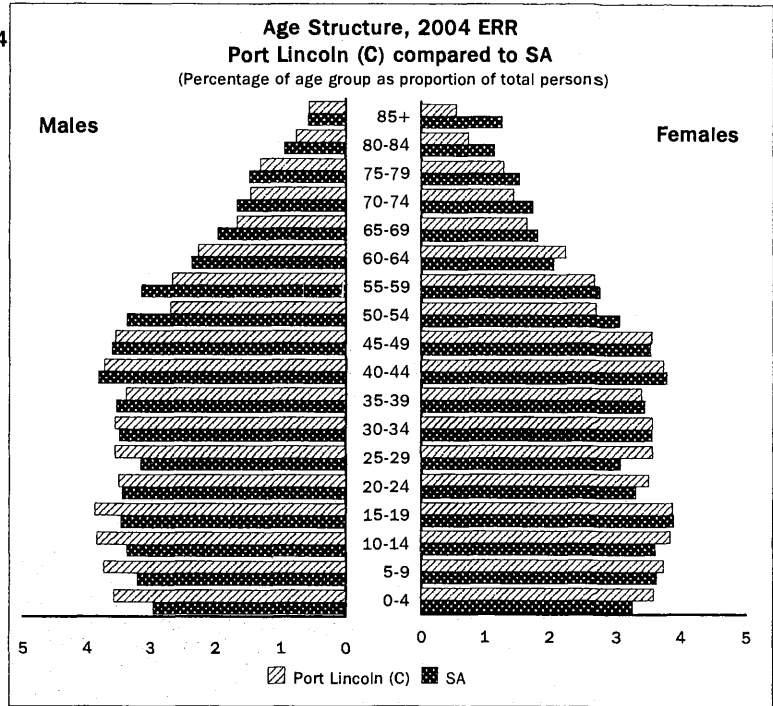


Table 6 - Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 2004

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	%
0-4	515	468	983	6.8
5-9	537	521	1058	7.3
10-14	553	518	1071	7.4
15-19	558	561	1119	7.8
20-24	504	474	978	6.8
25-29	512	440	952	6.6
30-34	512	511	1023	7.1
35-39	487	495	982	6.8
40-44	536	544	1080	7.5
45-49	511	508	1019	7.1
50-54	387	437	824	5.7
55-59	384	393	777	5.4
60-64	324	298	622	4.3
65-69	239	264	503	3.5
70-74	209	252	461	3.2
75-79	187	222	409	2.8
80-84	108	167	275	1.9
85+	80	183	263	1.8
Total	7143	7256	14399	100.0

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population



Median Age - Estimated Resident Population and Projected Population - 1994 to 2014  
Port Lincoln (C) compared to Regional SA; the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia

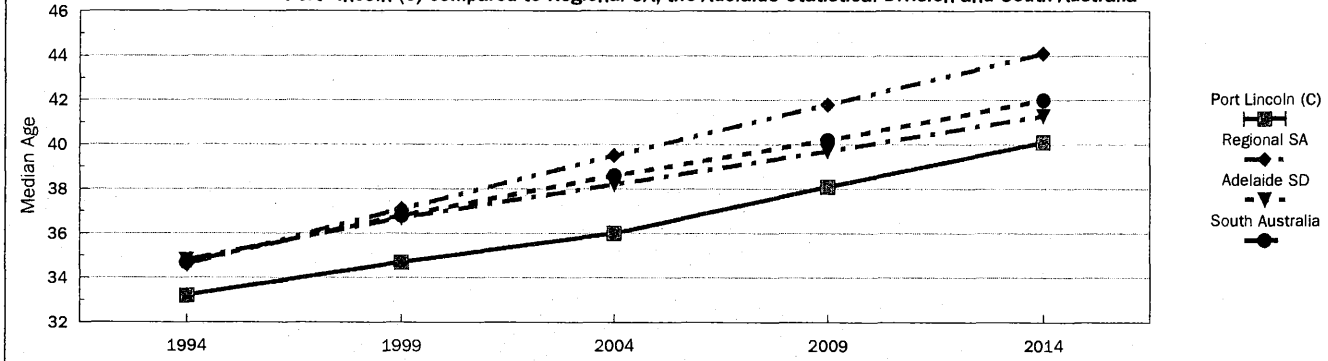
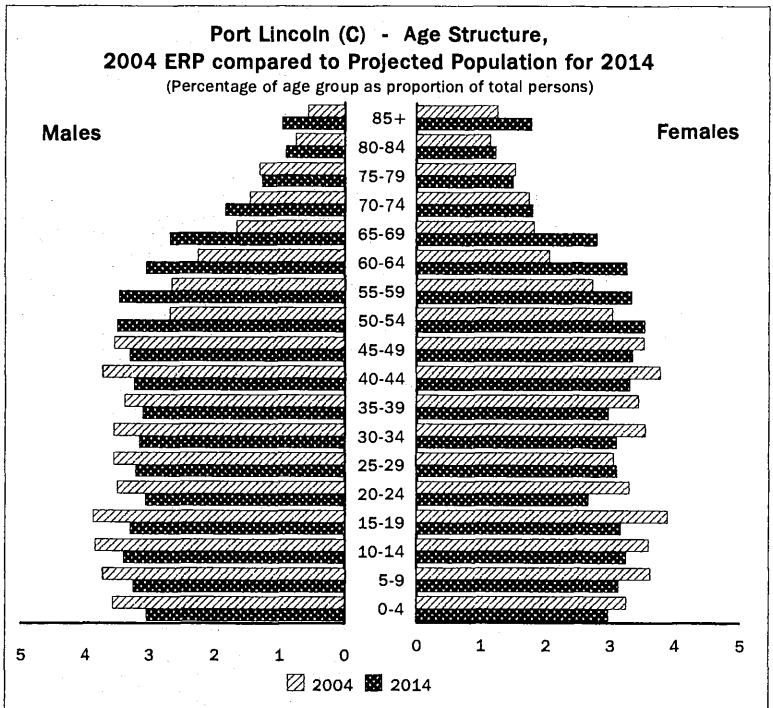


Table 7 - Age Structure, Projected Population, 2014 (a)

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	%
0-4	481	469	950	6.0
5-9	513	493	1006	6.4
10-14	536	513	1049	6.7
15-19	520	499	1019	6.5
20-24	483	421	904	5.7
25-29	507	489	996	6.3
30-34	498	488	986	6.3
35-39	490	469	959	6.1
40-44	511	520	1031	6.5
45-49	521	528	1049	6.7
50-54	552	557	1109	7.0
55-59	548	525	1073	6.8
60-64	481	514	995	6.3
65-69	424	440	864	5.5
70-74	289	285	574	3.6
75-79	200	237	437	2.8
80-84	141	196	337	2.1
85+	151	282	433	2.7
Total	7846	7925	15771	100.0

Source: ABS Population Projections based on DoHA assumptions

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



**Table 8 - Labour Force Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

	1991 Number	1996 Number	2001 Number
<b>Labour force</b>			
Employed Males			
Full-time (b)	1864	1868	2281
Part-time	518	663	737
Employed Females			
Full-time (b)	806	841	1018
Part-time	1087	1139	1335
Total employed (c)	4720	4618	5518
Unemployed	943	777	532
Total labour force	5663	5395	6050
Total not in labour force	3368	3866	3837
	%	%	%
<b>Labour force participation rate (d)</b>			
Males	73.8	67.9	70.2
Females	52.1	49.0	52.4
<b>Unemployment rate by age (d)</b>			
15-19	28.2	26.4	18.9
20-24	23.9	23.4	13.6
25-44	15.2	13.6	8.4
45+	12.1	9.5	4.7
Total	16.7	14.4	8.8

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 10 - Detailed Occupation, 2001 (a)**

Occupation	2001 Persons	%
Generalist and Specialist Managers	265	4.8
Farmers and Farm Managers nfd	3	0.1
Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers	14	0.3
Livestock Farmers	15	0.3
Crop Farmers	13	0.2
Aquaculture Farmers	105	1.9
Total Managers & Administrators (b)	446	8.1
Science, Building and Engineering Professionals	44	0.8
Business and Information Professionals	89	1.6
Nursing Professionals	90	1.6
Other Health Professionals	53	1.0
School Teachers	200	3.6
Other Education Professionals	53	1.0
Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals	188	3.4
Total Professionals (b)	723	13.1
Science, Engineering & Related Associate Professionals	43	0.8
Business & Administration Associate Professionals	195	3.5
Shop Managers	165	3.0
Hospitality and Accommodation Managers	71	1.3
Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	47	0.9
Health and Welfare Associate Professionals	48	0.9
Police Officers	32	0.6
Other Associate Professionals	17	0.3
Total Associate Professionals (b)	618	11.2
Mechanical & Fabrication Engineering Tradesperson's	108	2.0
Automotive Tradesperson's	93	1.7
Electrical and Electronics Tradesperson's	89	1.6
Construction Tradesperson's	177	3.2
Food Tradesperson's	74	1.3
Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers	64	1.2
Other Tradesperson's and Related Workers	184	3.3
Total Tradesperson's and Related Workers (b)	801	14.5
Secretaries and Personal Assistants	116	2.1
Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	96	1.7
Total Advanced Clerical and Service Workers (b)	212	3.8
General Clerks	118	2.1
Receptionists	72	1.3
Other Intermediate Clerical Workers	192	3.5
Intermediate Sales and Related Workers	90	1.6
Carers and Aids	193	3.5
Hospitality Workers	69	1.3
Other Intermediate Service Workers	63	1.1
Total Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers (b)	800	14.5
Intermediate Plant Operators	86	1.6
Intermediate Machine Operators	29	0.5
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	156	2.8
Other Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	359	6.5
Total Intermediate Production & Transport Workers (b)	633	11.5
Elementary Clerks	40	0.7
Sales Assistants	360	6.5
Other Elementary Sales Workers	93	1.7
Elementary Service Workers	34	0.6
Total Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers (b)	527	9.6
Cleaners	200	3.6
Factory Labourers	202	3.7
Farm Hands	46	0.8
Other Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers	14	0.3
Other Labourers and Related Workers	194	3.5
Total Labourers and Related Workers (b)	663	12.0
Occupation Inadequately Described & Not Stated	95	1.7
<b>Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over</b>	<b>5518</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

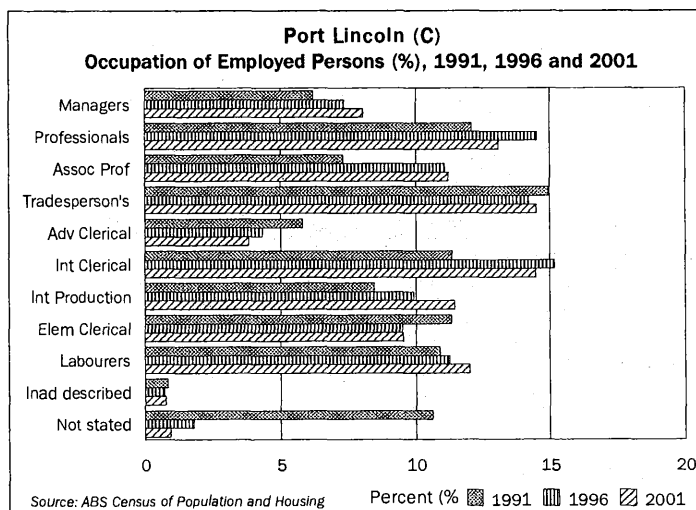
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 9 - Employment by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Occupation	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	2001 Persons
Managers & Administrators	294	341	446
Professionals	571	672	723
Associate Professionals	346	512	619
Tradesperson's and Related Workers	706	658	801
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	275	200	212
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	536	702	800
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	400	458	632
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	535	439	527
Labourers and Related Workers	515	520	663
Inadequately described	40	32	42
Not stated	502	84	53
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>4720</b>	<b>4618</b>	<b>5518</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Percent (%) 1991 1996 2001

**Table 11 - Employment by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Industry	1991	1996	2001
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	300	480	729
Mining	17	11	19
Manufacturing	469	384	501
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	105	66	44
Construction	258	303	403
Wholesale Trade	218	242	310
Retail Trade	759	779	972
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	220	230	256
Transport and Storage	257	246	270
Communication Services	49	54	45
Finance and Insurance	155	113	121
Property and Business Services	181	274	369
Government Administration and Defence	157	131	156
Education	339	377	403
Health and Community Services	397	475	508
Cultural and Recreational Services	59	105	83
Personal and Other Services	163	192	218
Non-classifiable	11	42	35
Not stated	606	114	76
<b>Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over</b>	<b>4720</b>	<b>4618</b>	<b>5518</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

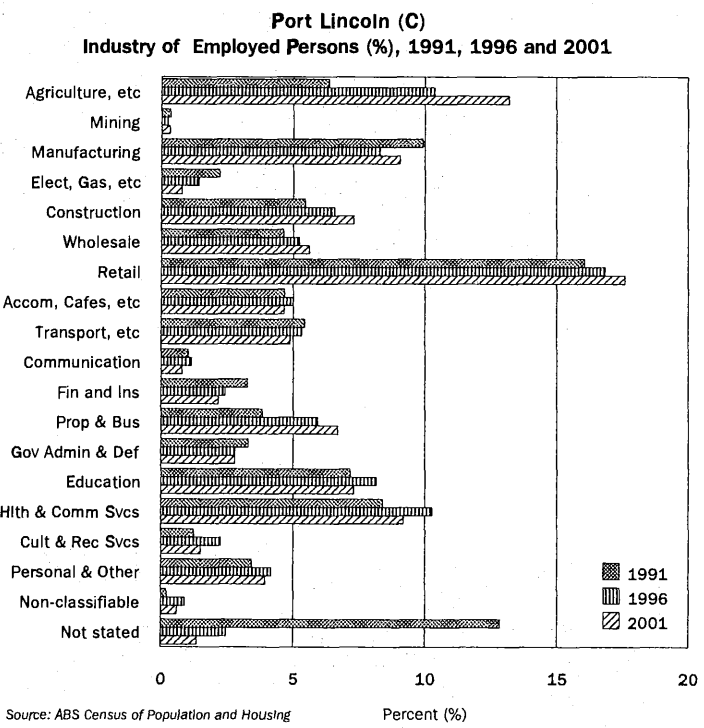
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 13 - Detailed Industry, 2001 (a)**

Industry	2001	
	Persons	%
Grape Growing	6	0.1
Other Horticulture and Fruit Growing	1	0.0
Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming	47	0.8
Dairy Cattle Farming	0	0.0
Poultry Farming	0	0.0
Other Livestock Farming	5	0.1
Other Crop Growing	0	0.0
Agriculture undefined	5	0.1
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	11	0.2
Forestry and Logging	0	0.0
Marine Fishing	183	3.3
Aquaculture	325	5.9
Commercial Fishing undefined	146	2.6
<b>Total Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (b)</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Total Mining</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Wine Manufacturing	3	0.1
Other Food, Beverages and Tobacco Manufacturing	262	4.7
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	19	0.3
Wood and Paper Products Manufacturing	20	0.4
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media Manufacturing	24	0.4
Basic Iron and Steel Manufacturing	8	0.1
Other Metal Products Manufacturing	35	0.6
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	75	1.4
Other Manufacturing	67	1.2
<b>Total Manufacturing (b)</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Total Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0.8</b>
General Construction	159	2.9
Construction Trade Services	244	4.4
<b>Total Construction (b)</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Total Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Supermarket and Grocery Stores	173	3.1
Specialised Food Retailing	196	3.5
Food Retailing undefined	3	0.1
Department Stores	19	0.3
Clothing and Soft Good Retailing	68	1.2
Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing	109	2.0
Recreational Good Retailing	69	1.2
Other Personal and Household Good Retailing	91	1.6
Household Equipment Repair Services	11	0.2
Personal & Household Good Retailing undefined	3	0.1
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	210	3.8
<b>Total Retail Trade (b)</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>17.6</b>
<b>Total Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Road Transport	115	2.1
Rail Transport	25	0.5
Other Transport	13	0.2
Services to Transport	66	1.2
Storage	30	0.5
<b>Total Transport and Storage (b)</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Total Communication Services</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Total Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total Property and Business Services</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Total Government Administration and Defence</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total Education</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Health Services	352	6.4
Community Services	140	2.5
<b>Total Health and Community Services (b)</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Total Cultural and Recreational Services</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total Personal and Other Services</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Non-classifiable economic units and not stated</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total employed persons aged 15 and over</b>	<b>5536</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

**Table 12 - Employment by Industry Sector, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Industry Sector	1991	1996	2001
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Commonwealth Government	179	191	122
State/Territory Government	845	636	618
Local Government	68	90	62
Private Sector	3161	3595	4589
CDEP	n.a.	10	20
Not stated	467	96	107
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>4720</b>	<b>4618</b>	<b>5518</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 14 - Industry by Occupation, 2001 (a)**

	Managers and Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals	Tradespersons and Related Workers	Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	Interm. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Interm. Prod'n & Transport Workers	Elem. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers and Related Workers	Inadequately described	Not stated	Total Employed Persons
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	165	76	21	82	46	21	242	3	68	5	0	729
Mining	0	0	4	5	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	16
Manufacturing	44	20	21	140	16	28	63	8	156	4	0	500
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	4	5	20	0	5	3	0	4	0	0	44
Construction	45	5	19	212	18	10	25	5	63	0	0	402
Wholesale Trade	41	7	27	31	13	47	56	33	52	3	0	310
Retail Trade	29	12	155	141	20	97	88	358	65	4	3	972
Accomm, Cafes & Restaurants	0	0	75	20	3	70	3	23	57	0	0	251
Transport and Storage	20	15	19	15	13	39	117	4	25	3	3	273
Communication Services	0	0	4	10	0	4	7	17	0	0	0	42
Finance and Insurance	7	3	36	0	25	47	0	0	3	0	0	121
Property and Business Services	19	81	64	19	28	51	7	19	78	3	0	369
Govt. Administration and Defence	11	23	23	8	4	51	7	13	10	5	3	158
Education	22	254	14	9	11	83	0	3	5	3	0	404
Health & Community Services	18	169	65	21	5	175	3	11	39	4	0	510
Cultural & Recreational Services	0	15	17	6	3	27	0	8	6	0	0	82
Personal and Other Services	10	33	46	53	3	32	5	15	19	0	0	216
Non-classifiable	3	0	3	6	3	8	3	3	6	0	3	38
Not stated	4	4	0	3	0	4	3	4	5	5	42	74
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5511</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

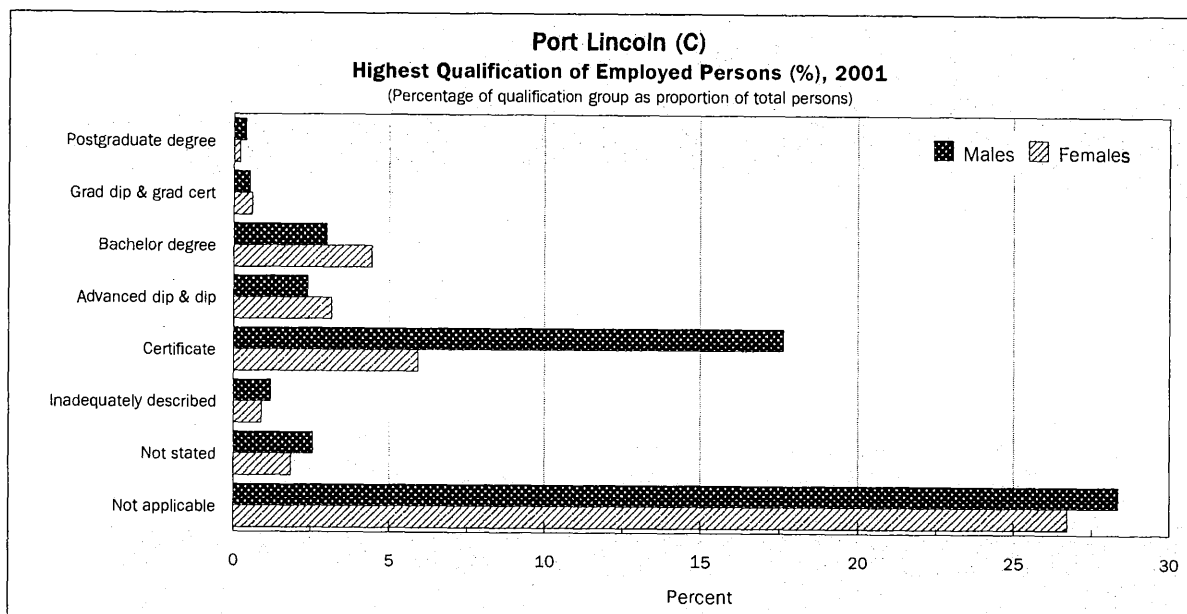
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 15 - Highest Level of Qualification, Employed Persons, 2001 (a)**

Qualification	2001		2001		2001	
	Males	%	Females	%	Persons	%
Postgraduate degree	22	0.7	11	0.5	33	0.6
Graduate diploma & graduate cer	29	0.9	33	1.4	62	1.1
Bachelor degree	166	5.4	247	10.2	413	7.5
Advanced diploma & diploma	133	4.3	176	7.3	309	5.6
Certificate	973	31.4	327	13.5	1300	23.6
Inadequately described	66	2.1	50	2.1	116	2.1
Not stated	142	4.6	103	4.3	245	4.4
Not applicable	1566	50.6	1474	60.9	3040	55.1
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>3097</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2421</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5518</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

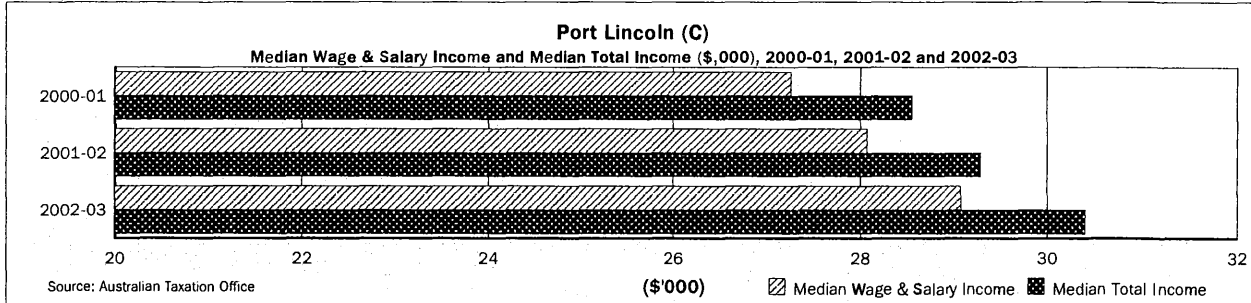
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 16 - Wage and Salary Earners: Number; Total Wage and Salary Income; Total Income; Median and Average for Wage & Salary Income and Total Income; With the percentage change between the periods - For the years: 2000-01 to 2002-03**

	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01 to 01-02 % change	2001-02 to 02-03 % change
Wage & Salary Earners	No.	4723	4704	4944	-0.4	5.1
Wage & Salary Income	\$m	140.7	146.9	157.8	4.4	7.4
Total Income	\$m	166.7	154.9	170.3	-7.1	9.9
Average Wage & Salary Income	\$	29794	31219	31912	4.8	2.2
Median Wage & Salary Income	\$	27261	28074	29074	3.0	3.6
Average Total Income	\$	35289	32929	34454	-6.7	4.6
Median Total Income	\$	28550	29282	30405	2.6	3.8

Source: Australian Taxation Office



**Table 17 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Occupation (Major Groups), 2002-03**

Occupation (a)	\$0 -	\$10,400 -	\$20,800 -	\$31,200 -	\$41,600 -	\$52,000 -	\$78,000 +	Total
	\$10,399	\$20,799	\$31,199	\$41,599	\$51,999	\$77,999		
Managers & Administrators	14	29	53	78	61	85	34	354
Professionals	34	82	110	123	141	182	19	691
Associate-professionals	16	35	50	68	56	58	11	294
Tradesperson's & Related Workers	45	88	125	139	79	72	7	555
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	11	26	32	26	6	5	0	106
Workers	109	200	206	156	64	31	5	771
Interm. Production & Transport Workers	52	80	106	151	126	111	33	659
Elem. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	160	156	156	57	15	5	0	549
Labourers & Related Workers	149	206	191	103	39	34	0	722
Not Stated	88	78	68	63	35	32	0	364
<b>Total</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>5065</b>

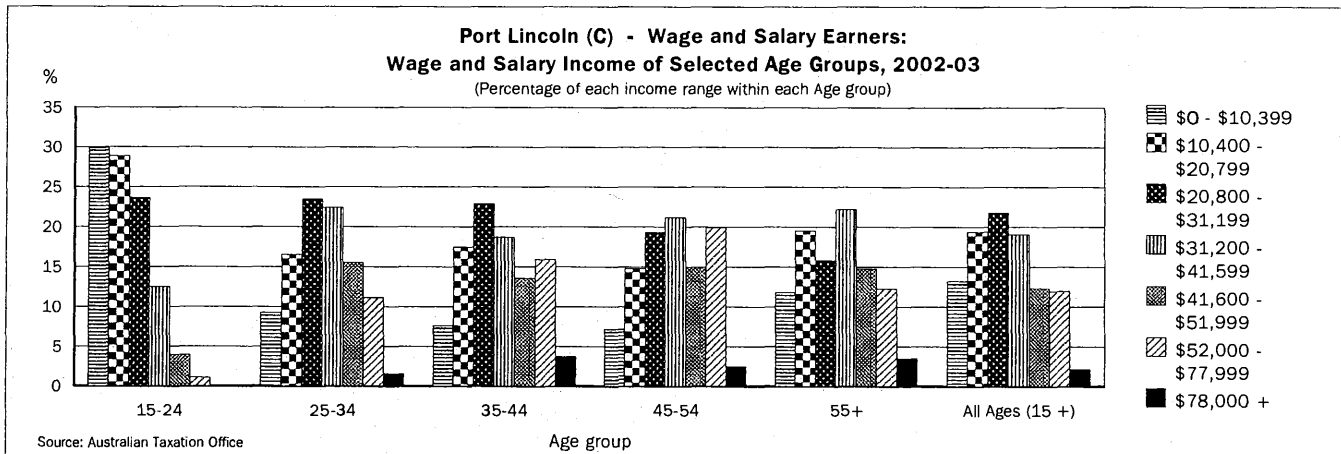
Source: Australian Taxation Office

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 18 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Age, 2002-03**

Age group	\$0 -	\$10,400 -	\$20,800 -	\$31,200 -	\$41,600 -	\$52,000 -	\$78,000 +	Total
	\$10,399	\$20,799	\$31,199	\$41,599	\$51,999	\$77,999		
15-24	325	314	257	136	43	12	0	1087
25-34	110	196	278	266	184	132	19	1185
35-44	91	208	273	223	162	190	45	1192
45-54	72	148	193	212	150	199	25	999
55+	57	94	76	107	71	59	17	481
<b>Total</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>4944</b>

Source: Australian Taxation Office



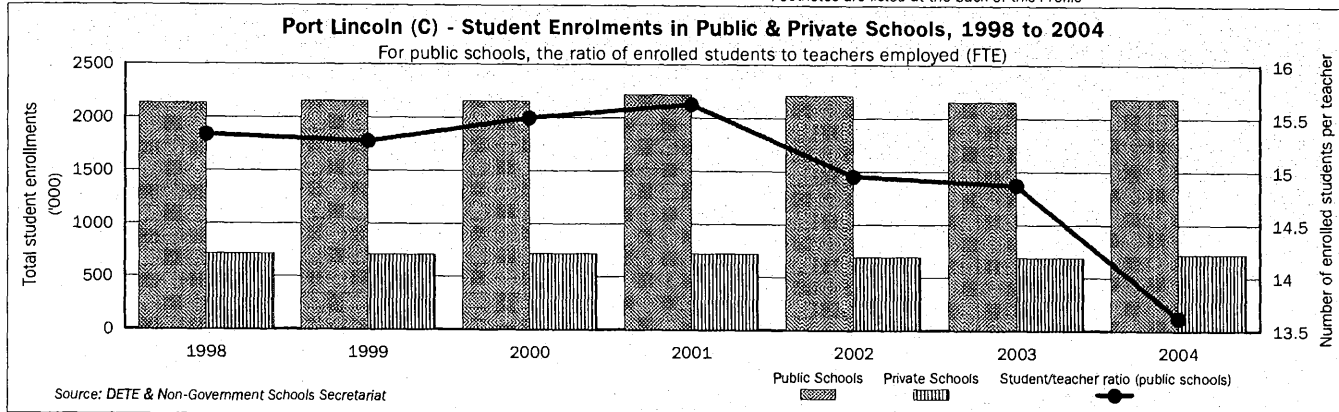
**Table 19 - Schools, Teachers and Student Enrolments, 1998-2004 (a)**

(Note: Years 1998-2003, based on LGA data only. Year 2004 based on SLA data - see Explanatory Notes)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Public Schools</b>							
Number of Schools	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Male teachers	56	55	56	56	53	53	58
Female teachers	83	86	83	86	92	92	103
Total teachers	139	141	139	142	148	145	161
Primary students	1356	1353	1393	1441	1480	1465	1493
Secondary students	776	801	761	778	733	691	693
Total student enrolments - Public Schools	2132	2154	2154	2219	2213	2156	2186
<b>Private Schools</b>							
Number of Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male primary students	177	181	183	184	194	192	196
Female primary students	212	203	207	208	194	195	186
Total primary students	389	383	390	392	388	387	382
Male secondary students	140	146	143	152	122	130	144
Female secondary students	183	180	185	176	182	174	193
Total secondary students	323	326	327	327	304	303	337
Total student enrolments - Private Schools	712	709	717	719	691	690	719
Total number of schools	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total student enrolments	2844	2863	2871	2938	2904	2846	2905

Source: DETE & Non-Government Schools Secretariat

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 20 - Selected Income Support Customers, at June 2002, 2003 and 2004 (a)**

	2002	2003	2004
Selected income support customers			
Age pension	1388	1412	n.a.
Disability support pension	458	486	n.a.
Newstart allowance	501	507	n.a.
Parenting payment - single	450	466	n.a.
Youth allowance	266	209	n.a.
Other pensions and allowances (a)	460	394	n.a.
Total selected income support customers	3523	3474	n.a.

Source: FaCS

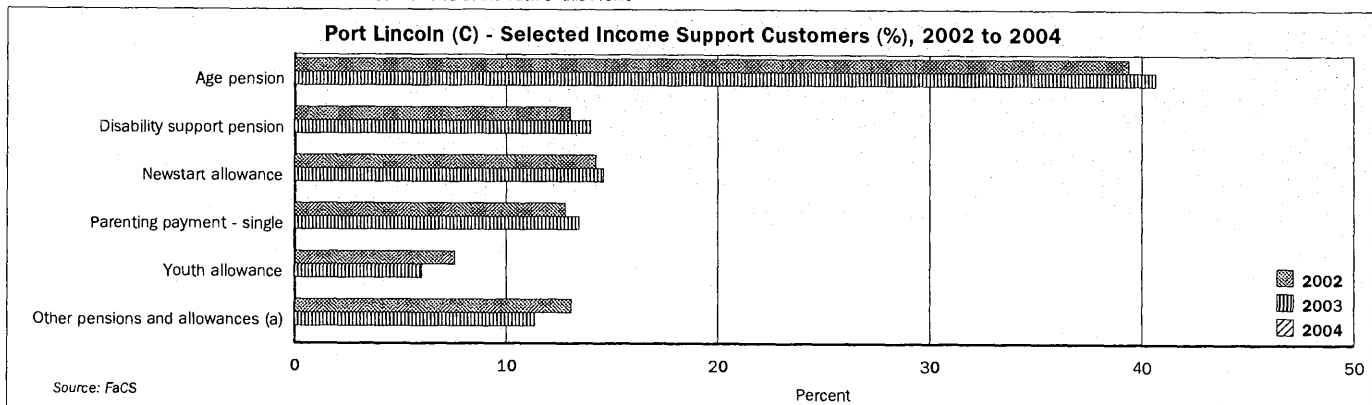
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 21 - Newstart Allowance Customers, Duration of Allowance at June 2002, 2003 and 2004 (a)**

	2002	2003	2004
Short-term			
Number	147	181	n.a.
Percentage	33.7	38.0	n.a.
Long-term (a)			
Number	290	295	n.a.
Percentage	66.3	62.0	n.a.

Source: FaCS

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: FaCS

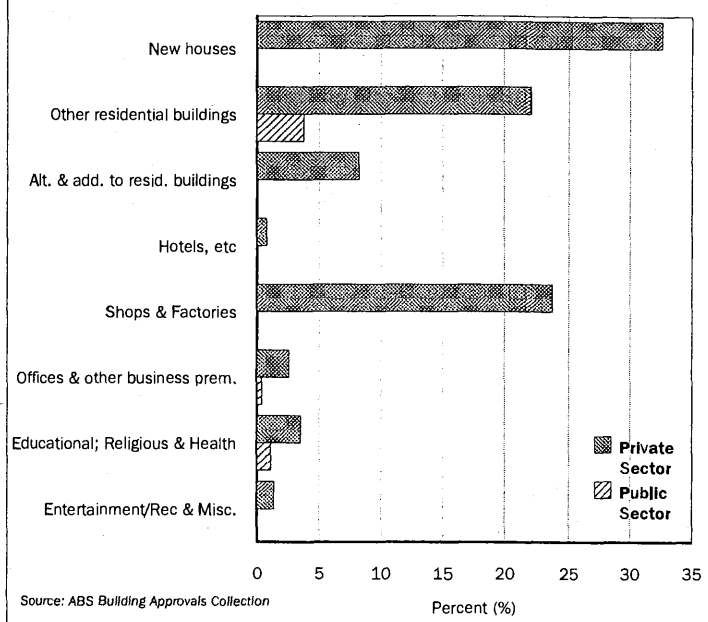
Percent

**Table 22 - Value of Building Approvals (\$m), 2003-04**

	Private Sector (\$m)	Public Sector (\$m)	Total (\$m)
<b>New residential buildings</b>			
New houses	13.3	0.0	13.3
Other residential buildings	9.0	1.6	10.5
Total new residential buildings	22.3	1.6	23.8
Alterations & additions to residential buildings	3.4	0.0	3.4
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>			
Hotels, etc	0.3	0.0	0.3
Shops	9.4	0.0	9.4
Factories	0.3	0.0	0.3
Offices	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other business premises	0.7	0.2	0.8
Educational	0.0	0.4	0.4
Religious	1.5	0.0	1.5
Health	0.0	0.0	0.0
Entertainment/Recreational	0.6	0.0	0.6
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-residential buildings	13.0	0.6	13.6
<b>Total Value Building Approvals</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>40.8</b>

Source: ABS Building Approvals Collection

**Port Lincoln (C) - Value of Building Approvals (%), 2003-04**



**Table 23 - Property Sales, 2003-04 (a)**

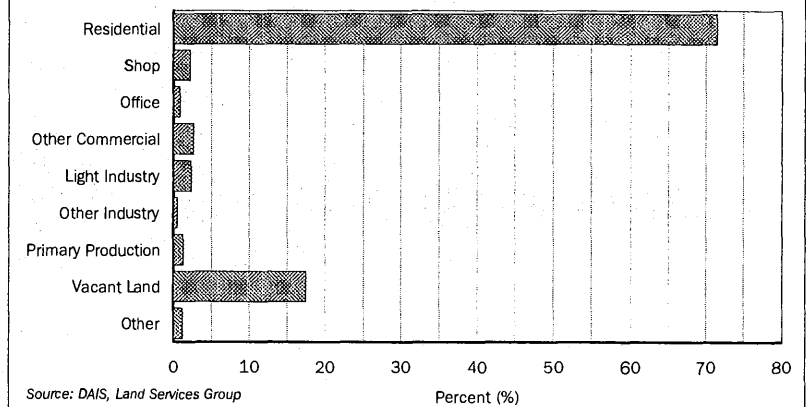
(Note: Based on LGA data only - see Explanatory Notes)

	Properties No.	Value (\$m)	Average (\$'000)
Residential	303	67.7	223.4
Commercial - Shop	5	2.1	420.0
Commercial - Office	3	0.8	266.7
Commercial - Other	13	2.5	192.3
Industry - Light	10	2.2	220.0
Industry - Other	2	0.5	250.0
Primary Production	1	1.2	1200.0
Vacant Land	125	16.6	132.8
Other	5	1.1	220.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>202.8</b>

Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Port Lincoln (C) - Value of Property Sales (%), 2003-04**



**Table 24 - Property Valuations, 2003-04 (a)**

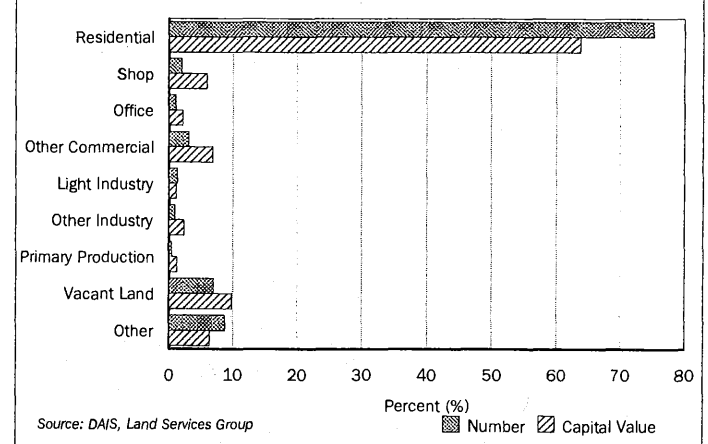
(Note: Based on LGA data only - see Explanatory Notes)

	Properties No.	Site Value (\$m)	Capital Value (\$m)	Average Capital Value (\$'000)
Residential	5398	337.4	1074.8	199.1
Commercial - Shop	146	31.9	65.6	449.7
Commercial - Office	80	11.5	26.6	332.6
Commercial - Other	223	36.6	105.5	473.3
Industry - Light	97	6.2	14.4	148.1
Industry - Other	68	12.7	44.6	655.7
Primary Production	32	6.7	9.9	310.2
Vacant Land	502	52.3	53.5	106.6
Other	634	33.9	68.9	108.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7180</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>1463.9</b>	<b>203.9</b>

Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

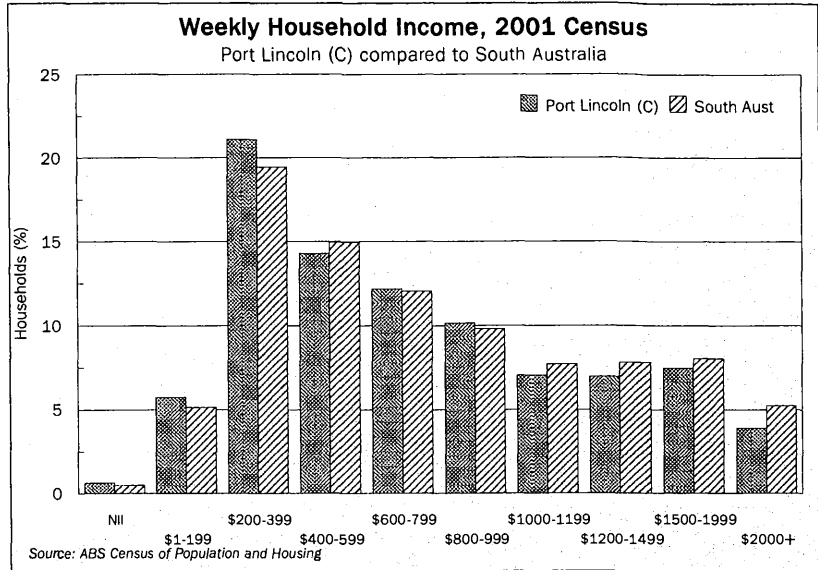
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**Port Lincoln (C) - Property Valuations (%), 2003-04**



**Table 25 - Weekly Household Income - Population Census 2001 - Occupied Private Dwellings (a)**

Weekly income	Port Lincoln (C)		South Aust
	No.	%	(%)
Neg/Nil	31	0.6	0.5
\$1-\$159	75	1.5	1.7
\$160-\$199	209	4.2	3.4
\$200-\$299	507	10.2	9.2
\$300-\$399	538	10.9	10.2
\$400-\$499	420	8.5	8.8
\$500-\$599	288	5.8	6.2
\$600-\$699	341	6.9	6.9
\$700-\$799	262	5.3	5.1
\$800-\$999	503	10.2	9.8
\$1,000-\$1,199	349	7.0	7.7
\$1,200-\$1,499	345	7.0	7.8
\$1,500-\$1,999	370	7.5	8.0
\$2,000 or more	193	3.9	5.2
Not Stated/Not Classifiable	521	10.5	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4952</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 26 - Weekly Individual Income by Age, 2001, Persons aged 15 years and over (a)**

Weekly Income	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Neg/Nil	279	13	56	48	60	42	17	515
\$1-\$39	60	3	21	15	14	12	3	128
\$40-\$79	128	9	32	25	18	13	10	235
\$80-\$119	70	25	43	39	23	28	26	254
\$120-\$159	69	51	88	88	68	67	123	554
\$160-\$199	53	73	107	128	148	215	491	1215
\$200-\$299	127	96	174	202	170	192	584	1545
\$300-\$399	81	116	206	220	132	101	136	992
\$400-\$499	31	127	221	191	147	88	72	877
\$500-\$599	28	104	219	223	153	81	40	848
\$600-\$699	10	54	145	167	137	55	25	593
\$700-\$799	0	37	118	123	99	55	18	450
\$800-\$999	4	30	180	163	169	53	23	622
\$1,000-\$1,499	3	13	101	190	150	61	10	528
\$1,500 or more	5	3	28	68	70	34	12	220
Not Stated	92	46	121	107	91	85	213	755
<b>Total</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1649</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>1803</b>	<b>10331</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

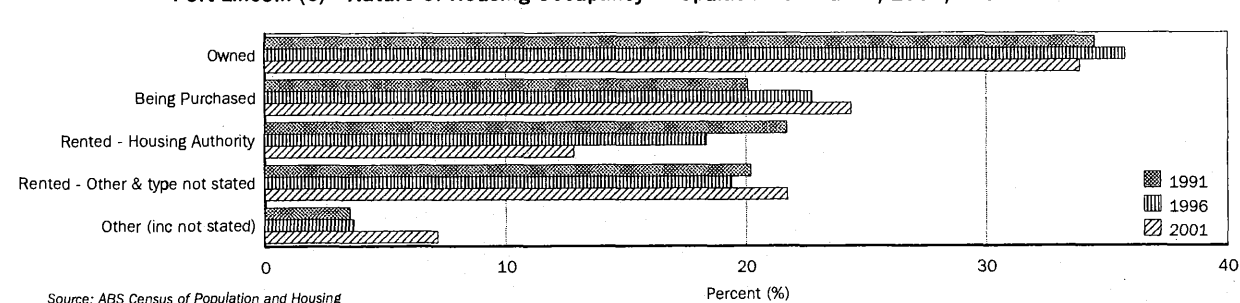
**Table 27 - Nature of Housing Occupancy - Pop. Censuses 1991, 1996 to 2001 Occupied Private Dwellings (a)**

	1991		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned	1485	34.5	1653	35.8	1774	33.9
Being Purchased	865	20.1	1053	22.8	1277	24.4
Rented:						
Housing Authority	934	21.7	849	18.4	672	12.8
Other	835	19.4	886	19.2	1124	21.5
Rent Type Not Stated	36	0.8	11	0.2	12	0.2
Total Rented	1805	41.9	1746	37.8	1808	34.5
Other (inc not stated)	152	3.5	170	3.7	375	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4622</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5234</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

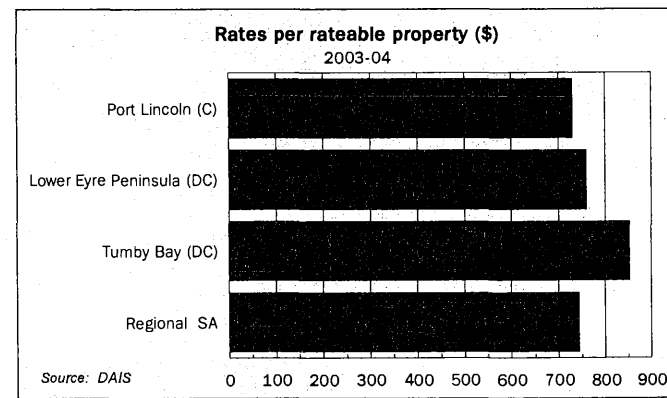
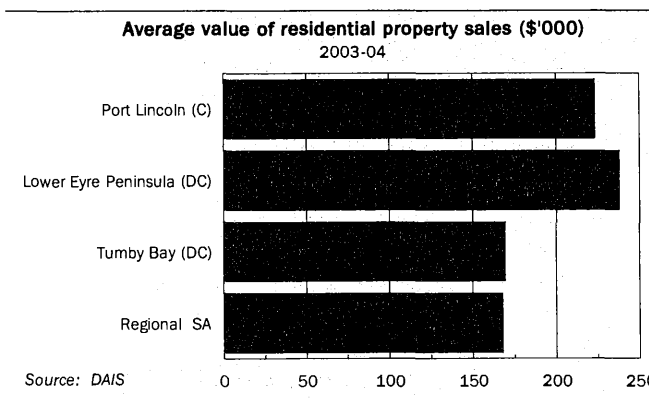
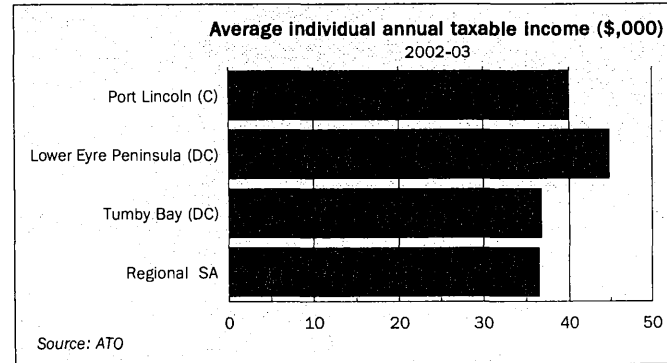
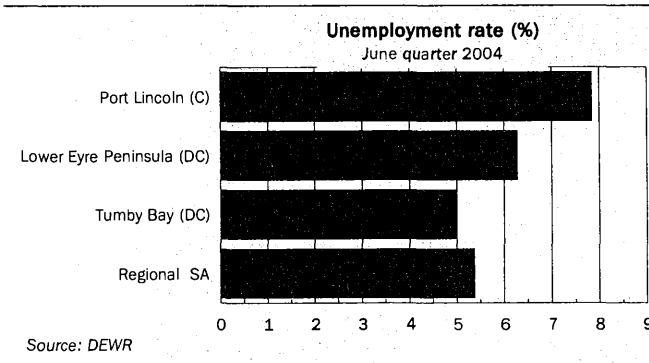
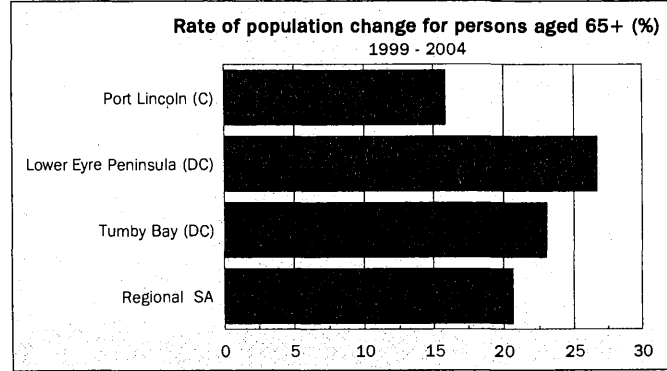
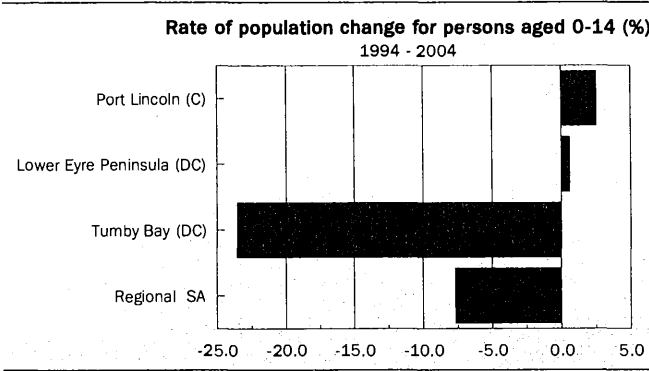
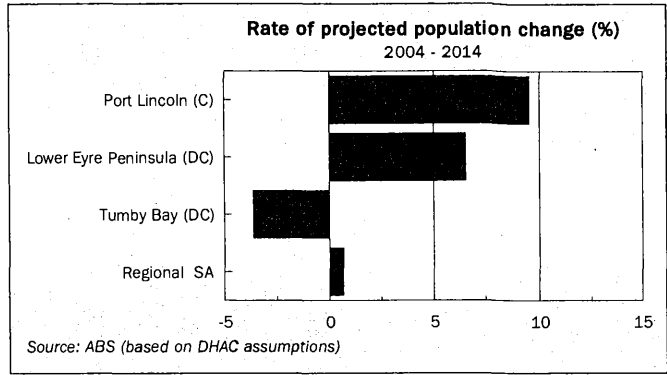
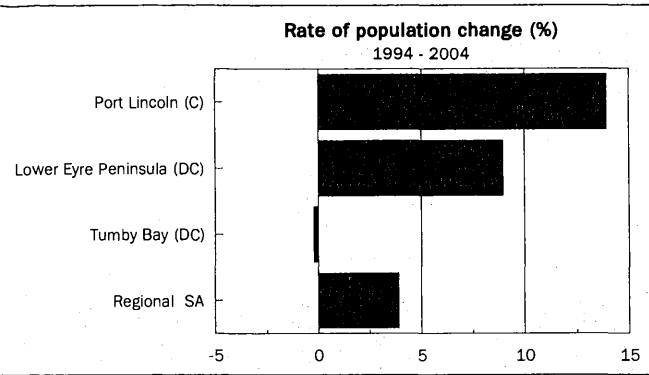
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Port Lincoln (C) - Nature of Housing Occupancy - Population Censuses, 1991, 1996 and 2001**



	Latest Time Period	Port Lincoln (C)	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	Tumby Bay (DC )	Regional SA
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS</b>					
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (no.)	2004	14,399	4,295	2,657	409,935
Rate of population change (%)	1994-04	13.9	9.0	-0.2	3.9
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1994-04	1.3	0.9	-0.0	0.4
Population density (persons/sq km)	2004	474.1	0.9	1.0	0.4
Proportion of persons aged 0-14 (%)	2004	21.6	23.1	17.7	20.8
Rate of population change for persons aged 0-14 (%)	1994-04	2.6	0.6	-23.5	-7.7
Proportion of persons aged 65+ (%)	2004	13.3	13.2	21.1	15.0
Rate of population change for persons aged 65+ (%)	1999-04	15.9	26.7	23.1	20.7
Projected population (no.)	2014	15,771	4,577	2,561	412,737
Rate of projected population change (%)	2004-14	9.5	6.6	-3.6	0.7
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployment rate (%)	2004	7.8	6.3	5.0	5.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	2004	61.4	65.1	59.4	62.2
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (no.)	2003	3,474	1,043	782	108,067
Total sel inc support-prop of persons aged 15+ (%)	2003	31.3	32.0	36.4	33.6
<b>Income - year ended 30 June (d)</b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	2003	39,938	44,856	36,748	36,498
<b>Housing - at 7 August (e)</b>					
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	2001	58.3	77.3	73.9	69.0
Proportion of homes rented (%)	2001	34.5	14.2	17.4	23.2
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	2004	121	50	29	3,706
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	2004	23.8	8.9	4.3	498.3
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	2004	13.6	2.1	0.5	195.6
<b>Property sales - year ended 30 June (g) (h)</b>					
Average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	2004	223.4	238.1	169.8	168.1
<b>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</b>					
Rates per rateable property (\$)	2004	730	760	854	744
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (no.)	2004	490	144	99	13,685

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



	Latest Time Period	Port Lincoln (C)	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	Tumby Bay (DC )	Regional SA
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS -% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>					
<b><u>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</u></b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7
Persons aged 0-14 (%)	2004	-1.2	0.7	-1.9	-0.8
Persons aged 65+ (%)	2004	0.3	6.0	1.4	2.5
<b><u>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</u></b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	2.1	-2.9	-15.6	-1.7
<b><u>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</u></b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	-1.4	-6.7	-1.8	0.2
<b><u>Income - year ended 30 June (d)</u></b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (%)	2003	7.7	5.0	-0.1	4.2
<b><u>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</u></b>					
New residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	34.4	11.1	61.1	15.0
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	81.9	39.5	59.9	28.8
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	35.9	628.1	-44.8	-3.6
<b><u>Property sales - year ended 30 June (g) (h)</u></b>					
Residential property sales (%)	2004	-27.2	-5.6	-33.8	-4.8
Commercial/Industrial property sales (%)	2004	50.0	-33.3	-85.7	-3.7
Primary production property sales (%)	2004	0.0	-40.5	-12.5	-9.5
<b><u>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</u></b>					
Total outlay on - infrastructure (%)	2004	84.4	19.9	44.2	4.1
Rates per rateable property (%)	2004	2.6	5.0	3.5	4.9
<b><u>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</u></b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	21.7	-10.3	38.0	10.3

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

	Latest Time Period	Port Lincoln (C)	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	Tumby Bay (DC )	Regional SA
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS-PROPORTION OF SA TOTAL</b>					
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	0.9	0.3	0.2	26.7
Projected population (%)	2014	1.0	0.3	0.2	26.2
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	1.1	0.3	0.1	22.3
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	0.9	0.3	0.2	26.7
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	1.5	0.6	0.3	32.2
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	1.2	0.2	0.0	16.6
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	0.8	0.2	0.2	21.7

**SELECTED DATA ITEMS-PROPORTION OF REGIONAL SA TOTAL**

<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	3.5	1.0	0.6	100.0
Projected population (%)	2014	3.8	1.1	0.6	100.0
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	5.0	1.2	0.6	100.0
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	3.2	1.0	0.7	100.0
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	4.8	1.8	0.9	100.0
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	7.0	1.1	0.2	100.0
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	3.6	1.1	0.7	100.0

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

**Single Location Business Entities by Postcode by Industry Division, 30 June 2004**

Postcode	Location	ANZSIC Division - Industry of Employment								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
5602	Cowell	118	n.p.	9	n.p.	19	9	22	n.p.	n.p.
5603	Arno Bay	50	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.	n.p.
5604	Port Neill	33	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.
5605	Tumby Bay	124	n.p.	n.p.	0	39	7	24	7	11
5606	Port Lincoln	571	5	109	n.p.	343	67	237	42	114
5607	Port Lincoln Forward	238	0	5	0	60	5	22	14	15
5630	Edillilie	27	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0
5631	Cummins	136	n.p.	11	0	14	8	24	n.p.	5
5632	Yeelanna	54	0	0	0	n.p.	5	0	0	n.p.
5633	Lock	96	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.	n.p.
5640	Cleve	129	0	6	0	22	6	30	n.p.	n.p.
5641	Kimba	197	n.p.	7	0	12	7	21	n.p.	8
5642	Darke Peak	74	0	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.
5650	Warrambo	34	0	n.p.	0	0	0	n.p.	0	0
5651	Kyancutta	45	0	0	0	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
5652	Wudinna	93	0	n.p.	0	20	6	19	n.p.	n.p.
5653	Yaninee	15	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	0	0	0	n.p.
5654	Minnipa	43	0	0	0	n.p.	0	7	n.p.	n.p.
5655	Poochera	26	0	0	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.
5660	Cungena	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5661	Wirrulla	35	0	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0
5670	Elliston	51	0	n.p.	0	6	n.p.	10	n.p.	n.p.
5671	Port Kenny	33	0	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0
5680	Streaky Bay	240	0	10	0	37	11	22	14	16
5690	Ceduna	213	n.p.	16	n.p.	75	11	63	29	21
5710	Port Augusta Forward	46	0	n.p.	n.p.	23	n.p.	6	10	15

**A** Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing  
**B** Mining  
**C** Manufacturing  
**D** Electricity, Gas and Water Supply  
**E** Construction

**F** Wholesale Trade  
**G** Retail Trade  
**H** Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants  
**I** Transport and Storage  
**n.p.** Not Available for Publication

**Single Location Business Entities by Postcode by Industry Division, 30 June 2004**

Postcode	Location	ANZSIC Division - Industry of Employment							All Industries
		J	K	L	N	O	P	Q	
5602	Cowell	n.p.	9	16	n.p.	7	0	n.p.	228
5603	Arno Bay	n.p.	n.p.	9	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	88
5604	Port Neill	0	6	7	0	n.p.	0	0	67
5605	Tumby Bay	n.p.	20	30	n.p.	12	0	10	292
5606	Port Lincoln	12	369	387	n.p.	99	38	93	2497
5607	Port Lincoln Forward	n.p.	n.p.	54	n.p.	7	5	10	466
5630	Edillilie	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	39
5631	Cummins	n.p.	32	21	0	5	n.p.	12	276
5632	Yeelanna	0	8	11	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	84
5633	Lock	n.p.	9	9	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	145
5640	Cleve	n.p.	23	34	0	6	n.p.	10	276
5641	Kimba	n.p.	24	24	n.p.	8	n.p.	5	324
5642	Darke Peak	0	9	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	107
5650	Warrambo	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	n.p.	40
5651	Kyancutta	n.p.	11	n.p.	0	0	0	0	66
5652	Wudinna	n.p.	19	24	0	6	n.p.	n.p.	203
5653	Yaninee	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	21
5654	Minnipa	n.p.	7	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	68
5655	Poochera	0	7	n.p.	0	0	0	0	39
5660	Cungena	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	n.p.
5661	Wirrulla	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	49
5670	Elliston	n.p.	8	10	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	105
5671	Port Kenny	0	6	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	51
5680	Streaky Bay	5	88	29	n.p.	23	n.p.	13	513
5690	Ceduna	n.p.	81	51	n.p.	16	n.p.	20	606
5710	Port Augusta Forward	n.p.	7	12	0	n.p.	n.p.	9	140

**J** Communication Services  
**K** Finance and Insurance  
**L** Property and Business Service  
**N** Education

**O** Health and Community Services  
**P** Cultural and Recreational Services  
**Q** Personal and Other Services  
**n.p.** Not Available for Publication

**Number of Businesses and Total Business Income for Employers and Non-employers, 1996-97 to 2000-01**

SD	Period	Employer		Non-employer		Total	
		Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income
		No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Adelaide	1996/97	27205	13498.5	41594	3711.6	68799	17210.1
	1997/98	28123	14246.6	44260	3854.3	72383	18100.9
	1998/99	27982	14369.2	44721	4512.8	72703	18882.0
	1999/00	28054	15713.0	46736	4446.1	74790	20159.1
	2000/01	26498	15206.0	45565	4407.2	72063	19613.2
Outer Adelaide	1996/97	4476	1451.2	7081	438.5	11557	1889.8
	1997/98	4719	1591.2	7780	497.9	12499	2089.2
	1998/99	4739	1700.3	7781	514.6	12520	2214.8
	1999/00	4714	1839.8	8247	575.4	12961	2415.2
	2000/01	4524	1925.9	8077	596.9	12601	2522.8
Yorke and Lower North	1996/97	2182	749.5	2675	230.1	4857	979.6
	1997/98	2197	820.8	2879	266.5	5076	1087.3
	1998/99	2121	779.0	2826	242.1	4947	1021.2
	1999/00	2045	771.2	2940	237.5	4985	1008.6
	2000/01	1980	880.1	2912	300.6	4892	1180.7
Murray Lands	1996/97	3960	1222.0	4102	300.3	8062	1522.2
	1997/98	4064	1313.2	4384	310.8	8448	1624.0
	1998/99	3864	1340.6	4508	341.2	8372	1681.8
	1999/00	3662	1368.1	4640	368.5	8302	1736.7
	2000/01	3532	1406.5	4467	368.3	7999	1774.8
South East	1996/97	3236	1208.4	3779	313.7	7015	1522.1
	1997/98	3426	1343.1	3996	344.5	7422	1687.6
	1998/99	3435	1382.1	3928	298.0	7363	1680.1
	1999/00	3327	1510.5	4075	357.9	7402	1868.4
	2000/01	3209	1532.7	4073	383.9	7282	1916.7
Eyre	1996/97	2275	812.5	2125	176.6	4400	989.2
	1997/98	2285	914.0	2226	207.2	4511	1121.2
	1998/99	2272	883.0	2244	196.0	4516	1079.0
	1999/00	2213	803.6	2205	200.3	4418	1003.9
	2000/01	2167	916.0	2213	246.1	4380	1162.2
Northern	1996/97	2456	860.6	2976	195.7	5432	1056.2
	1997/98	2470	847.5	3110	204.9	5580	1052.4
	1998/99	2365	838.0	3004	195.7	5369	1033.7
	1999/00	2250	783.1	3063	198.1	5313	981.2
	2000/01	2114	843.9	2608	196.9	4722	1040.8
South Australia	1996/97	45790	19802.7	64332	5366.4	110122	25169.2
	1997/98	47284	21076.4	68635	5686.1	115919	26762.5
	1998/99	46778	21292.2	69012	6300.2	115790	27592.5
	1999/00	46265	22789.4	71906	6383.8	118171	29173.1
	2000/01	44024	22711.3	69915	6499.9	113939	29211.1

Source: ATO business taxation records for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals

**REGIONAL SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS (cont.)**
**Statistical Divisions**
**Total Businesses : Total and Average Business Income, Expenses and Profit, 1996-97 to 2000-01**

SD	Period	Number of businesses	Total expenses	Total income	Total profit	Average income	Average expenses	Average profit
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Adelaide	1996/97	68,799	14809.5	17210.1	2400.6	250,150	215,257	34,893
	1997/98	72,383	15418.4	18100.9	2682.5	250,071	213,011	37,060
	1998/99	72,703	15797.3	18882.0	3084.7	259,714	217,285	42,428
	1999/00	74,790	17014.3	20159.1	3144.7	269,542	227,495	42,048
	2000/01	72,063	17078.1	19613.2	2535.1	272,167	236,989	35,179
Outer Adelaide	1996/97	11,557	1680.4	1889.8	209.4	163,519	145,400	18,119
	1997/98	12,499	1854.7	2089.2	234.4	167,147	148,390	18,756
	1998/99	12,520	1977.2	2214.8	237.6	176,903	157,923	18,980
	1999/00	12,961	2164.3	2415.2	250.9	186,344	166,989	19,355
	2000/01	12,601	2244.8	2522.8	278.0	200,207	178,147	22,060
Yorke and Lower North	1996/97	4,857	824.7	979.6	154.9	201,686	169,796	31,890
	1997/98	5,076	921.6	1087.3	165.7	214,210	181,557	32,652
	1998/99	4,947	910.9	1021.2	110.3	206,423	184,130	22,293
	1999/00	4,985	969.7	1008.6	38.9	202,331	194,528	7,802
	2000/01	4,892	996.9	1180.7	183.8	241,352	203,785	37,567
Murray Lands	1996/97	8,062	1334.2	1522.2	188.0	188,817	165,492	23,325
	1997/98	8,448	1422.5	1624.0	201.6	192,238	168,378	23,860
	1998/99	8,372	1471.3	1681.8	210.5	200,879	175,735	25,145
	1999/00	8,302	1571.2	1736.7	165.5	209,189	189,259	19,930
	2000/01	7,999	1564.6	1774.8	210.2	221,872	195,598	26,275
South East	1996/97	7,015	1365.1	1522.1	156.9	216,976	194,603	22,373
	1997/98	7,422	1498.4	1687.6	189.1	227,377	201,893	25,484
	1998/99	7,363	1528.3	1680.1	151.8	228,178	207,558	20,620
	1999/00	7,402	1641.0	1868.4	227.4	252,421	221,696	30,726
	2000/01	7,282	1663.9	1916.7	252.7	263,204	228,500	34,704
Eyre	1996/97	4,400	844.5	989.2	144.7	224,808	191,929	32,879
	1997/98	4,511	918.2	1121.2	203.0	248,544	203,537	45,007
	1998/99	4,516	935.4	1079.0	143.6	238,923	207,126	31,796
	1999/00	4,418	915.9	1003.9	88.0	227,234	207,317	19,917
	2000/01	4,380	992.5	1162.2	169.7	265,338	226,600	38,738
Northern	1996/97	5,432	940.0	1056.2	116.2	194,444	173,045	21,399
	1997/98	5,580	946.9	1052.4	105.5	188,598	169,695	18,903
	1998/99	5,369	940.1	1033.7	93.6	192,536	175,101	17,434
	1999/00	5,313	915.6	981.2	65.6	184,679	172,333	12,346
	2000/01	4,722	931.8	1040.8	109.1	220,420	197,325	23,095
South Australia	1996/97	110,122	21798.4	25169.2	3370.8	228,557	197,948	30,609
	1997/98	115,919	22980.7	26762.5	3781.9	230,873	198,248	32,625
	1998/99	115,790	23560.4	27592.5	4032.1	238,298	203,475	34,823
	1999/00	118,171	25192.2	29173.1	3981.0	246,872	213,184	33,688
	2000/01	113,939	25472.7	29211.1	3738.5	256,375	223,564	32,811

Source: ATO business taxation records for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals

# VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

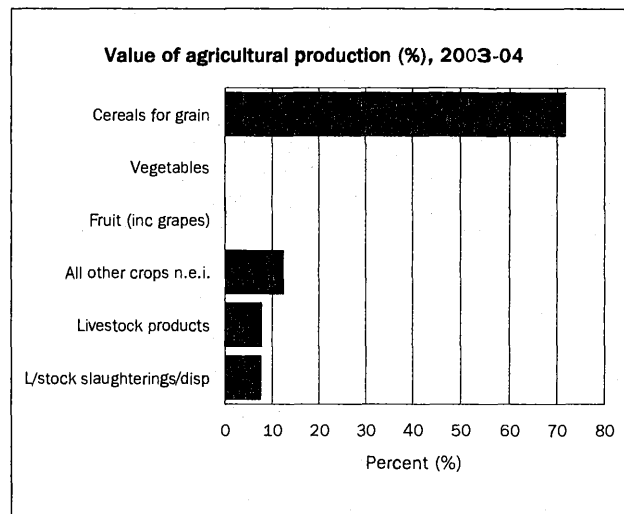
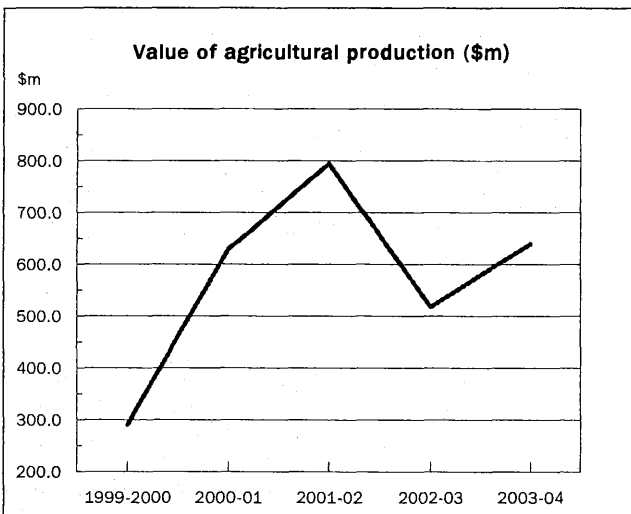
Eyre SD

## Value of Agricultural Production (\$m), 1999-2000 - 2003-2004(a)

Selected Commodities	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Cereals for grain	205.1	520.8	639.5	347.1	459.2
Vegetables	n.p. **	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 **
Fruit (inc grapes)	0.3	0.3	0.1 *	0.1	0.9 **
All other crops n.e.i.	n.p. ***	40.2 ***	63.8 ***	58.4	80.0
Total Crops (inc pastures and grasses)	235.1	561.3	703.3	405.6	540.1
Livestock products	29.8	38.2	48.1	64.1	50.4
Livestock slaughterings/disposals	25.2	29.3	42.4	47.9	48.9
Total Livestock	55.1	67.5	90.5	112.0	99.3
Total Agriculture	290.1	628.8	793.9	517.6	639.4

Source: ABS Agricultural Census and Agricultural Commodity Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



## Tourism Regions, June Quarter 2003 and June Quarter 2004

Tourism Region	Establishments		Persons Employed		Takings from Accommodation		Guest Arrivals		Average Length of Stay	
	No.		No.		\$'000		'000		Days	
	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04
Adelaide	97	97	3804	3942	39709	42335	242.0	235.0	2.3	2.4
Adelaide Hills	4	4	119	129	608	668	5.1	6.0	2.3	2.3
Barossa	9	9	316	332	1685	1839	19.7	18.4	1.6	1.8
Clare Valley	4	4	75	87	730	720	8.3	8.5	1.6	1.6
Eyre Peninsula	25	25	615	572	2576	2962	31.0	31.5	1.6	1.7
Fleurieu Peninsula	16	12	252	288	1266	1289	17.3	16.4	1.7	1.7
Flinders Ranges	19	20	319	298	2159	2706	32.0	37.6	1.5	1.5
Kangaroo Island	6	6	110	120	761	827	6.1	7.7	2.5	2.1
Limestone Coast	34	35	444	452	3680	3740	47.7	43.4	1.7	1.7
Murraylands	4	4	42	51	303	346	5.2	4.7	1.5	1.6
Outback SA	9	9	187	196	1302	1450	14.8	15.7	1.6	1.7
Riverland	14	14	524	547	1624	1709	22.5	23.5	1.6	1.6
Yorke Peninsula	8	8	72	73	350	316	4.7	4.9	1.8	1.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>6879</b>	<b>7087</b>	<b>56754</b>	<b>60907</b>	<b>456.4</b>	<b>454.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: Quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation, ABS

## Tourism Regions by Selected LGAs, June Quarter 2004

SLA/TR	Establishments		Persons Employed		Takings from Accommodation		Guest Arrivals		Average Length of Stay	
	No.		No.		\$'000		No.		Days	
	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04
Ceduna	4	4	115	71	382	375	5626	4699	1.5	1.5
Port Lincoln	5	5	136	139	821	789	7839	6973	1.7	1.9
Whyalla	7	7	229	228	849	1186	8891	10319	2.0	2.2
Uninc. West Coast	3	3	30	30	183	198	3436	4078	1.1	1.0
<b>Eyre Peninsula (TR)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>2962</b>	<b>31007</b>	<b>31539</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation, ABS

# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

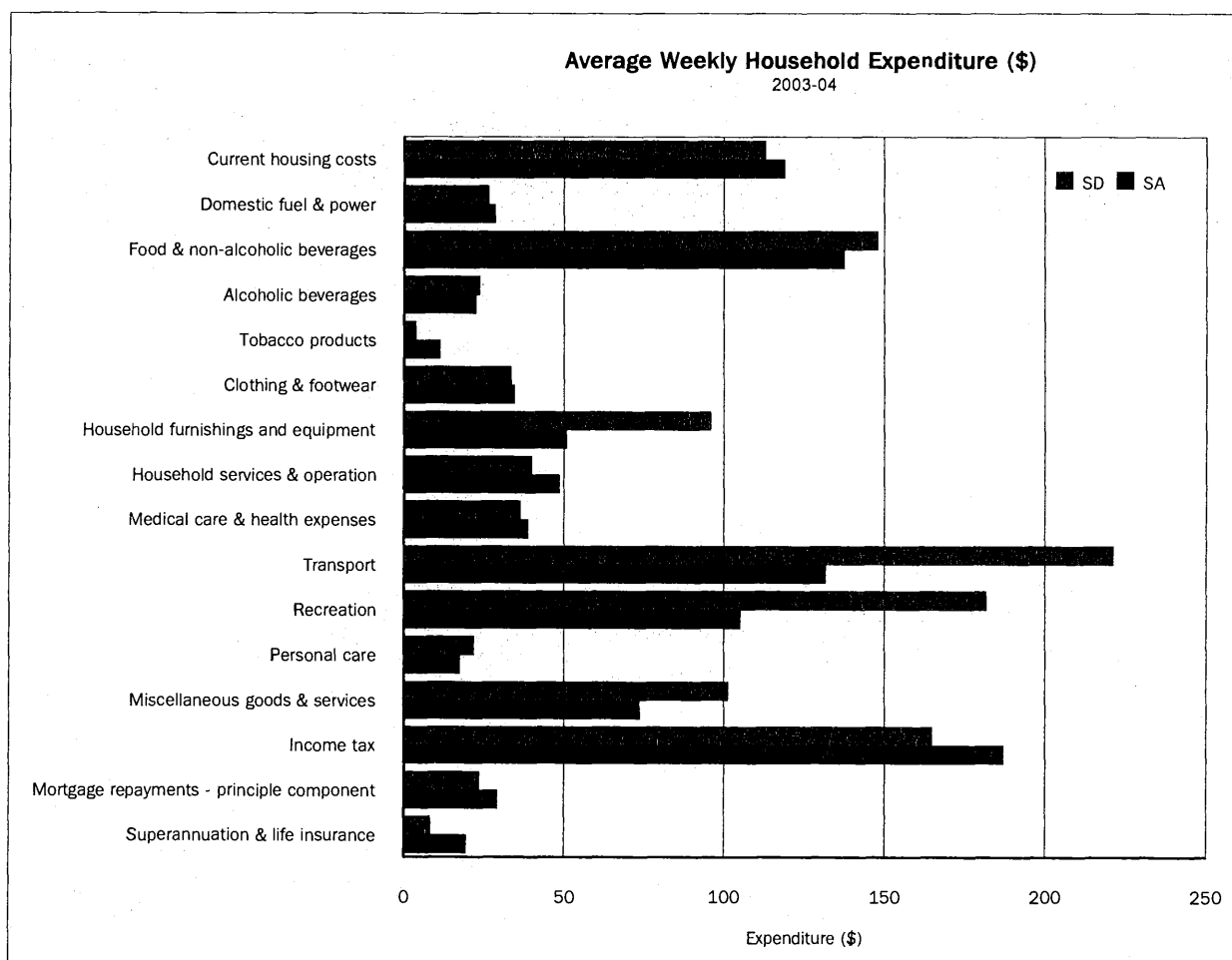
Eyre SD

## Average Weekly Household Expenditure, 1998-99 and 2003-04

Commodity or service	1998-99			2003-04		
	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$
<b>Goods &amp; services</b>						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	57.85 **	64.58	77.05	113.13	91.65	119.14
Domestic fuel & power	20.63	18.70	19.45	26.39	26.66	28.42
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	150.72	114.07	111.06	148.03	129.01	137.83
Alcoholic beverages	18.30 *	19.92	16.49	23.59	19.72	22.49
Tobacco products	4.27 **	16.59	10.92	3.77 **	11.29	11.31
Clothing & footwear	10.23 *	22.09	27.50	33.44 *	26.43	34.44
Household furnishings and equipment	64.55 **	37.56	35.24	96.04 *	46.01	50.80
Household services & operation	32.36 *	32.47	35.22	39.93	41.78	48.63
Medical care & health expenses	49.03 **	26.55	31.37	36.18 *	33.58	38.73
Transport	201.89 **	96.19	87.40	221.41 **	137.62	131.88
Recreation	107.46 *	78.74	83.64	181.87	87.22	105.29
Personal care	9.84 **	10.72	12.54	21.95 **	15.05	17.47
Miscellaneous goods & services	39.69 *	43.10	56.37	101.41 **	73.16	73.75
<b>Total goods and services expenditure</b>	<b>766.82</b>	<b>581.27</b>	<b>604.26</b>	<b>1047.14</b>	<b>739.18</b>	<b>820.18</b>
<b>Selected other payments</b>						
Income tax	108.53 **	112.44	143.45	164.76 *	162.10	187.16
Mortgage repayments - principle component (selected dwelling)	-	15.84	17.66	23.55 **	22.68	29.11
Superannuation & life insurance	8.69 **	10.49	17.72	8.32 **	18.96	19.36

Source: ABS Household Expenditure Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



**Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, South Australia, 2001-02**

ANZSIC code	Description	2002		Wages and salaries		Sales and service income	
		No.	% of State	\$m	% of State	\$m	% of State
<b>Adelaide</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	585.0	57.0	275.0	44.3	2173.6	42.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	693.0	81.3	107.3	94.0	798.6	95.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	406.0	68.6	117.9	47.1	660.1	43.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	841.0	86.1	218.2	91.3	998.4	93.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	429.0	81.7	297.2	93.2	1643.7	92.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	320.0	69.1	99.5	83.8	598.7	82.7
27	Metal product mfg	1115.0	75.0	277.7	64.0	1394.7	52.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1526.0	79.6	1143.0	96.0	7470.7	95.8
29	Other manufacturing	1290.0	79.0	110.9	86.6	582.1	85.5
21-29	Total manufacturing	7205.0	76.1	2646.7	77.5	16320.6	73.6
<b>Outer Adelaide</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	197.0	19.2	152.7	24.6	1157.4	22.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	53.0	6.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	78.0	13.2	6.1	2.4	35.7	2.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	56.0	5.7	7.1	3.0	24.9	2.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	40.0	7.6	11.2	3.5	51.1	2.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	55.0	11.9	9.0	7.6	60.0	8.3
27	Metal product mfg	134.0	9.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	125.0	6.5	9.2	0.8	90.9	1.2
29	Other manufacturing	169.0	10.4	4.7	3.7	31.0	4.6
21-29	Total manufacturing	907.0	9.6	208.2	6.1	1510.2	6.8
<b>Yorke and Lower North</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	61.0	5.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	19.0	2.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	17.0	2.9	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	18.0	1.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	11.0	2.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18.0	3.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	37.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	10.6	0.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	53.0	2.8	3.1	0.3	29.6	0.4
29	Other manufacturing	35.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	12.7	1.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	269.0	2.8	35.3	1.0	247.2	1.1
<b>Murray Lands</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	71.0	6.9	85.3	13.8	821.5	16.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	21.0	2.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	22.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	26.0	2.7	4.1	1.7	13.8	1.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	16.0	3.0	2.7	0.8	13.7	0.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	19.0	4.1	2.5	2.1	7.5	1.0
27	Metal product mfg	60.0	4.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	63.0	3.3	11.4	1.0	79.9	1.0
29	Other manufacturing	41.0	2.5	1.8	1.4	13.0	1.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	339.0	3.6	113.3	3.3	980.7	4.4

**Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, South Australia, 2001-02**

ANZSIC code	Description	2002		Wages and salaries		Sales and service income	
		No.	% of State	\$m	% of State	\$m	% of State
<b>South East</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	64.0	6.2	66.7	10.8	649.7	12.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	34.0	4.0	5.1	4.5	21.9	2.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	41.0	6.9	124.5	49.8	824.5	53.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	17.0	1.7	4.5	1.9	14.1	1.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	15.0	2.9	1.1	0.3	6.1	0.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	22.0	4.8	3.6	3.0	21.8	3.0
27	Metal product mfg	52.0	3.5	5.2	1.2	18.3	0.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	53.0	2.8	7.2	0.6	38.1	0.5
29	Other manufacturing	33.0	2.0	6.7	5.2	32.3	4.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	331.0	3.5	224.6	6.6	1626.7	7.3
<b>Eyre</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	27.0	2.6	9.2	1.5	75.1	1.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	15.0	1.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	10.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	3.0	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	5.0	0.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	11.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	6.8	0.9
27	Metal product mfg	22.0	1.5	1.2	0.3	7.0	0.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	50.0	2.6	4.9	0.4	36.0	0.5
29	Other manufacturing	30.0	1.8	0.7	0.5	5.0	0.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	177.0	1.9	18.8	0.6	139.4	0.6
<b>Northern</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	21.0	2.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	17.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	18.0	3.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	14.0	1.4	3.2	1.3	10.5	1.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7.0	1.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18.0	3.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	67.0	4.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	46.0	2.4	11.6	1.0	56.7	0.7
29	Other manufacturing	34.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	4.7	0.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	242.0	2.6	166.3	4.9	1342.5	6.1
<b>South Australia</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1026.0	100.0	620.2	100.0	5082.0	100.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	852.0	100.0	114.2	100.0	833.6	100.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	592.0	100.0	250.2	100.0	1532.0	100.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	977.0	100.0	239.1	100.0	1068.5	100.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	525.0	100.0	318.8	100.0	1782.9	100.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	463.0	100.0	118.7	100.0	723.7	100.0
27	Metal product mfg	1487.0	100.0	433.6	100.0	2661.9	100.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1916.0	100.0	1190.5	100.0	7801.9	100.0
29	Other manufacturing	1632.0	100.0	128.0	100.0	680.8	100.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	9470.0	100.0	3413.2	100.0	22167.3	100.0

Source: ABS, Manufacturing Survey for South Australia

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION:

1. This Regional Profile brings together a wide range of existing ABS data, as well as some non-ABS data. It is designed to provide users of regional statistics with broad information on key economic and social variables for the selected region(s) in South Australia. Included are historical and the latest available data (at the time of preparation) enabling comparison over time and between regions.
  2. The data presented are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. Care needs to be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage will differ.
  3. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the bibliography.
- Reference periods
4. The reference period relating to many of the indicators differ as the data are referenced from a wide variety of sources. For simplicity, only a single calendar year number has been used in some row and column headings. This calendar year number refers to the latter year for those data items collected over two years. For example, data for the financial year 2002-03 are shown under the heading '2003' while data collected for the year ending 31 March 2004 are shown under the heading '2004'.
- Regions
5. The regions specified in this Profile are based on areas defined in the 'Australian Standard Geographical Classification Volume 1 (ASGC), 2004' (cat. no. 1216.0). All data items presented have been calculated on SLA and/or LGA boundaries as at 30 June 2003 (i.e. 1998 data is shown for the boundary as at 30 June 2004 - in some cases this may have been estimated).
  6. Where boundary changes have occurred or data has been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area, and therefore concordced data may not reflect the true distribution of the characteristic.
  7. Please note that for some boundary changes an LGA may have been split into several Statistical Local Areas. For the SLAs which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, an attempt has been made to prorate past data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. While this produces distinct numerical estimates for data items, any rates or percentages will be identical for each SLA in the LGA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate for the whole LGA).
  8. While care was taken in producing the concordances, they are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of any concordced data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based on the data.

### SELECTED DATA ITEMS:

- Agriculture
9. The value of agricultural commodities produced is derived by multiplying quantity data by price (or unit value) data. Prior to 1997-98 the quantity data were collected in the Agricultural Census, other ABS collections and, in some cases, from external sources. In 1997-98 the Agricultural Commodities Survey replaced the Agricultural Census until 2000-01 when a Census was again held. All price information is obtained from non-ABS sources. The next Agricultural Census will be held in 2005-06.
  10. The estimates for the Agricultural Commodities Survey are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm population in scope in the survey, and are subject to sampling variability, that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all farms had been included.
  11. An indication of the sampling variability for agricultural estimates is represented by asterisks. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.
  12. Where necessary, agricultural commodity data presented in the Profile have been concordced to align with 2004 LGA boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 agricultural business location counts obtained from the ABS Business Register.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Births 13. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the SLA of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to births registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.
- Building approvals 14. Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from: (1) permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities; (2) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; (3) major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.
15. The statistics included in this Profile relate to all new residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.
16. Excluded from the statistics are construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.). Statistics for this activity can be found in 'Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)'. The value of alterations and additions (including refurbishment and conversion) to residential buildings is excluded from the data presented in the Time Series and Area Comparison Indicators but is included in Table 22 of the Detailed Tables.
- Business register counts 17. These data presents counts of Australian businesses by postcode, state, Industry (ANZSIC Division) and employment. These data are based on a snapshot of active businesses as at June 2004. This is the first issue of business counts produced solely from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR) since the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) in July 2000.
18. The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the ABSBR to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses. Within large and diverse business groups, the units model is also used to define reporting units that can provide data to the ABS at suitable levels of detail. The units model can be used to produce counts of businesses from the ABSBR.
19. In mid 2002, to better use the information available as a result of TNTS, the ABS changed its economic statistics units model. The new units model allocates businesses to one of two sub-populations. The vast majority of businesses are in what is called the Australian Tax Office maintained population (ATOMP), while the remaining businesses are in the Australia Bureau of Statistics maintained population (ABSMP). Together , these two su-populations make up the ABSBR.
20. Please refer to the Explanatory Notes in product 'Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, Counts of Businesses' (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001) for more information about the ABS units model and the composition of the two sub-populations.
21. Most businesses in Australia need to obtain an ABN, and are then included on the whole-government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR), which is maintained by the Australian Tax Office (ATO). Most of these businesses have simple structures.
22. For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS maintains its own units structure through direct contact with each business. These businesses constitute the ABSMP. This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses.
23. As part of TNTS, businesses with an annual turnover of \$50,000 (\$100,000 for non-profit organisations) and above are required to register for an ABN. Businesses below this threshold may choose to register for an ABN.
24. A business entity may receive one ABN regardless of the number of commercial activities it undertakes. However, where commercial activities are carried out by a number of different, but related, entities, each entity may register in its own right. Therefore, some care is needed in interpreting the number and characteristics of ABN entities, presented in this data.
25. These data are based on the postcode and state of the main business address. Therefore, where a business operates in more than one location, that business is only categorised to the postcode and related state or territory of the main business address.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

26. The population includes employing and non-employing businesses.
27. The data presented in the table has been confidentialised to ensure no individual business can be identified.
28. These business counts are not comparable to previous business entity counts produced as at October 2000 and June 2001 (cat. nos. 1369.0.55001, 8136.0.55.001 and 8138.0.55.001). Further details are provided in the Appendix of 'Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, Counts of Businesses' (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001).
29. At June 2004 the number of active businesses on the ABSBR was 3.0 million. Of the total number of businesses 837,078 (28%) were employing, with 2,178,240 (72%) non-employing.
- Deaths
27. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the SLA of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. The data refer to deaths registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.
- Household expenditure
28. Summary results from the 1998-99 and 2003-04 Household Expenditure Surveys (HES) are presented in this Profile. These surveys collected information on the expenditure, income and characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.
29. The expenditure classification used in the 2003-04 HES only had minor changes from that used in the 1998-99 survey at the broad expenditure group level, making comparisons valid at the level presented here.
30. It should be remembered that inflation could be responsible for any apparent increase in expenditure on a certain commodity or service between 1998-99 and 2003-04. Over the five years since the 1998-99 survey the price of goods and services, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose by 19.3% in South Australia. The introduction of the GST on 1st July 2000 has had an influence to the CPI.
31. The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations and hence are subject to sampling variability, that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.
- Income
32. The average individual taxable income data has been sourced from the annual Australian Taxation Office publication and CD-ROM "Taxation Statistics". These are also available on the Tax Office web site <[www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au)>.
33. The ATO has derived the SLA data by converting residential postcode information using geographic concordances based on 2003 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers and other 'invalid' postcodes have been included in an 'unknown' category for the state. 'Unknown' category has been included in the state total data only.
- Labour force estimates
34. The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. SPREE uses Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions to estimate unemployment levels.
35. The estimates at the small area level have been smoothed using a four - quarter average to minimise the variability inherent in the estimates at the SLA level. Estimates have been adjusted to take account of seasonal or other variations, removing irregular movements.
36. A detailed description of the methodology used is presented in the DEWR quarterly publication "Small Area Labour Markets, Australia" or can be accessed through the DEWR web site at < [www.workplace.gov.au](http://www.workplace.gov.au)>
37. Note that recent technical changes made to the methodology have resulted in a break in the statistical series. Where possible DEWR has provided revised estimates back to the June quarter 2001 to reflect these changes. While previous versions of this profile contain estimates prior to the June quarter 2001, any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Local government finance 38. The source data from which local government finance data are derived are reported by local government authorities in accordance with accounting standards AAS27 and in a format as prescribed in the "Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999". Commencing with the 2002-03 financial year these data are obtained from the South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC), having previously been collected by the ABS.
39. From 2002-03 all South Australian local government authorities are required to report functionalised expenses on a Full Cost Attribution (FCA) basis, where all indirect expenses and overheads must be allocated to functions. The FCA is not expected to significantly impact on the comparability of data for infrastructure and environmental services across the time-series because the ABS had required that these overheads be allocated to these functional categories in its collection methodology.
- Local government finance (cont.) 40. Data for 'rates per rateable property' have been calculated using rateable property (or total properties excluding exempt properties) 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 data which were obtained from the Valuer-General by the LGGC. Previous editions of this profile contain estimates which were calculated from rateable property data supplied by local government authorities. Any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.
41. For the purposes of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:
- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area, (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent.
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the Local Government Act 1934).
42. The LGGC is part of the Office of Local Government, and further information about the 'Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999' and the operations of the LGGC may be obtained from its web site at <[www.localgovt.sa.gov.au](http://www.localgovt.sa.gov.au)>.
- Motor vehicle sales 43. New motor vehicle sales statistic are based on the Vehicle Facts (VFACTS) service produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). VFACTS data are based on retail sales of new vehicles by all FCAI members. The figures shown have been derived by converting postcode information to information for the specified region using geographic concordances based on 2004 estimated resident population data.
- Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers and other 'invalid' postcodes have been included in an 'unknown' category for the state. 'Unknown' category has been included in the state total data only.
44. Included are passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates, state/territory and Commonwealth owned vehicles and vehicles belonging to the defence forces. Excluded are motor cycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles.
- Population census data 45. The Population Census data for person counts presented in this Profile are based on place of usual residence on census night which is defined as the address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in the census year. Data for families are only derived for persons counted at their usual residence. The total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. In this Profile visitor only dwellings have been excluded.
46. Census counts should not be confused with the official estimated resident population (ERP) - see paragraphs 48 and 49 below.
47. When compiling census tables data cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential information. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant and may cause totals for the same data item to differ slightly between tables.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Population estimates           | <p>48. This Profile contains final estimates of the resident population for the selected region as at 30 June for each of the years shown. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Population Census and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model which uses independent indicators of population change such as dwelling approvals, licensed drivers and Medicare enrolments.</p> <p>49. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.</p>   |
| Population projections         | <p>50. The cohort-component method was used for these projections. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to the specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.</p> <p>51. Projected resident population by single year of age and sex is produced in four successive stages — national, state/territory, capital city/balance and finally Statistical Local Area (SLA). Assumptions are made for each level and the resulting projected components and population are constrained to the geographic level above for each year.</p>   |
| Population projections (cont.) | <p>52. These projections are from the medium scenario (Series B) in Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) published on 2 September 2003. They incorporate the following general assumptions:</p> <p>53. - total fertility rate (at the national level) declining to 1.6 babies per woman by 2011 and then remaining constant.</p> <p>54. - life expectancy at birth (at national level) of 84.2 and 87.7 years for males and females respectively in 2050-51. Under this assumption, life expectancy at birth will increase by 0.30 years for males and 0.25 years for females per year until 2005-06, following which improvement will gradually decline until 2050-51.</p> <p>55. - annual net overseas migration gain (at national level) of 100,000 by 2005-06 and 'medium' net gains and losses in interstate migration from states and territories.</p> <p>56. The latest available base populations are used for the projections. For example, for Australia and states and territories, preliminary 20 June 2002 Estimated Resident Population was used, while for Sydney/Balance of NSW it was final 30 June 2001 ERP.</p> <p>57. The base population for SLAs in South Australia was the preliminary estimated resident population in each area by single year of age and sex, at 30 June 2002. SLA fertility and mortality assumptions are derived by combining the medium scenario state/territory assumptions from Population Projections Australia, 2002 to 2101 with historical patterns observed in each SLA.</p> <p>58. The assumed migration levels were based on historical trends of net migration in each SLA, the assumed levels of state/territory overseas and interstate migration, and in some cases recent state/territory government population or dwelling/land release projections. The assumed SLA net migration levels were constrained to the capital city and balance of state/territory assumptions in Series B.</p> <p>59. The age-sex distributions for the assumed migration levels were based on overseas and inter-SLA migration rates used in the calculation of published ABS SLA age-sex population estimates, which were originally derived from 2001 Census of Population and Housing migration data.</p> <p>60. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.</p> <p>61. While the projections take account of land planning and other decisions by governments known at the time the projections were derived, the ABS does not always have access to the policies or decisions of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and businesses that assist in accurately forecasting small area populations. The projections do not attempt to allow for non-demographic factors (e.g. major government policy decisions, economic factors, wars) which may affect future demographic behaviour.</p> <p>62. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.</p> |

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

63. The unpredictability of migration trends, especially in the short-term, can have a significant effect on projection results. Special care should be taken with small SLAs (populations under 1,000 people) and small age-sex cells (populations under 100 people). Accordingly, SLAs with a base population of less than 500 have generally been kept constant as the age-sex cells are too small for reliable projection.
64. All SLAs in these projections are originally based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification boundaries as they existed at the 2001 Census (ASGC 2001). Where boundary changes have occurred since 2001 concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004.
65. The effect of intercensal discrepancy on the base year population should also be noted. Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between the post-censal estimated resident population (ERP) of a given area at a given date, and the ERP of that area at that date following processing of the next census. Although we might expect intercensal discrepancy to affect these projections, the direction and magnitude of this discrepancy will not be known until after the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
66. The ABS produces many alternative state/territory projection series using different combinations of assumptions on fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration to illustrate a range of possible outcomes. Series A, B and C are covered in detail in Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) to illustrate a range of possible outcomes.
67. It is important to recognise that the projection results given in this report simply reflect the assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration trends. While the assumptions are formulated on the basis of an objective assessment of demographic trends over the past decade and their likely future dynamics, there can be no certainty that they will be realised.
68. While ABS takes responsibility for the method employed, the assumptions used are the final responsibility of the client, and the projections are not official ABS population statistics.
69. No liability will be accepted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon these population projections.
70. For further information on population projections refer to the ABS publication Population Projections Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) available from ABS offices in all capital cities.
- Property sales 71. The property sales information have been compiled from data provided by the SA Department of Administrative and Information Services, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General. All data are shown for whole LGAs only.
72. The statistics included only relate to sales for which payment was received equivalent to the full value of the property, and have been shown according to the land use categories prescribed by the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989.
- Property valuations 73. The property valuations information have been compiled from data provided by the SA Department of Administrative and Information Services, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General. All data are shown for whole LGAs only.
- Regional Small Business Statistics 74. The ATO obtains information from businesses on income and expenses for the purpose of calculating income tax payable. The ABS has used these data to develop and produce regional estimates of small business statistics and this Profile contains some of these estimates.
75. The Business Income Tax File, supplied by the ATO, contains data for tax-paying legal entities that operated as trading businesses for, at least, some time during the financial year. This includes companies, partnerships and trusts, and individuals reporting business income. For our purposes 'business' refers to the tax-paying legal entity.
76. Businesses with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m are classified as small.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

77. Under the current tax assessment act some types of organisations are not required to file income tax returns and this limits data availability. These organisations include:
- (a) general government,
  - (b) public trading enterprises in some states and territories,
  - (c) non-profit institutions serving households, and
  - (d) funds (including superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts).
78. The ATO results are based on business taxation returns lodged for the financial year ended 30 June.
79. Regardless of the number of a business' locations, the ATO collects the main business address only. Data from businesses that have more than one location are coded to the main business location. The ABS uses the postcode reported as the regional indicator and a concordance between Australia Post postcodes and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004 Statistical Divisions was compiled on a geographic 'best-fit' basis.
80. Further information on these experimental estimates can be found in "Information Paper: Use of Business Income Tax Data for Regional Small Business Statistics - Experimental Estimates, Selected Regions, Australia" (ABS cat. no. 5675.0).
- Schools
81. The Government school data have been compiled from data provided by the Department for Education, Training and Employment. The figures are as at August of each year, with the number of student enrolments being expressed in rounded, full-time equivalents. The Non-Government Schools Secretariat supplied the data for non-Government schools, with the number of student enrolments shown being the average of the figures collected for February and August of each year.
- For years up to 2003 inclusive, data are shown for whole LGA(s). Data for 2004 onwards are shown for SLAs.
- Selected income support customers
82. The term 'Selected income support customers' has been used to define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) welfare schemes. The statistics shown have been compiled from data collected by Centrelink which is the government agency delivering income support payments and services to eligible members of the community on behalf of FaCS.
83. Centrelink customers complete claim forms in order to determine their eligibility for payments and services. The type of payment being claimed determines what form is used and how frequently claim forms need to be submitted.
84. The statistics shown have been provided to the ABS in aggregated form only, according to the postcode district of the postal address on the claim forms. No information about individual income support customers has been released to the ABS. A geographic concordance has been used in order to present the data on ASGC 2004 boundaries. Note that the use of this concordance may lead to total numbers for states/territories which differ slightly from state/territory totals produced directly by Centrelink.
85. Data are for the fortnightly pay period closest to 30 June for the year shown.
86. People receiving more than one FaCS payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type.
87. The main FaCS payment type can be Age Pension, Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Parenting Payment Single, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension, Widow Class B or Youth Allowance.
88. Excluded from income support customers are persons whose main payment type is Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B. Brief descriptions of each payment type are included in the Glossary.
89. The percentage of long-term Newstart Allowance customers should not be applied to the total Newstart Allowance customers as the estimates come from different sources.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

90. Numbers used to calculate the percentage of long-term Newstart Allowance customers exclude those temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. All other numbers include both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures.
91. Age pension numbers exclude Department of Veterans Affairs age pensioners and payments made to persons overseas.
92. Some data have been added to data for other areas in order to preserve the confidentiality of individuals. The list below gives details of the areas effected by the amalgamation of data:  
Data for SLA 48899 Unincorporated Western is included in SLA 45898 Port Adelaide Enfield (C) - Port.  
Data for SLA 49039 Unincorporated Riverland is included in SLA 46674 Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark.  
Data for SLA 49179 Unincorporated Lincoln is included in SLA 43710 Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC).  
Data for SLA 49389 Unincorporated Whyalla included in SLA 48540 Whyalla (C).  
Data for SLA 46970 Roxby Downs (M) is included in SLA 49589 Unincorporated Far North.  
These amalgamations also flow into the addition of these SLAs to LGAs, but do not effect totals for SSDs or higher geographical areas.
93. A statistical overview covering all FaCS income support customers is available on the FaCS web site at <[www.facs.gov.au](http://www.facs.gov.au)>. Detailed information on specific payments and eligibility requirements can be found on the Centrelink web site at <[www.centrelink.gov.au](http://www.centrelink.gov.au)>.
- Tourist accommodation
94. The Survey of Tourist Accommodation has been substantially revised since the December quarter 1997. From the March quarter 1998 the scope of the survey changed to include licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.
95. In addition, a new geographic classification for regional data has been introduced. Data are now classified by Tourism Regions as defined by the State Tourist Commission. As less data are now available for small areas such as LGAs the information for each Tourism Region (and some LGAs) have been included in this Profile to provide some indication of the level of tourism in and around the specified region.
96. Results from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation are published in Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0) and in the Data Cubes (in Excel format) 8635.4.55.001. The composition of each Tourism Region in South Australia is included at the back of this Profile.
97. The ABS has identified 132 hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments that have been operating for a number of quarters but were not on the STA frame. These additional establishments have been included in the STA from the June quarter 2003 but this has resulted in a break in the time series between the March and June quarters 2003. Accordingly, only June quarter 2003 and June quarter 2004 data has been shown in this Profile.
- Wage and salary estimates
98. The wage and salary estimates shown have been produced from data provided to the ABS by the ATO. The ATO supplied aggregated personal income data for persons aged 15 years and older who submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal, or main, source of income for the financial year.
99. All personal income data provided to the ABS by the ATO have been in aggregated form. All data items have been grouped into specified ranges (e.g. age groups, income ranges, occupation groups) while geographically, all data have been aggregated to the statistical local area of usual residence. Individual personal income tax records have not been released to the ABS.
- OTHER INFORMATION:**
- Rounding
100. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES:

101. The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout this Profile.

General abbreviations and symbols	ABN	Australian Business Number
	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
	ABSMP	Australian Bureau of Statistics maintained population
	ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
	ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
	ATO	Australian Taxation Office
	ATOMP	Australian Tax Office maintained population
	ave	average
	bldg	building
	BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
	CDEP	Community Development Employment Program
	DAIS	Department of Administrative and Information Services
	DETE	Department of Education, Training and Employment
	DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
	DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
	dwlg	dwelling
	Elec	Electrical
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population
	FaCS	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services
	FCAI	Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
	GST	Goods and Services Tax
	H/hold	Household
	HES	Household Expenditure Survey
	inc	including
	LGGC	Local Government Grants Commission
	n.a.	Not available or not applicable
	nec	not elsewhere classified
	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
	nfd	not further defined
	non-res	non residential
	n.p.	Not for publication
	O/S	overseas
	prev year	previous year
	prod'n	production
	prop	proportion
	RSE	Relative Standard Error
	SATO	South Australian Tourism Commission
	SE	Standard Error
	TNTS	The New Tax System
	VACP	Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
	0, 0.0	Nil
	-	Figure not calculated
	^	RSE of estimate lies between 10% and 25%
	*	RSE of estimate lies between 25% and 50%
	**	RSE of estimate is over 50%
	***	RSE of estimate not calculated

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Geography	ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
	(C)	City
	(DC)	District Council
	LGA	Local Government Area
	(M)	Municipality
	(RC)	Rural City
	(RegC)	Regional Council
	SA	South Australia
	SD	Statistical Division
	SLA	Statistical Local Area
	SSD	Statistical Subdivision
	TR	Tourism Region
	Unincorp.	Unincorporated
Units	no.	Number
	Sq km	Square kilometre
	\$m	Dollars in millions
	\$'000	Dollars in thousands

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	Dependent age ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children (0-14 years) and the aged (65 years or more) on those of working age (15-64 years).
<b>Age Pension</b>	A FaCS payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between July 1995 and 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication "Income Support Customers-a statistical overview".
<b>Austudy</b>	A FaCS payment made to full time students aged 25 years or more whose financial circumstances are such that without financial help, full time study would not be possible.
<b>Average annual rate of population change</b>	<p>The average annual rate of population change, <math>r</math>, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left( \sqrt[5]{P_{02} / P_{97}} - 1 \right) \times 100$ <p>where <math>P_{97}</math> is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 and <math>P_{02}</math> is the estimated resident population at 30 June 2002. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1997 to 2002 and compounds yearly.</p>
<b>Average length of stay</b>	Average length of stay is expressed in numbers of days and calculated by dividing guest nights by guest arrivals.
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>	Value obtained by dividing the estimated weekly expenditure of a group of households by the estimated number of households in the group.
<b>Commercial /industrial property sale</b>	Sale of land used for commercial or industrial use within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989). Shops and offices are included in commercial use while light industry is included in industrial use.
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the financial year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
<b>Crude death rate</b>	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the financial year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
<b>Disability support pension</b>	A FaCS payment for people who are unable to work full time at full award wages owing to a substantial physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment, or who are permanently blind. To qualify for the Disability Support Pension a person must be aged 16 years or over and not have reached Age Pension age.
<b>Dwelling unit</b>	A dwelling unit is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.
<b>Employed</b>	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, worked for one hour or more for payment or profit in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business; or were employees who had a job but were absent from work on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down.
<b>Employment - tourist accommodation</b>	The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities).
<b>Environmental services</b>	Includes local government outlay on sanitation, garbage services, storm water drainage, effluent drainage (waste water management), coastal protection, control of agricultural pest plants and animals, landcare and soil erosion projects, and other environmental protection measures.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Establishment with agricultural activity</b>	An establishment which is engaged in agricultural activity, regardless of the unit's predominant activity.
<b>Estimated resident population</b>	The estimated resident population (ERP) of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the latest Population Census. (See also paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes).
<b>Expenditure</b>	The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. Expenditure is net of refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received.
<b>Guest arrivals</b>	The total number of paying guests counted only on the first night they stayed at the accommodation establishment during the survey period.
<b>Homes fully owned</b>	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census that are owned outright, i.e. excludes dwellings that are being purchased (e.g. a mortgage exists or is being purchased under a rent/buy scheme). Also excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the '2001 Census Dictionary' (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Homes rented</b>	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census and includes all types of landlords (e.g. private, State Housing Authority, etc.). Excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the '2001 Census Dictionary' (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Household</b>	A group of related or unrelated people who usually live in the same dwelling and make common provision for living essentials; or lone person who makes provision for his or her own living essentials without combining with any other person.
<b>Individual taxable income</b>	Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the Income Tax Assessment Act. Taxable income is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Average taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Outlay on goods, services and land related to roadworks, bridges, footpaths, effluent drainage, storm water drainage, domestic water supply undertakings, electricity supply undertakings and aerodromes.
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. For the purposes of this Profile the DEWR labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 and over.
<b>Local government areas</b>	Local government areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia, these include Cities (C), Municipalities (M), Municipal Councils (MC), District Councils (DC) and Rural Cities (RC). LGAs are made up of one or more statistical local areas (SLAs).
<b>Mature age allowance</b>	A FaCS payment that provides assistance to older, long-term unemployed males aged 60 and over, but below the Age Pension age.
<b>Median age</b>	A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above it. The median age was calculated from single year age distributions.
<b>Newstart allowance</b>	A FaCS payment which provides assistance to working-aged people, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. Long-term Newstart Allowance customers are those who have been receiving payments for more than 364 days.
<b>Outlay on goods, services and land</b>	Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Parenting payment - single</b>	The Parenting Payment from FaCS attempts to ensure that a parent/guardian (single or member of a couple) who has a child under 16 years of age receives an adequate level of income without needing to look for work. It is an amalgamation of the Parenting Allowance and the Sole Parent Pension. Within the Parenting Payment these two former payments are known as the Parenting Payment (Partnered) and the Parenting Payment (Single) respectively.
<b>Partner allowance</b>	Introduced in July 1995, this payment is available to persons born on or before 1 July 1955 who have no dependent children and no recent workforce experience. It is payable to partners of persons in receipt of various FaCS payments. Partners who do not qualify for this allowance need to qualify for another income support payment in their own right.
<b>Primary production property sale</b>	Sale of land used for farming, horticulture, commercial forestry, horse keeping or intensive animal keeping, or a dairy within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).
<b>Rate revenue accrued</b>	Includes general rates and special rates (including penalties), and excludes service rates (i.e. user charges for sewerage, garbage, electricity supply and water supply).
<b>Rates per rateable property</b>	Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.
<b>Regional SA</b>	Defined as all areas of the State outside the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD).
<b>Relative standard error</b>	The standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate for which it was calculated. The smaller an estimate's RSE, the more likely it is that the estimate is a good proxy for that which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed.
<b>Residential building</b>	Defined here as being a building consisting of one or more dwelling units.
<b>Residential property sale</b>	Sale of land used for a dwelling within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).
<b>Sales and service income</b>	<p>Sales includes sales of goods whether or not produced by the establishment and sales of goods produced for the establishment on a commission basis (see the entry for commission manufacturing). Also includes transfers of goods to other establishments of the same business and installation and delivery charges not separately invoiced to customers.</p> <p>Service income includes income from work done or sales made on a commission basis, income from repair, maintenance or servicing, installation and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers, advertising income and management fees/charges received from related or unrelated businesses. Income from intellectual property royalties and rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases) have also been classified as service income.</p>
<b>Sampling error</b>	<p>Whenever estimates are based on a sample of possible observations, they are subject to sampling errors and the estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all observations.</p> <p>One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken.</p> <p>In this Profile, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with higher RSEs are included in this Profile, because they are the best estimates available.</p> <p>Most estimates have RSEs less than 5%. Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are identified with the symbol '^'. If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (e.g. 2.7 *) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%. If an estimate is identified by a double asterisk (e.g. 1.8 **) the RSE is above 50%.</p> <p>Where an estimate is identified by three asterisks (e.g. 7.5 ***) the RSE has not been calculated. All estimates need to be treated with care when undertaking any analysis - in particular estimates with an RSE above 50% are considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates are available on request.</p>

## GLOSSARY

<b>Selected income support customers</b>	<p>The term 'Selected income support customers' has been used to define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) welfare schemes. People receiving more than one FaCS payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type.</p> <p>The main FaCS payment type can be Age Pension, Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Parenting Payment Single, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension, Widow Class B or Youth Allowance.</p> <p>Excluded from income support customers are persons whose main payment type is Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B.</p>
<b>Sickness Allowance</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which provides assistance to people who are temporarily incapacitated and unable to work because of sickness or accident.</p>
<b>Standard error</b>	<p>A measure of the likely difference between estimates obtained in a sample survey and estimates which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all farms had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.</p>
<b>Statistical divisions</b>	<p>Statistical Divisions (SDs) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. SDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns.</p>
<b>Statistical local areas</b>	<p>The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Census. SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated area. One or more SLAs can make up an Local Government Area (LGA).</p>
<b>Statistical subdivisions</b>	<p>Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data. SSDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. One or more SSDs can make up an SD.</p>
<b>Takings from tourist accommodation</b>	<p>Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including bed taxes. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.</p>
<b>Total Income-Wage and Salary Earners</b>	<p>Total income from all sources.</p>
<b>Unemployed</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness.</p>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<p>For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.</p>
<b>Value of agricultural commodities produced</b>	<p>The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Census and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March each year.</p>

## GLOSSARY

<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	<p>The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised wages and salaries) of all employees of the establishment. The item includes severance, termination, and redundancy payments, salaries and fees of directors and executives, retainers and commissions of persons who received a retainer, bonuses, and, recreation and other types of leave.</p> <p>Provision expenses for employee entitlements (e.g. provisions for annual leave and leave bonus, long service leave, sick leave, and severance, termination and redundancy payments) are also included. Payments for salary sacrifice and payments to self employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded.</p>
<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.</p>
<b>Wage and salary income</b>	<p>Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.</p>
<b>Widow allowance</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which assists women who have become widowed, divorced or separated after turning 50 years of age, and who have no recent workforce experience.</p>
<b>Widow class B</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which provides income to certain widows who do not have any dependent children, have limited means of income, and have lost the financial support of their partner. This pension is gradually being phased out from 1 July 1987.</p>
<b>Wife pension</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which assists the wife of an Age or Disability Support pensioner, when the wife is not eligible for any other pension. This pension is being phased out from 1 July 1995.</p>
<b>Youth allowance</b>	<p>This FaCS payment which commenced on 1 July 1998 that provides income support to young people who are studying, looking for work, or who are sick.</p>

## FOOTNOTES

Footnotes to tables and selected data items are shown below. Further information, including detailed technical notes, can be referenced in the relevant source publications (refer to Bibliography).

### Time Series

#### Indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: ABS, compiled from data provided from the state's Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- (c) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (d) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (e) Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
- (f) Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE) and Non-Government Schools Secretariat.
- (g) For years up to 2003 inclusive, data are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.  
Data for 2004 onwards are shown for SLAs.
- (h) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (i) Source: Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (j) Data are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (k) Source: South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)
- (l) Source: Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI).

### Area Comparison

#### Indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (c) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (d) Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
- (e) Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing.
- (f) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (g) Source: Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (h) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (i) Source: South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)
- (j) Local government finance data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using estimated resident population. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (k) Source: Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI).

## FOOTNOTES

### Detailed Tables

Table 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence on census night.</li><li>(b) Includes Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders.</li><li>(c) Comprises Canada, Ireland, NZ, South Africa, UK and USA. (UK includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of man and UK and Ireland nfd).</li><li>(d) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.</li><li>(e) Excludes birthplace 'not stated'.</li><li>(f) Refers only to persons usually resident on census night in the SLA of enumeration and is applicable to persons aged 5 years and over.</li></ul>
Table 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS using a cohort-component method. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. See paragraphs 50-70 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</li></ul>
Table 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.</li></ul>
Table 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Applicable to persons counted at their usual residence.</li><li>(b) For the purposes of this report, low income families are defined as those earning less than \$20,800 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</li><li>(c) For the purposes of this report, high income families are defined as those earning more than \$62,400 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</li></ul>
Table 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS using a cohort-component method. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. See paragraphs 50-70 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</li></ul>
Table 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</li><li>(b) Full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to census night.</li><li>(c) Includes full/part time status or hours worked 'not stated'.</li><li>(d) Excludes labour force status 'not stated'.</li></ul>
Table 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li></ul>
Table 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li><li>(b) Includes 'not stated for the particular occupation major group.</li></ul>
Table 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</li></ul>
Table 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</li></ul>
Table 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</li><li>(b) Includes 'not stated' for the particular industry division.</li></ul>
Table 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li></ul>
Table 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Qualification is coded according to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) 1993.</li></ul>
Table 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Occupation is coded according to the first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). All other occupation data presented in this Profile is coded according to the second edition of the ASCO, 1997. No attempt has been made to convert the ATO occupation data from first edition to second edition. Hence data from this table should not be compared with that presented in Tables 9, 10 and 14.</li></ul>

## FOOTNOTES

- Table 19 (a) Data for years 1998 to 2003 inclusive are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. Data for 2004 are shown for SLAs.
- Table 20 (a) Totals refer only to categories as shown. Some FaCS payments such as family allowance payments are not included in this report. See 'Selected income support customers' for further information.  
(b) Data are not available for this region as it has been included with other data in order to preserve confidentiality. See paragraphs 82 to 93.
- Table 21 (a) Long-term is defined as 365 days or more.
- Table 23 (a) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- Table 24 (a) Valuations data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- Table 25 (a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.
- Table 26 (a) Based on place of usual residence.
- Table 27 (a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.

## FOOTNOTES

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Further information about the scope, coverage, definitions and explanatory notes, etc. of the data items presented in this publication can be referenced in the publications listed below. Different editions of these publications may need to be referenced to fully explain any changes that may have occurred from year to year. In most cases the actual data shown has been sourced from ABS data not published in publications but available on request.

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, cat. no. 7503.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census Dictionary, 2001, cat. no. 2901.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993, cat. no. 1292.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2004, cat. no. 1216.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, ASCO -- Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997, cat. no. 1220.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993, cat. no. 1262.0, ABS, Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, cat. no. 8161.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, South Australia, cat. no. 8731.4, ABS, Adelaide, Monthly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Government Finance Statistics, cat. no. 5512.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2003-04, cat. no. 6530.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Manufacturing Industry, South Australia, cat. no. 8221.4.55.001, ABS, Adelaide, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by Age and Sex, South Australia, cat. no. 3235.4, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101, cat. no. 3222.0, ABS, Canberra, Biennial.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia, cat. no. 3218.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics, ATO, Canberra, Annual.
- Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers - a Statistical Overview, FaCS, Canberra, Annual.
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, DEWR, Canberra, Quarterly.

### WEBSITE LINKS

- ABS Regional Statistics home page: <http://www.abs.gov.au> then select themes/regional statistics
- ATO home page: <http://www.ato.gov.au>
- DAIS home page: <http://www.dais.sa.gov.au>
- DEH home page: <http://www.deh.sa.gov.au>
- DEWR home page: <http://www.dewr.gov.au>
- DoHA home page: <http://www.health.gov.au>
- FaCS home page: <http://www.facs.gov.au>
- FCAI home page: <http://www.autoweb.com.au>
- Office of Local Government home page: <http://www.localgovt.sa.gov.au>
- SATC home page: <http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au>

### ENQUIRIES

For information about the statistics shown in this Profile contact the State Statistical Coordination Unit in Adelaide.

Stuart Finlay: Ph: (08) 8237 7336, email: [stuart.finlay@abs.gov.au](mailto:stuart.finlay@abs.gov.au)

## COMPOSITION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

Composition of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions based on Local Government Areas (ASGC 2004 Edition).

### Adelaide SD

#### Northern Adelaide SSD

Gawler (T)  
Playford (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) Part  
Salisbury (C)  
Tea Tree Gully (C)

#### Western Adelaide SSD

Charles Sturt (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) Part  
West Torrens (C)  
Unincorp. Western

#### Eastern Adelaide SSD

Adelaide (C)  
Adelaide Hills (DC) Part  
Burnside (C)  
Campbelltown (C)  
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)  
Prospect (C)  
Unley (C)  
Walkerville (M)

#### Southern Adelaide SSD

Holdfast Bay (C)  
Marion (C)  
Mitcham (C)  
Onkaparinga (C)

### Outer Adelaide SD

#### Barossa SSD

Barossa (DC)  
Light (RegC)  
Mallala (DC)

#### Kangaroo Island SSD

Kangaroo Island (DC)

#### Mt Lofty Ranges SSD

Adelaide Hills (DC) Part  
Mount Barker (DC)

#### Fleurieu SSD

Alexandrina (DC)  
Victor Harbor (C)  
Yankalilla (DC)

### Yorke and Lower North SD

#### Yorke SSD

Barunga West (DC)  
Copper Coast (DC)  
Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Unincorp. Yorke

#### Lower North SSD

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)  
Goyder (DC)  
Wakefield (DC)

### Murray Lands SD

#### Riverland SSD

Berri & Barmera (DC)  
Loxton Waikerie (DC)  
Mid Murray (DC)  
Renmark Paringa (DC)  
Unincorp. Riverland

#### Murray Mallee SSD

Karoonda East Murray (DC)  
Murray Bridge (RC)  
Southern Mallee (DC)  
The Coorong (DC)  
Unincorp. Murray Mallee

### South East SD

#### Upper South East SSD

Kingston (DC)  
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)  
Robe (DC)  
Tatiara (DC)

#### Lower South East SSD

Grant (DC)  
Mount Gambler (C)  
Wattle Range (DC)

### Eyre SD

#### Lincoln SSD

Cleve (DC)  
Elliston (DC)  
Franklin Harbor (DC)  
Kimba (DC)  
Le Hunte (DC)  
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)  
Port Lincoln (C)  
Tumby Bay (DC)  
Unincorp. Lincoln

#### West Coast SSD

Ceduna (DC)  
Streaky Bay (DC)  
Unincorp. West Coast

### Northern SD

#### Whyalla SSD

Whyalla (C)  
Unincorp. Whyalla

#### Pirie SSD

Northern Areas (DC)  
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)  
Peterborough (DC)  
Port Pirie City & Districts (M)  
Unincorp. Pirie

#### Flinders Ranges SSD

Flinders Ranges (DC)  
Mount Remarkable (DC)  
Port Augusta (C)  
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges

#### Far North SSD

Coober Pedy (DC)  
Roxby Downs (M)  
Unincorp. Far North

## COMPOSITION OF TOURISM REGIONS

Composition of Tourism Regions based on Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas (ASGC 2004 Edition).

### Adelaide TR

Adelaide (C)  
Burnside (C)- South- West  
Campbelltown (C)  
Charles Sturt (C)  
Gawler (M)  
Holdfast Bay (C)  
Marion (C)  
Mitcham (C)  
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)  
Onkaparinga (C)- Hackham  
Onkaparinga (C)- Morphett  
Onkaparinga (C)- North Coast  
Onkaparinga (C)- Reservoir  
Onkaparinga (C)- Woodcroft  
Playford (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)  
Prospect (C)  
Salisbury (C)  
Tea Tree Gully (C)  
Unley (C)  
Walkerville (M)  
West Torrens (C)  
Unincorp. Western

### Adelaide Hills TR

Adelaide Hills (DC)  
Burnside (DC)- North- East  
Mount Barker (DC)

### Barossa Valley TR

Barossa (DC)  
Light (DC)

### Clare Valley TR

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)  
Goyder (DC)

### Eyre Peninsula TR

Ceduna (DC)  
Cleve (DC)  
Elliston (DC)  
Franklin Harbor (DC)  
Kimba (DC)  
Le Hunte (DC)  
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)  
Port Lincoln (C)  
Streaky Bay (DC)  
Tumby Bay (DC)  
Whyalla (C)  
Unincorp. Lincoln  
Unincorp. West Coast  
Unincorp. Whyalla

### Fleurieu Peninsula TR

Alexandrina (DC)  
Onkaparinga (C)- Hills  
Onkaparinga (C)- South Coast  
Victor Harbor (DC)  
Yankalilla (DC)

### Flinders Ranges TR

Flinders Ranges (DC)  
Mount Remarkable (DC)  
Northern Areas (DC)  
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)  
Peterborough (DC)  
Port Augusta (DC)  
Port Pirie (DC)  
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges  
Unincorp. Pirie

### Kangaroo Island TR

Kangaroo Island (DC)

### Limestone Coast TR

Grant (DC)  
Kingston (DC)  
Mount Gambier (C)  
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)  
Robe (DC)  
Tatiara (DC)  
The Coorong (DC)  
Wattle Range (DC)  
Unincorp. Murray Mallee

### Murraylands TR

Karoonda East Murray (DC)  
Mid Murray (DC)  
Murray Bridge (RC)  
Southern Mallee (DC)

### Outback SA TR

Coober Pedy (DC)  
Roxby Downs (M)  
Unincorp. Far North

### Riverland TR

Berri & Barmera (DC)  
Loxton Waikerie (DC)  
Renmark Paringa (DC)  
Unincorp. Riverland

### Yorke Peninsula TR

Barunga West (DC)  
Copper Coast (DC)  
Mallala (DC)  
Wakefield (DC)  
Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Unincorp. Yorke

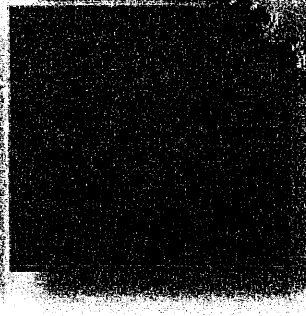
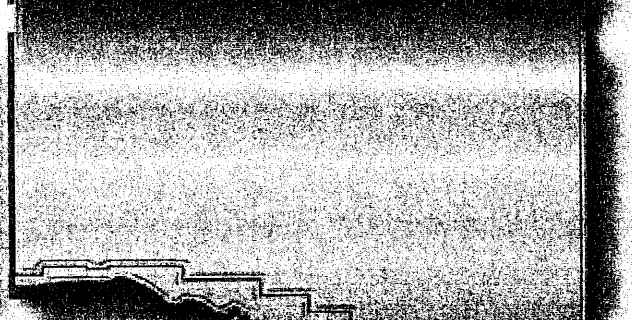
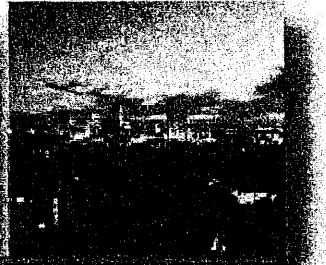
# A Regional Profile

Lower Eyre District Council

*SOUTH AUSTRALIA*

2004 Edition

Final



## INTRODUCTION

### TIME SERIES INDICATORS

Major Social and Economic Indicators

Time Series Indicators Table, 1994, 1999 to 2004

Time Series Indicator Charts, 1994, 1999 to 2004

### DETAILED TABLES

- 1 Selected Characteristics, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 2 Estimated and Projected Population, 1999-2019
- 3 Components of Population Change, 2001-2004
- 4 Counts of Household Types, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 5 Counts of Family Types, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 6 Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 2004
- 7 Age Structure, Projected Population, 2014
- 8 Labour Force Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 9 Employment by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 10 Detailed Occupation, 2001
- 11 Employment by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 12 Employment by Industry Sector, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 13 Detailed Industry, 2001
- 14 Industry by Occupation, 2001
- 15 Highest Level of Qualification, Employed Persons, 2001
- 16 Wage and Salary Earners, Number, Total Wage and Salary Income, Median and Average Wage and Salary Income, 2000-01 to 2002-03
- 17 Wage and Salary Earners, Wage and Salary Income by Occupation (Major Groups), 2002-03
- 18 Wage and Salary Earners, Wage and Salary Income by Age, 2002-03
- 19 Schools, Teachers and Student Enrolments, 1998-2004
- 20 Selected Income Support Customers, June 2002, 2003 and 2004
- 21 Newstart Allowance Customers, Duration of Newstart Allowance, 2002, 2003 and 2004

## DETAILED TABLES (Cont.)

- 22 Value of Building Approvals, 2003-04
- 23 Property Sales, 2003-04
- 24 Property Valuations, 2003-04
- 25 Weekly Household Income, Occupied Private Dwellings, 2001
- 26 Weekly Individual Income by Age, Persons aged 15 years and over, 2001
- 27 Nature of Housing Occupancy, Occupied Private Dwellings, 1991, 1996 and 2001

## AREA COMPARISONS

Area Comparisons Table - Selected Data Items  
Area Comparisons - Percentage Change From Previous Year  
Area Comparisons - Proportion of SA and Regional SA Totals  
Area Comparisons Graphs - Selected Data Items

## SUPPLEMENTS

Australian Business Register, 30 June 2004

Regional Small Business Statistics, 1996-97 to 2000-01

Value of Agricultural Production, 1999-00 to 2003-04

Tourism Accommodation - Tourism Regions, June Quarter 2003  
and June Quarter 2004

Tourism Accommodation, Selected LGAs, June Quarter 2004

Household Expenditure - Average Weekly Household Expenditure  
by Selected SD, 1998-99 and 2003-04

Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, 2001-02

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes  
Glossary  
Footnotes  
List of References  
Composition of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions  
Composition of Tourism Regions

**This is the last issue of A Regional Profile. Similar data can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website. ABS Regional Statistics home page: <http://www.abs.gov.au> then select themes/regional statistics.**

This Regional Profile presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for your specified region in South Australia.

It brings together a wide range of existing ABS as well as some non-ABS data and has been designed to assist users of regional statistics to understand the composition and structure of a region, to understand how a region contributes to the State's economy and to monitor the trends of economic growth or decline.

The Profile includes data on a range of economic and social indicators and is divided into four sections;

- a set of time series indicators,
- a set of detailed tables,
- a set of area comparison indicators,
- a set of supplementary tables covering the Australian Business Register, Small Business Statistics, Agricultural data, Tourist Accommodation, Household Expenditure, and the Manufacturing Industry.

The time series and area comparison sections include indicators on Population, Births and deaths, Labour force, Selected income support customers, Taxable income, Building approvals, Property sales, Local government finance and New motor vehicle sales. The detailed tables section includes more detailed information about most of these indicators, as well as other data.

The last section contains the Australian Business Register Supplement, Regional Small Business Statistics, general Agricultural, Household expenditure and Tourist accommodation data and Manufacturing industry data.

These may not be available for your specified region but have been included for the best available geographic areas. This at least provides some indication of the average household expenditure and the levels of the tourism and manufacturing industries in and around your region.

The data presented have been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections. Care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Explanatory Notes and Glossary, however, more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications. A list of references is included at the back of this Profile.

A Regional Profile can be produced for standard ABS geographic areas such as Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Divisions (SDs) or any combinations of these areas.

All data presented have been calculated on SLA boundaries as at 30 June 2004 (i.e. 2001 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 2004). Where boundary changes have occurred or data have been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004.

Please note that for some boundary changes an LGA may have been split into several SLAs. For the SLAs which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, an attempt has been made to prorate past data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. While this produces distinct numerical estimates for data items, any rates or percentages will be identical for each SLA in the LGA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate for the whole LGA).

#### **INQUIRIES:**

- **For information about this profile, contact Stuart Finlay on (08) 8237 7336.**
- **For information about other ABS statistics contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.**

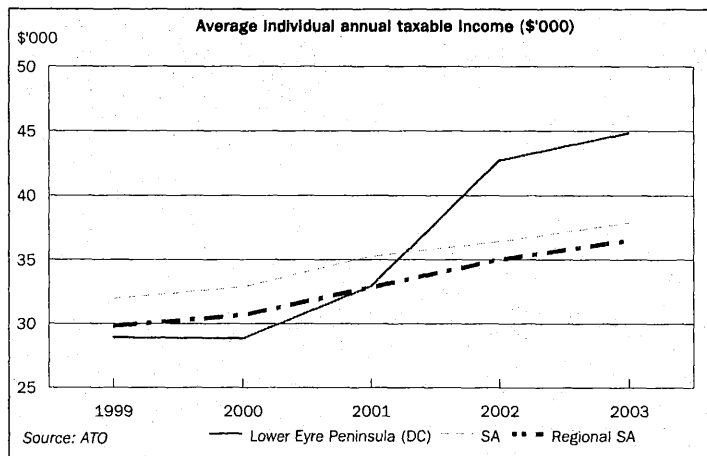
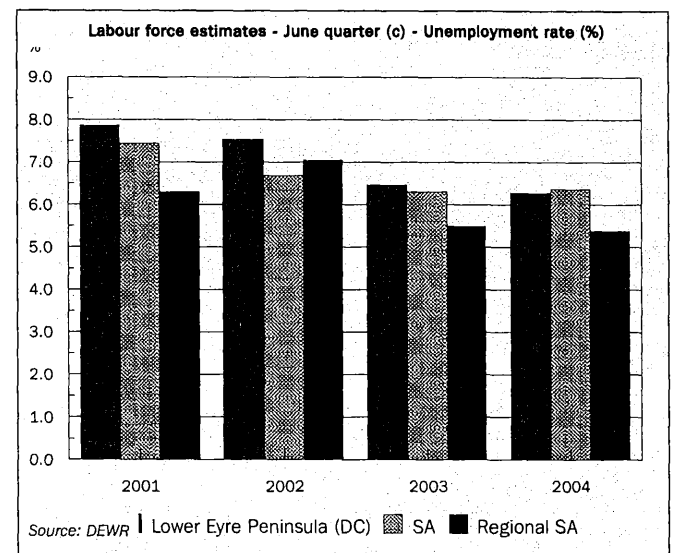
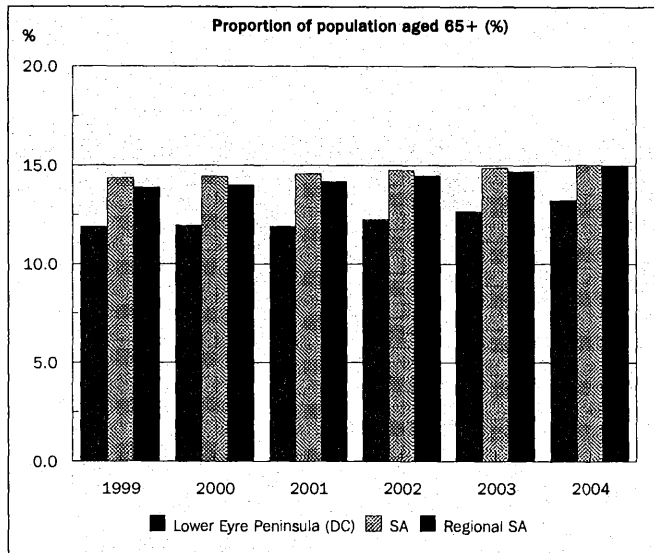
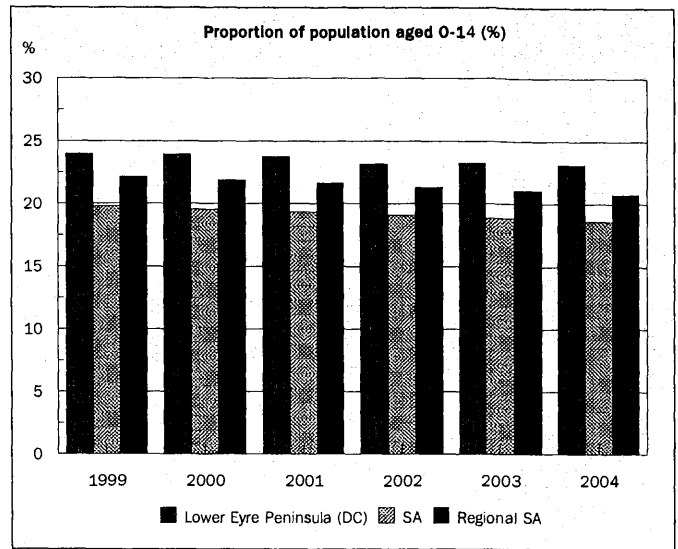
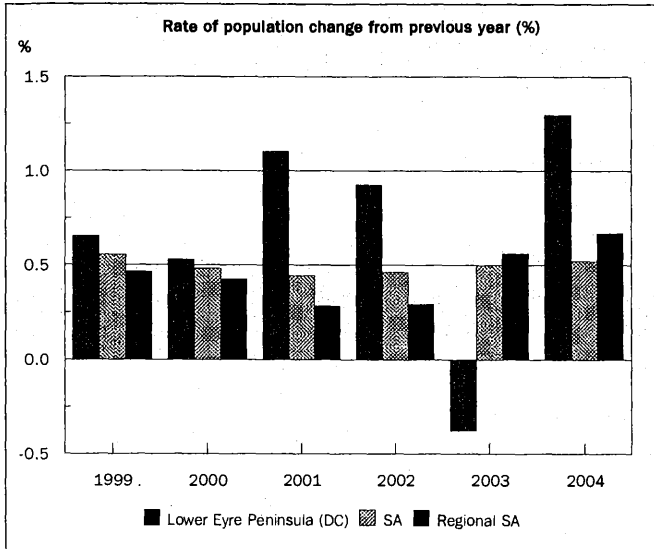
*The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their information included in this Profile. The inclusion of the non-ABS data adds to the overall understanding of the composition of regional South Australia.*

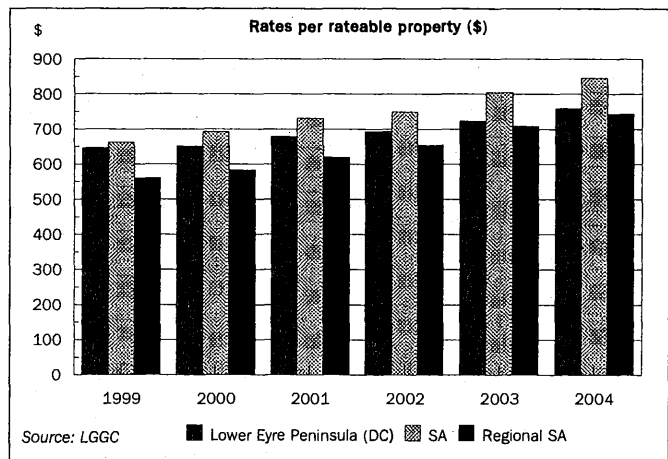
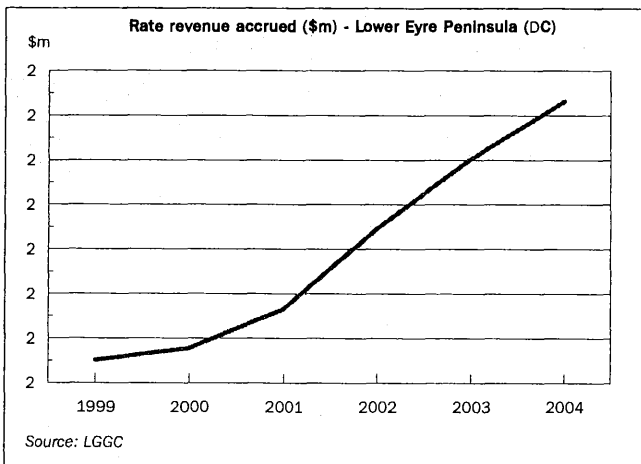
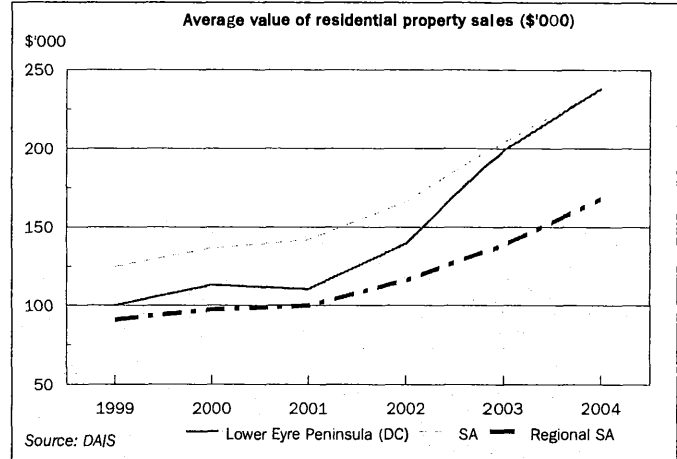
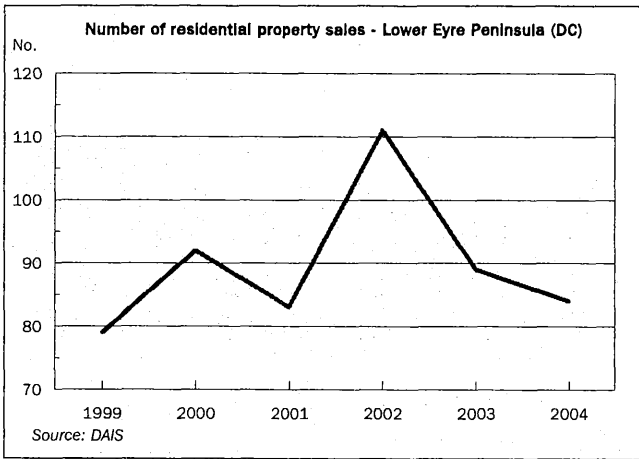
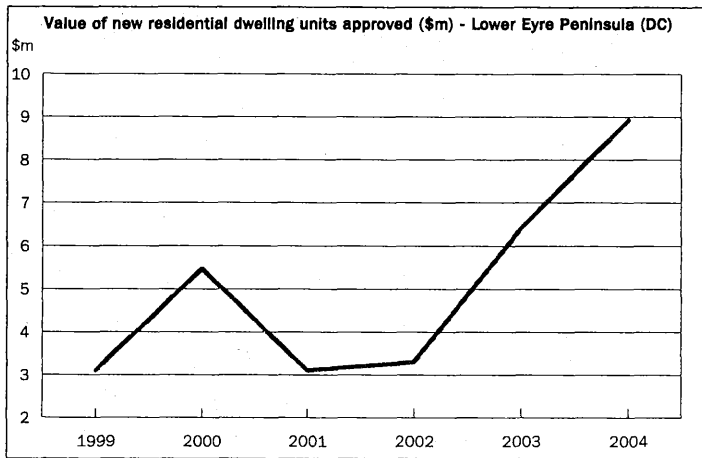
*Cover photographs- The photograph of the Leafy Sea Dragon appears courtesy of The Advertiser. All other photographs appear courtesy of the South Australian Tourism Commission.*

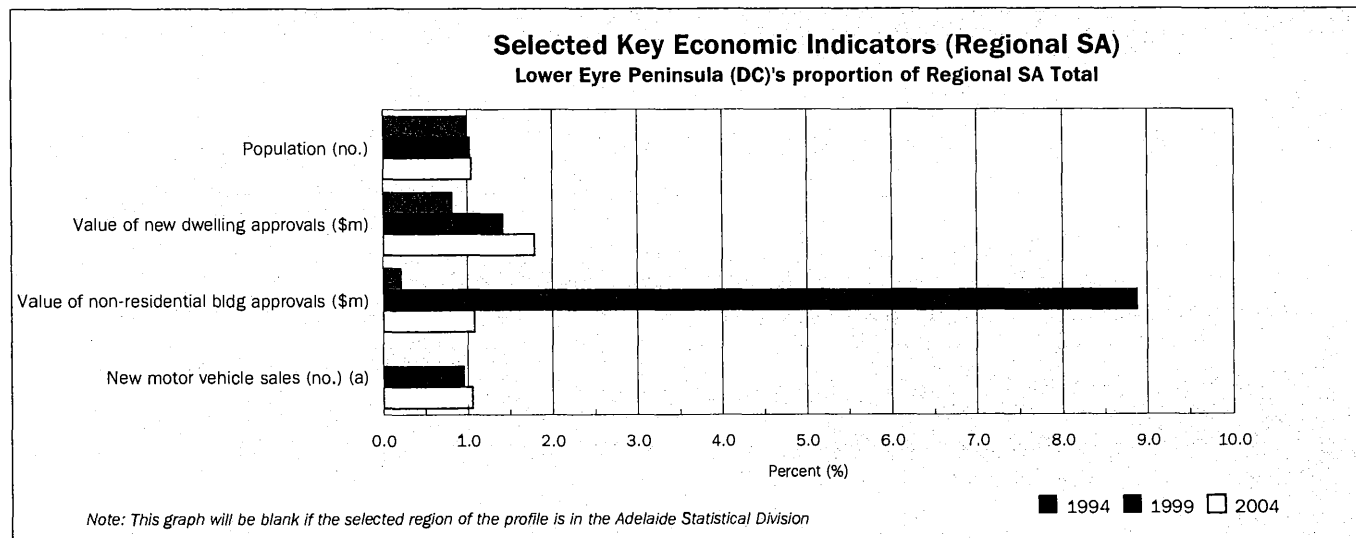
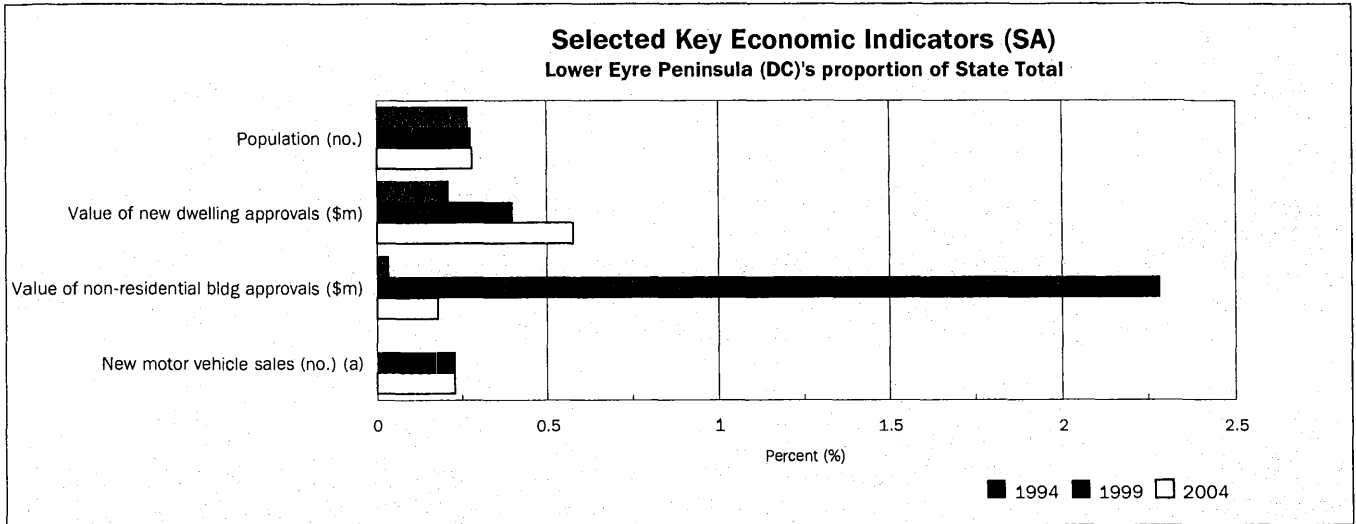
	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>							
<b>Estimated resident population (no.)</b>	3941	4149	4171	4217	4256	4240	4295
<i>Proportion of SA's total population (%)</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Proportion of Regional SA's total population (%)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
<b>Population change from previous year (no.)</b>	36	27	22	46	39	-16	55
<b>Rate of population change from previous year (%)</b>	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.9	-0.4	1.3
<i>SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)</i>	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Regional SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)</i>	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
<b>Persons aged 0-14 (no.)</b>	987	994	998	1002	986	986	993
<b>Proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)</b>	25.0	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.2	23.3	23.1
<i>SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)</i>	20.5	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.6
<i>Regional SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)</i>	23.4	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.1	20.8
<b>Persons aged 65+ (no.)</b>	449	493	499	502	522	537	569
<b>Proportion of population aged 65+ (%)</b>	11.4	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.7	13.2
<i>SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)</i>	13.6	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0
<i>Regional SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)</i>	12.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.7	15.0
<b>Births and deaths - year ended 30 June (b)</b>							
<b>Births (no.)</b>	44	39	54	55	51	59	44
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	11.2	9.4	12.9	13.0	12.0	13.9	10.2
<i>SA's crude birth rate</i>	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.2
<i>Regional SA's crude birth rate</i>	14.4	13.0	12.7	12.0	12.1	11.7	11.6
<b>Deaths (no.)</b>	15	24	28	25	29	25	28
<b>Crude death rate</b>	3.8	5.8	6.7	5.9	6.8	5.9	6.5
<i>SA's crude death rate</i>	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8
<i>Regional SA's crude death rate</i>	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.8
<b>Labour force estimates - June quarter (c)</b>							
<b>Unemployed persons (no.)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	146	146	139	135
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	7.5	6.5	6.3
<i>SA's unemployment rate (%)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.4
<i>Regional SA's unemployment rate (%)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	7.0	5.5	5.4
<b>Labour force participation rate (%)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57.8	59.2	66.1	65.1
<i>SA's labour force participation rate (%)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.9	60.6	61.9	61.3
<i>Regional SA's labour force participation rate (%)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.0	61.7	62.6	62.2
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (d)</b>							
<b>Newstart allowance customers (no.)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	168	137	n.a.
<b>Youth allowance customers (no.)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82	66	n.a.
<b>Age pension (no.)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	458	459	n.a.
<b>Disability support pension (no.)</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	151	148	n.a.
<b>Income - year ended 30 June (e)</b>							
<b>Average individual annual taxable income (\$)</b>	23322	28917	28850	32921	42734	44856	n.a.
<i>SA's average individual annual taxable income (\$)</i>	26863	31964	32863	35254	36404	37857	n.a.
<i>Regional SA's average individual annual taxable income (\$)</i>	24807	29816	30674	32846	35020	36498	n.a.
<b>Schools (f) (g)</b>							
<b>Public schools (no.)</b>	n.a.	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Students enrolled at public schools (no.)</b>	n.a.	634	629	591	607	600	593
<b>Private schools (no.)</b>	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Students enrolled at private schools (no.)</b>	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**TIME SERIES INDICATORS**
**Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)**

	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b><u>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (h)</u></b>							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	28	30	53	30	38	45	50
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1.8	3.1	5.5	3.1	3.3	6.4	8.9
Proportion of SA's value of new dwelling unit approvals (%)	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6
Proportion of Regional SA's value new dwelling approvals (%)	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	1.8
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	0.1	15.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.3	2.1
Proportion of SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Prop of Regional SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)	0.2	8.9	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.1
<b><u>Property sales - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</u></b>							
Residential property sales (no.)	77	79	92	83	111	89	84
Value of residential property sales (\$m)	5.0	7.9	10.4	9.2	15.5	17.7	20.0
Average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	64.9	100.0	113.2	110.4	139.5	198.9	238.1
SA's average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	110.5	124.7	136.6	142.0	165.9	204.0	237.5
Regional SA's average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	75.9	91.1	97.5	99.9	116.1	138.5	168.1
Commercial/Industrial property sales (no.)	4	6	8	6	12	9	6
Value of commercial/industrial property sales (\$m)	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.1
Primary production property sales (no.)	33	37	46	38	50	42	25
Value of primary production property sales (\$m)	5.5	10.7	10.2	9.7	11.3	13.8	13.4
<b><u>Property valuations - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</u></b>							
Average capital value of residential property (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.9	105.2	124.8	208.7
Average capital value of commercial/industrial property (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	157.7	162.4	171.3	260.6
Average capital value of primary production property (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	283.0	303.7	321.1	473.0
<b><u>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (k)</u></b>							
Total outlay on - infrastructure (\$m)	1.1	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6
- environmental services (\$m)	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	3.1	1.6	0.6
- other (\$m)	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.4
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	2.8	4.8	3.3	5.1	7.6	5.9	4.7
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Rates per rateable property (\$)	528	647	652	679	693	724	760
SA's rates per rateable property (\$)	579	662	692	731	749	805	847
Regional SA's rates per rateable property (\$)	486	561	583	620	655	709	744
<b><u>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (l)</u></b>							
New motor vehicle sales (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	117	161	144
Proportion of SA's new motor vehicle sales (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.3	0.2
Prop of Regional SA's new motor vehicle sales (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	1.3	1.1





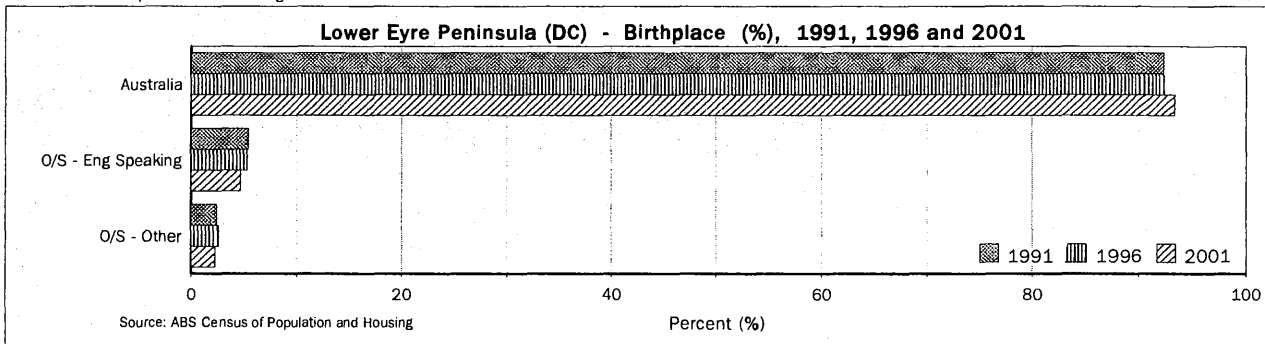


**Table 1 - Selected Characteristics - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Characteristic	1991		1996		2001		1991-2001		1996-2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	% Change		
<b>Population counts (a)</b>										
Total persons	3689	100.0	3923	100.0	4132	100.0	12.0	5.3		
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders	48	1.3	49	1.3	62	1.6	29.2	26.5		
Australian born (b)	3373	92.3	3499	92.3	3641	93.3	7.9	4.1		
Born overseas										
Main English speaking country (c)	195	5.3	197	5.2	177	4.5	-9.2	-10.2		
Other countries (d)	86	2.4	96	2.5	86	2.2	0.0	-10.4		
Total overseas born (e)	281	7.7	293	7.7	263	6.7	-6.4	-10.2		
<b>Population Mobility (f)</b>										
Same address 5 years ago	1948	61.4	2007	59.1	2149	59.1	10.3	7.1		
Different address 5 years ago in:										
Same SLA or region	244	7.7	316	9.3	324	8.9	32.8	2.5		
Elsewhere in SA	743	23.4	795	23.4	816	22.4	9.8	2.6		
Interstate	100	3.2	145	4.3	145	4.0	45.0	0.0		
Overseas	21	0.7	22	0.6	15	0.4	-28.6	-31.8		
Not stated	15	0.5	9	0.3	7	0.2	-53.3	-22.2		
Total at a different address	1123	35.4	1287	37.9	1307	35.9	16.4	1.6		
Mobility not stated	102	3.2	100	2.9	181	5.0	77.5	81.0		
Total (Aged 5+)	3173	100.0	3394	100.0	3637	100.0	14.6	7.2		

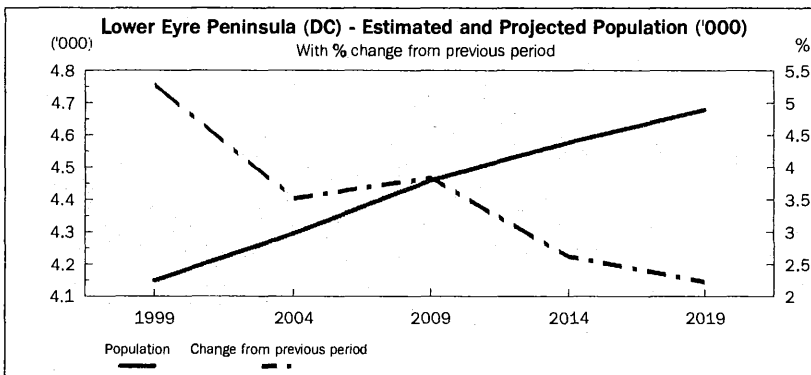
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Percent (%)



**Table 2 - Estimated & Projected Population (a), 1999-2019**

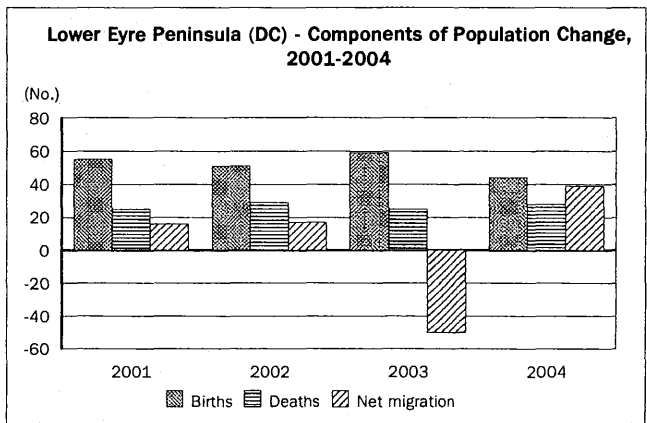
Year	Population		Change from previous period	
	No.	%	No.	%
1999	4149	5.3	208	5.3
2004	4295	3.5	146	3.5
2009	4460	3.8	165	3.8
2014	4577	2.6	117	2.6
2019	4679	2.2	102	2.2

Source: ABS Estimated Resident and Projected Population  
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 3 - Components of Population Change, 2001-2004**

	2001	2002	2003	2004
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Births	55	51	59	44
Deaths	25	29	25	28
Natural increase total	30	22	34	16
Net migration	16	17	-50	39
Total Population Change	46	39	-16	55

Source: ABS Demography

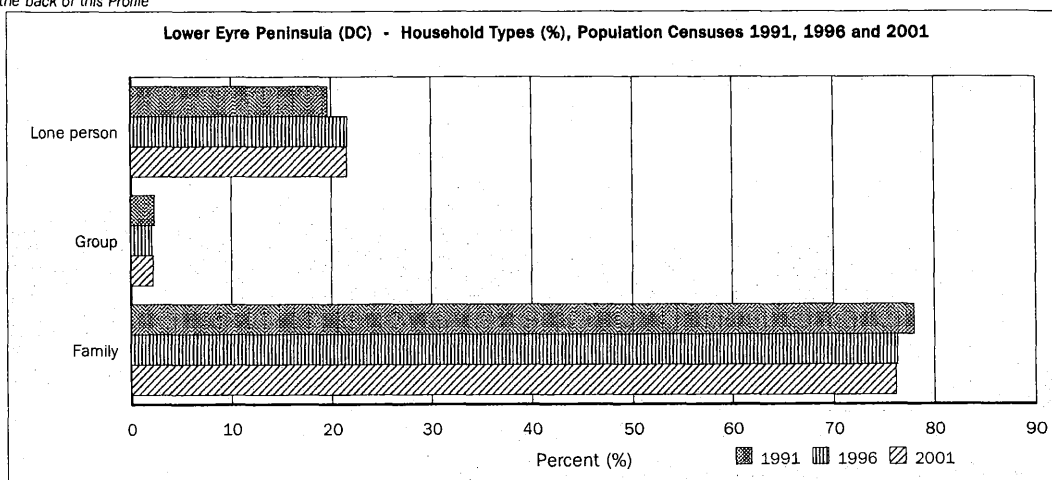


**Table 4 - Count of Household Types - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Households	Census (a)						1991-2001 % Change	1996-2001 % Change
	1991		1996		2001			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Lone person households	247	19.6	293	21.6	319	21.5	29.1	8.9
Group households	30	2.4	28	2.1	33	2.2	10.0	17.9
Family households	981	78.0	1037	76.4	1129	76.2	15.1	8.9
Total households	1258	100.0	1358	100.0	1481	100.0	17.7	9.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 5 - Count of Family Types - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Characteristic	Census (a)						1991-2001 % Change	1996-2001 % Change
	1991		1996		2001			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
<b>Families</b>								
One parent families	74	7.5	81	7.8	98	8.7	32.4	21.0
Couple only families	358	36.5	413	39.7	478	42.3	33.5	15.7
Two parent families	538	54.8	537	51.7	546	48.3	1.5	1.7
Other families	11	1.1	8	0.8	9	0.8	-18.2	12.5
Total families	981	100.0	1039	100.0	1131	100.0	15.3	8.9
<b>Family Income</b>								
Low income families (b)	369	37.6	277	26.7	183	16.2	-50.4	-33.9
High income families (c)	36	3.7	107	10.3	234	20.7	550.0	118.7

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

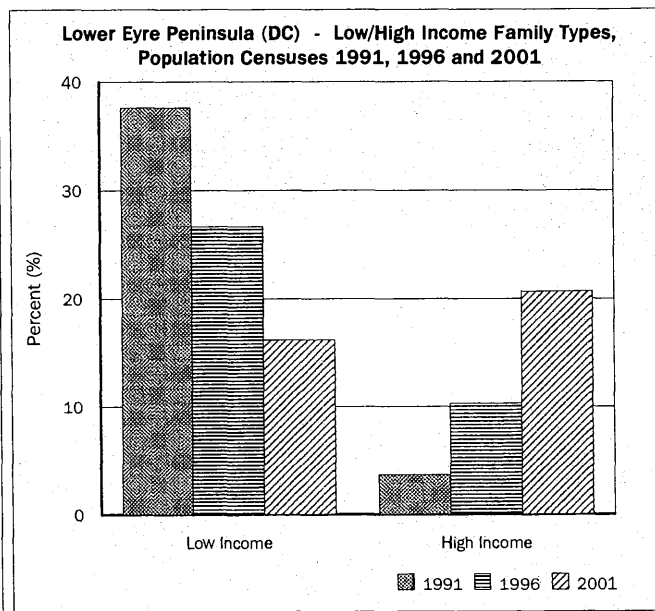
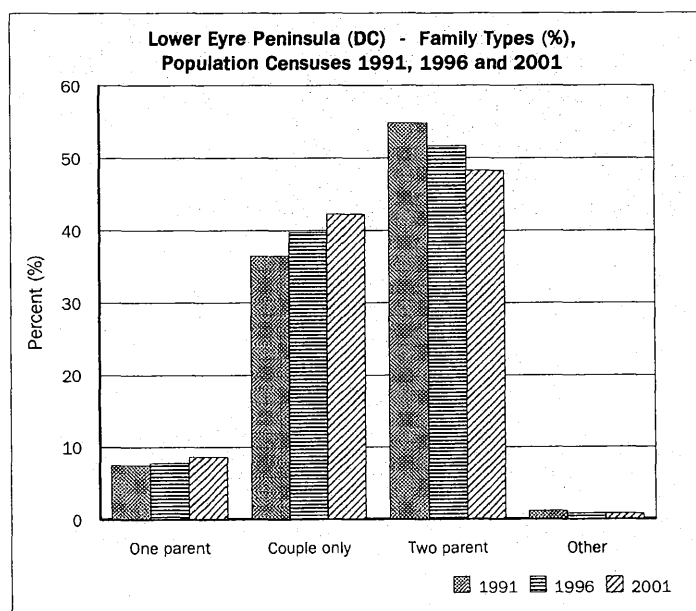


Table 6 - Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 2004

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	%
0-4	154	134	288	6.7
5-9	193	158	351	8.2
10-14	176	178	354	8.2
15-19	138	137	275	6.4
20-24	96	67	163	3.8
25-29	100	82	182	4.2
30-34	146	120	266	6.2
35-39	204	162	366	8.5
40-44	197	177	374	8.7
45-49	176	155	331	7.7
50-54	148	143	291	6.8
55-59	154	120	274	6.4
60-64	98	113	211	4.9
65-69	103	96	199	4.6
70-74	82	41	123	2.9
75-79	65	55	120	2.8
80-84	43	43	86	2.0
85+	17	24	41	1.0
Total	2290	2005	4295	100.0

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population

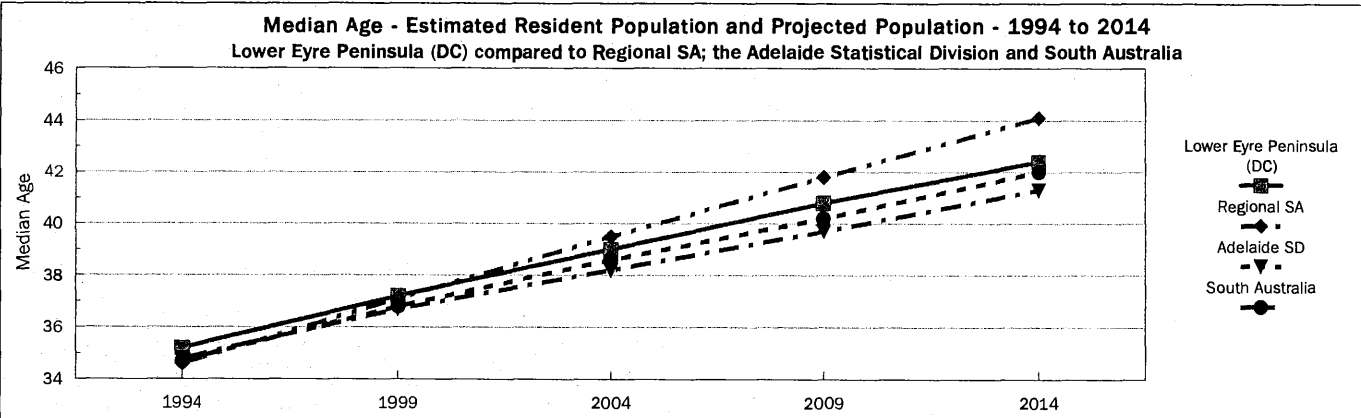
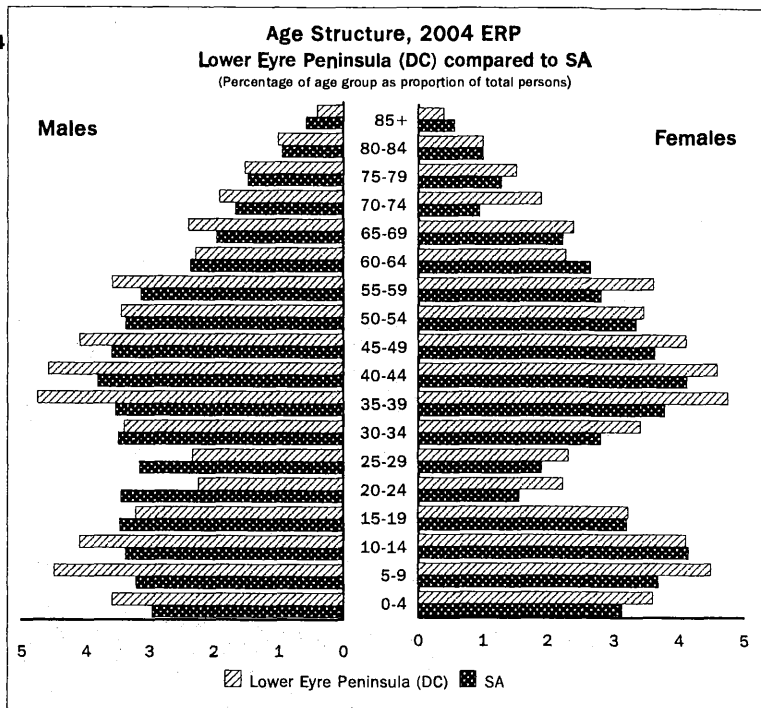
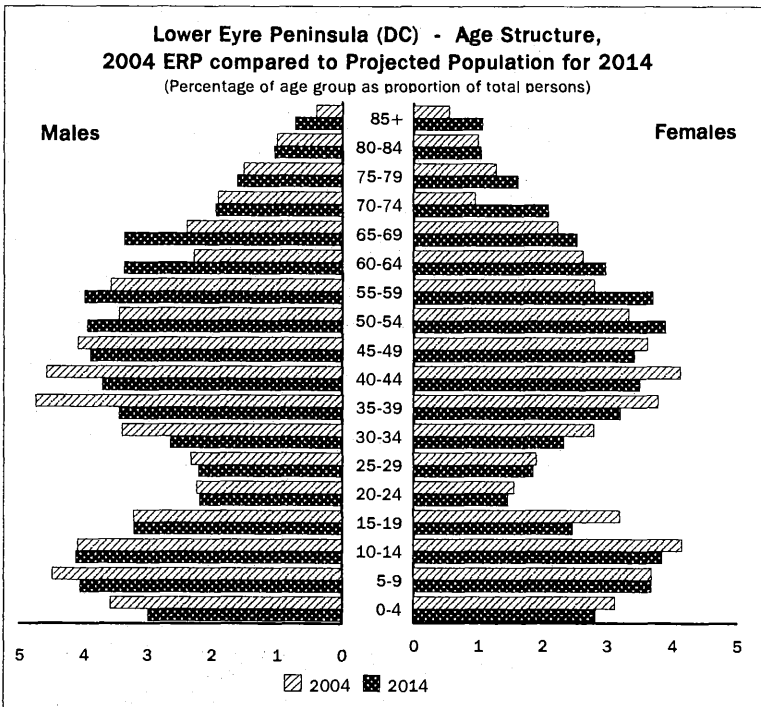


Table 7 - Age Structure, Projected Population, 2014 (a)

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	%
0-4	137	129	266	5.8
5-9	186	168	354	7.7
10-14	189	176	365	8.0
15-19	147	113	260	5.7
20-24	100	67	167	3.6
25-29	101	85	186	4.1
30-34	121	107	228	5.0
35-39	158	146	304	6.6
40-44	170	160	330	7.2
45-49	179	156	335	7.3
50-54	181	178	359	7.8
55-59	183	169	352	7.7
60-64	154	136	290	6.3
65-69	154	116	270	5.9
70-74	89	96	185	4.0
75-79	74	74	148	3.2
80-84	48	48	96	2.1
85+	33	49	82	1.8
Total	2404	2173	4577	100.0

Source: ABS Population Projections based on DoHA assumptions

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



**Table 8 - Labour Force Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

	1991	1996	2001
	Number	Number	Number
<b>Labour force</b>			
Employed Males			
Full-time (b)	700	736	787
Part-time	158	169	212
Employed Females			
Full-time (b)	315	300	340
Part-time	269	288	366
Total employed (c)	1578	1538	1767
Unemployed	247	205	121
Total labour force	1825	1743	1888
Total not in labour force	919	1155	1160
	%	%	%
<b>Labour force participation rate (d)</b>			
Males	75.8	69.9	67.9
Females	55.8	49.1	55.1
<b>Unemployment rate by age (d)</b>			
15-19	22.5	26.9	15.5
20-24	23.3	15.4	14.3
25-44	13.4	12.9	5.7
45+	10.1	7.9	4.7
Total	13.5	11.8	6.4

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

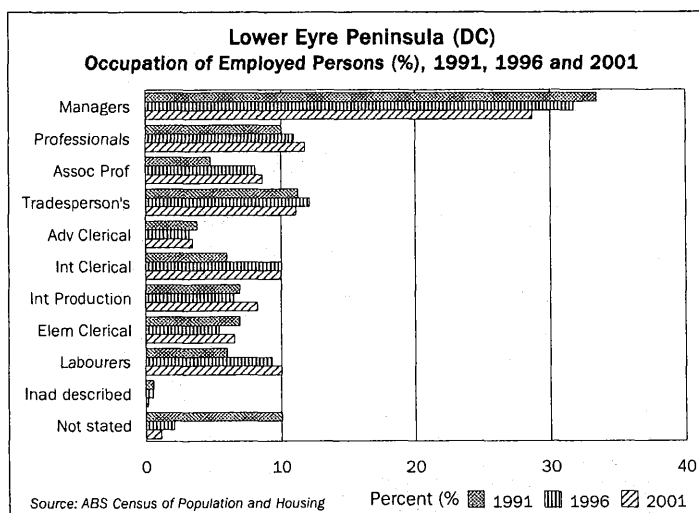
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 9 - Employment by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Occupation	1991	1996	2001
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Managers & Administrators	528	488	507
Professionals	158	169	209
Associate Professionals	76	125	153
Tradesperson's and Related Workers	178	187	197
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	60	49	61
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	95	154	176
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	110	100	147
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	110	83	116
Labourers and Related Workers	95	143	178
Inadequately described	9	8	3
Not stated	159	32	20
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>1767</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Percent (%) ■ 1991 ▨ 1996 ▩ 2001

**Table 10 - Detailed Occupation, 2001 (a)**

Occupation	2001	%
	Persons	
Generalist and Specialist Managers	71	4.0
Farmers and Farm Managers nfd	13	0.7
Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers	251	14.2
Livestock Farmers	27	1.5
Crop Farmers	104	5.9
Aquaculture Farmers	39	2.2
<b>Total Managers &amp; Administrators (b)</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Science, Building and Engineering Professionals	30	1.7
Business and Information Professionals	25	1.4
Nursing Professionals	30	1.7
Other Health Professionals	13	0.7
School Teachers	58	3.3
Other Education Professionals	15	0.8
Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals	36	2.0
<b>Total Professionals (b)</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Science, Engineering & Related Associate Professionals	9	0.5
Business & Administration Associate Professionals	44	2.5
Shop Managers	34	1.9
Hospitality and Accommodation Managers	24	1.4
Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	20	1.1
Health and Welfare Associate Professionals	14	0.8
Police Officers	3	0.2
Other Associate Professionals	4	0.2
<b>Total Associate Professionals (b)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Mechanical & Fabrication Engineering Tradesperson's	30	1.7
Automotive Tradesperson's	27	1.5
Electrical and Electronics Tradesperson's	25	1.4
Construction Tradesperson's	35	2.0
Food Tradesperson's	21	1.2
Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers	20	1.1
Other Tradesperson's and Related Workers	33	1.9
<b>Total Tradesperson's and Related Workers (b)</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Secretaries and Personal Assistants	33	1.9
Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	28	1.6
<b>Total Advanced Clerical and Service Workers (b)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3.4</b>
General Clerks	27	1.5
Receptionists	15	0.8
Other Intermediate Clerical Workers	35	2.0
Intermediate Sales and Related Workers	14	0.8
Carers and Aids	46	2.6
Hospitality Workers	17	1.0
Other Intermediate Service Workers	20	1.1
<b>Total Intermediate Clerical, Sales &amp; Service Workers (b)</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Intermediate Plant Operators	40	2.3
Intermediate Machine Operators	5	0.3
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	47	2.7
Other Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	54	3.0
<b>Total Intermediate Production &amp; Transport Workers (b)</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Elementary Clerks	12	0.7
Sales Assistants	81	4.6
Other Elementary Sales Workers	17	1.0
Elementary Service Workers	6	0.3
<b>Total Elementary Clerical, Sales &amp; Service Workers (b)</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Cleaners	36	2.0
Factory Labourers	30	1.7
Farm Hands	53	3.0
Other Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers	3	0.2
Other Labourers and Related Workers	49	2.8
<b>Total Labourers and Related Workers (b)</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Occupation Inadequately Described & Not Stated	23	1.3
<b>Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

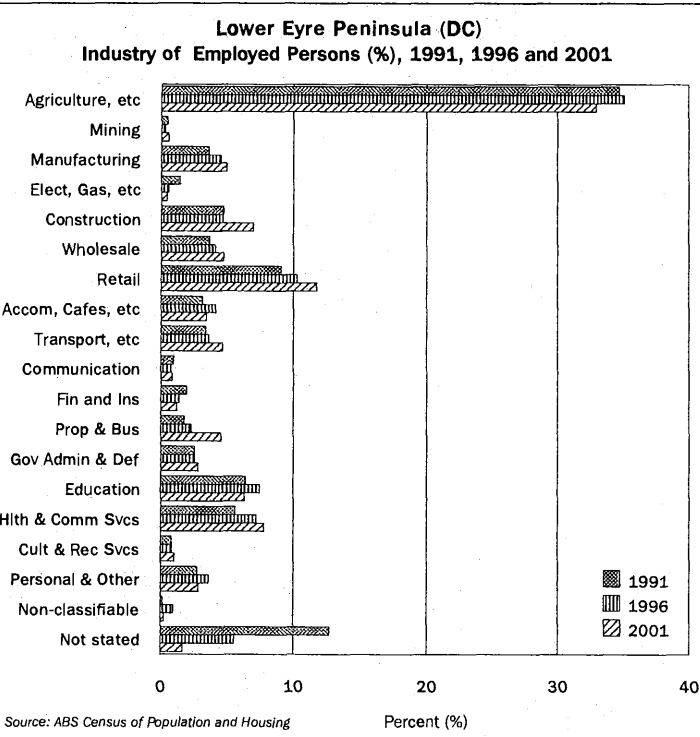
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 11 - Employment by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Industry	1991	1996	2001
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	549	540	583
Mining	8	5	10
Manufacturing	57	70	88
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	22	9	8
Construction	75	72	124
Wholesale Trade	58	63	84
Retail Trade	143	158	208
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	49	64	60
Transport and Storage	53	55	83
Communication Services	15	12	15
Finance and Insurance	31	21	21
Property and Business Services	28	36	81
Government Administration and Defence	40	39	49
Education	102	115	113
Health and Community Services	89	111	138
Cultural and Recreational Services	13	13	18
Personal and Other Services	43	55	50
Non-classifiable	3	15	5
Not stated	201	85	29
<b>Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>1767</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Percent (%)

**Table 12 - Employment by Industry Sector, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Industry Sector	1991	1996	2001
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Commonwealth Government	34	36	24
State/Territory Government	218	178	141
Local Government	32	32	30
Private Sector	1172	1244	1530
CDEP	n.a.	0	3
Not stated	122	48	41
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>1769</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 13 - Detailed Industry, 2001 (a)**

Industry	2001	
	Persons	%
Grape Growing	0	0.0
Other Horticulture and Fruit Growing	6	0.3
Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming	416	23.6
Dairy Cattle Farming	0	0.0
Poultry Farming	0	0.0
Other Livestock Farming	9	0.5
Other Crop Growing	0	0.0
Agriculture undefined	7	0.4
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	12	0.7
Forestry and Logging	3	0.2
Marine Fishing	34	1.9
Aquaculture	70	4.0
Commercial Fishing undefined	25	1.4
<b>Total Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (b)</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>33.0</b>
<b>Total Mining</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Wine Manufacturing	3	0.2
Other Food, Beverages and Tobacco Manufacturing	37	2.1
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	3	0.2
Wood and Paper Products Manufacturing	0	0.0
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media Manufacturing	3	0.2
Basic Iron and Steel Manufacturing	0	0.0
Other Metal Products Manufacturing	14	0.8
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	16	0.9
Other Manufacturing	15	0.9
<b>Total Manufacturing (b)</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Total Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
General Construction	55	3.1
Construction Trade Services	70	4.0
<b>Total Construction (b)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Total Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Supermarket and Grocery Stores	34	1.9
Specialised Food Retailing	39	2.2
Food Retailing undefined	0	0.0
Department Stores	0	0.0
Clothing and Soft Good Retailing	19	1.1
Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing	22	1.2
Recreational Good Retailing	10	0.6
Other Personal and Household Good Retailing	23	1.3
Household Equipment Repair Services	4	0.2
Personal & Household Good Retailing undefined	0	0.0
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	46	2.6
<b>Total Retail Trade (b)</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>Total Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Road Transport	41	2.3
Rail Transport	6	0.3
Other Transport	5	0.3
Services to Transport	11	0.6
Storage	11	0.6
<b>Total Transport and Storage (b)</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Total Communication Services</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Total Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total Property and Business Services</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Total Government Administration and Defence</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total Education</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Health Services	109	6.2
Community Services	23	1.3
<b>Total Health and Community Services (b)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Total Cultural and Recreational Services</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Total Personal and Other Services</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Non-classifiable economic units and not stated</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total employed persons aged 15 and over</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

Table 14 - Industry by Occupation, 2001 (a)

	Managers and Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals	Tradespersons and Related Workers	Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	Interm. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Interm. Prod'n & Transport Workers	Elem. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers and Related Workers	Inadequately described	Not stated	Total Employed Persons
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	424	16	10	25	11	5	36	0	55	0	3	585
Mining	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
Manufacturing	10	4	3	28	3	3	11	4	23	0	0	89
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Construction	20	3	6	48	6	3	16	0	25	0	0	127
Wholesale Trade	16	4	10	17	4	10	7	5	11	0	0	84
Retail Trade	9	6	34	32	9	14	14	82	8	0	0	208
Accomm, Cafes & Restaurants	3	0	20	6	0	18	0	0	13	0	0	60
Transport and Storage	3	3	8	7	6	4	43	3	7	0	0	84
Communication Services	0	0	4	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	15
Finance and Insurance	0	0	6	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	21
Property and Business Services	0	21	14	4	5	14	0	5	15	0	0	78
Govt. Administration and Defence	3	8	4	4	4	11	6	5	0	0	0	45
Education	7	78	0	0	3	18	0	0	3	0	0	109
Health & Community Services	3	50	19	5	0	50	3	3	7	0	0	140
Cultural & Recreational Services	0	5	0	3	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	16
Personal and Other Services	0	8	10	9	0	11	3	3	7	0	0	51
Non-classifiable	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6
Not stated	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	18	27
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1762</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

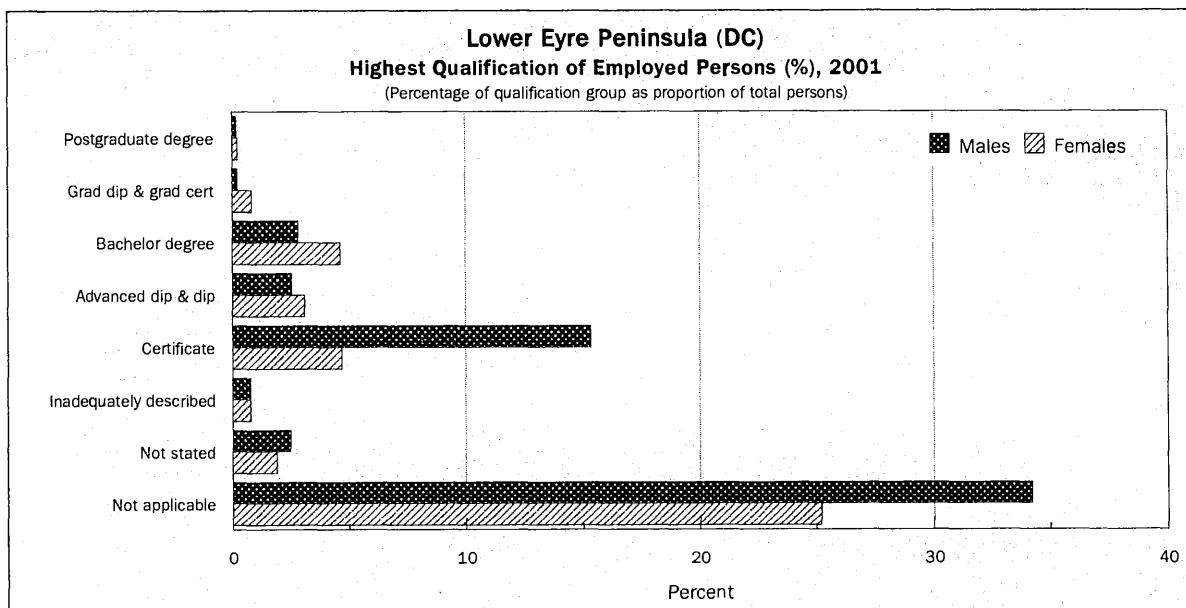
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

Table 15 - Highest Level of Qualification, Employed Persons, 2001 (a)

Qualification	2001					
	Males	%	Females	%	Persons	%
Postgraduate degree	3	0.3	4	0.5	7	0.4
Graduate diploma & graduate cer	4	0.4	15	2.0	19	1.1
Bachelor degree	50	4.8	82	11.2	132	7.5
Advanced diploma & diploma	45	4.3	55	7.5	100	5.7
Certificate	271	26.2	83	11.3	354	20.0
Inadequately described	14	1.4	14	1.9	28	1.6
Not stated	44	4.2	34	4.6	78	4.4
Not applicable	605	58.4	446	60.8	1051	59.4
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

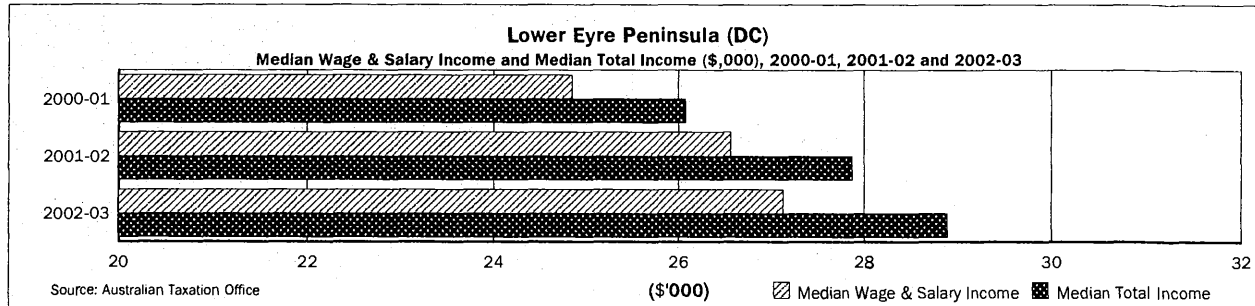
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 16 - Wage and Salary Earners: Number; Total Wage and Salary Income; Total Income; Median and Average for Wage & Salary Income and Total Income; With the percentage change between the periods - For the years: 2000-01 to 2002-03**

	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01 to 01-02 % change	2001-02 to 02-03 % change
Wage & Salary Earners	No.	1077	1263	1286	17.3	1.8
Wage & Salary Income	\$m	28.7	36.5	38.0	27.2	4.1
Total Income	\$m	31.7	38.8	40.9	22.4	5.4
Average Wage & Salary Income	\$	26679	28861	29556	8.2	2.4
Median Wage & Salary Income	\$	24851	26563	27123	6.9	2.1
Average Total Income	\$	29410	30744	31765	4.5	3.3
Median Total Income	\$	26076	27874	28889	6.9	3.6

Source: Australian Taxation Office



**Table 17 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Occupation (Major Groups), 2002-03**

Occupation (a)	\$0 - \$10,399	\$10,400 - \$20,799	\$20,800 - \$31,199	\$31,200 - \$41,599	\$41,600 - \$51,999	\$52,000 - \$77,999	\$78,000 +	Total
Managers & Administrators	5	13	15	18	14	11	5	81
Professionals	9	24	32	26	34	53	5	183
Associate-professionals	7	7	12	12	11	10	5	64
Tradesperson's & Related Workers	19	31	42	29	25	13	0	159
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	5	5	9	8	5	0	0	32
Workers	29	44	56	39	10	8	0	186
Interm. Production & Transport Workers	15	22	26	38	25	21	0	147
Elem. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	35	34	34	17	0	0	0	120
Labourers & Related Workers	54	66	62	49	11	0	5	247
Not Stated	24	21	20	19	10	5	0	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1318</b>

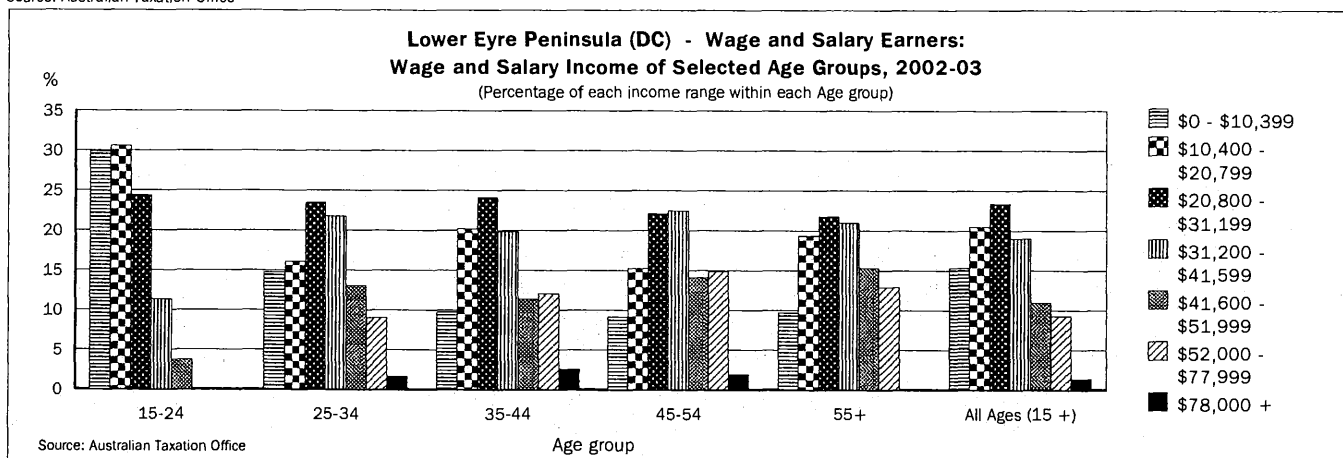
Source: Australian Taxation Office

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 18 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Age, 2002-03**

Age group	\$0 - \$10,399	\$10,400 - \$20,799	\$20,800 - \$31,199	\$31,200 - \$41,599	\$41,600 - \$51,999	\$52,000 - \$77,999	\$78,000 +	Total
15-24	87	89	71	33	11	0	0	291
25-34	44	48	70	65	39	27	5	298
35-44	30	62	74	61	35	37	8	307
45-54	24	40	58	59	37	39	5	262
55+	12	24	27	26	19	16	0	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1282</b>

Source: Australian Taxation Office



Source: Australian Taxation Office

Table 19 - Schools, Teachers and Student Enrolments, 1998-2004 (a)

(Note: Years 1998-2003, based on LGA data only. Year 2004 based on SLA data - see Explanatory Notes)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Public Schools</b>							
Number of Schools	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Male teachers	16	16	15	14	15	14	15
Female teachers	29	31	29	30	30	30	28
Total teachers	45	47	44	44	44	44	43
Primary students	477	465	467	432	425	448	431
Secondary students	191	169	162	159	182	152	162
Total student enrolments - Public Schools	668	634	629	591	607	600	593
<b>Private Schools</b>							
Number of Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male primary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female primary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total primary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male secondary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female secondary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total secondary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total student enrolments - Private Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of schools	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total student enrolments	668	634	629	591	607	600	593

Source: DETE & Non-Government Schools Secretariat

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

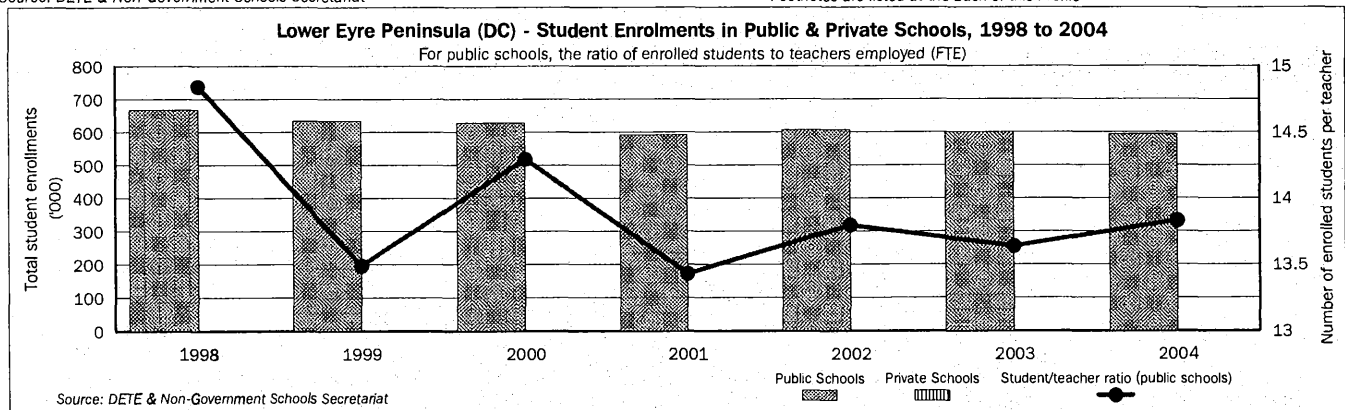


Table 20 - Selected Income Support Customers, at June 2002, 2003 and 2004 (a)

	2002	2003	2004
Selected income support customers			
Age pension	458	459	n.a.
Disability support pension	151	148	n.a.
Newstart allowance	168	137	n.a.
Parenting payment - single	98	87	n.a.
Youth allowance	82	66	n.a.
Other pensions and allowances (a)	161	146	n.a.
Total selected income support customers	1118	1043	n.a.

Source: FaCS

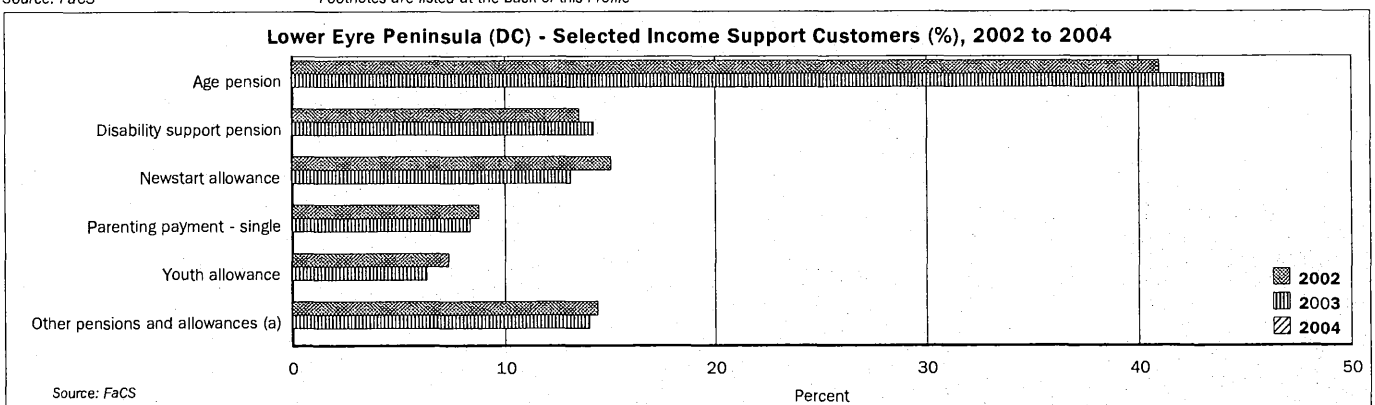
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

Table 21 - Newstart Allowance Customers, Duration of Allowance at June 2002, 2003 and 2004 (a)

	2002	2003	2004
<b>Short-term</b>			
Number	50	45	n.a.
Percentage	34.2	37.5	n.a.
<b>Long-term (a)</b>			
Number	95	74	n.a.
Percentage	65.8	62.5	n.a.

Source: FaCS

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

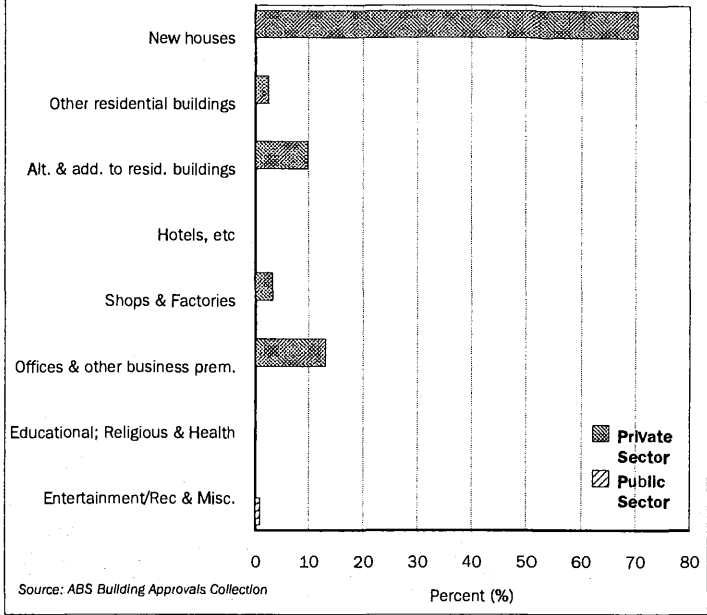


**Table 22 - Value of Building Approvals (\$m), 2003-04**

	Private Sector (\$m)	Public Sector (\$m)	Total (\$m)
<b>New residential buildings</b>			
New houses	8.6	0.0	8.6
Other residential buildings	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total new residential buildings	8.9	0.0	8.9
Alterations & additions to residential buildings	1.2	0.0	1.2
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>			
Hotels, etc	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shops	0.4	0.0	0.4
Factories	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offices	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other business premises	1.6	0.0	1.6
Educational	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health	0.0	0.0	0.0
Entertainment/Recreational	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total non-residential buildings	2.0	0.1	2.1
<b>Total Value Building Approvals</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>

Source: ABS Building Approvals Collection

**Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC) - Value of Building Approvals (%), 2003-04**



Source: ABS Building Approvals Collection

**Table 23 - Property Sales, 2003-04 (a)**

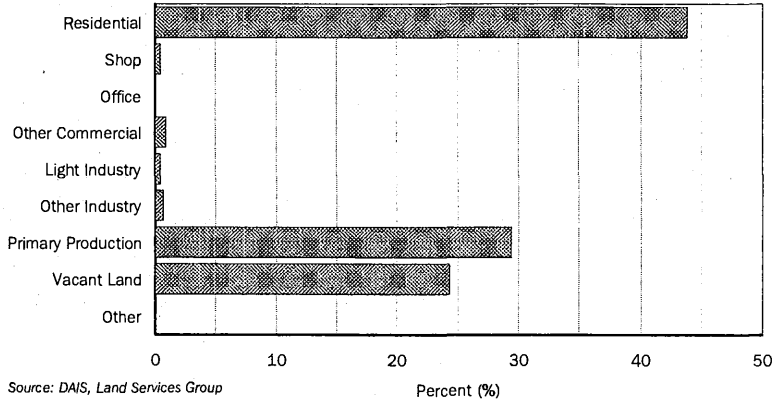
(Note: Based on LGA data only - see Explanatory Notes)

	Properties No.	Value (\$m)	Average (\$'000)
Residential	84	20.0	238.1
Commercial - Shop	1	0.2	200.0
Commercial - Office	0	0.0	-
Commercial - Other	1	0.4	400.0
Industry - Light	1	0.2	200.0
Industry - Other	3	0.3	100.0
Primary Production	25	13.4	536.0
Vacant Land	114	11.1	97.4
Other	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>198.3</b>

Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC) - Value of Property Sales (%), 2003-04**



Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

**Table 24 - Property Valuations, 2003-04 (a)**

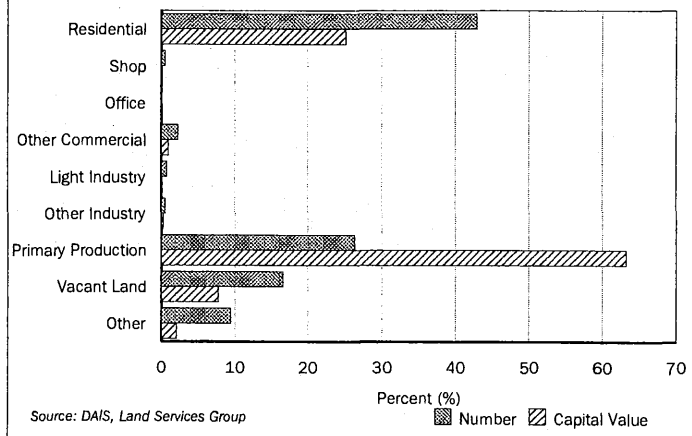
(Note: Based on LGA data only - see Explanatory Notes)

	Properties No.	Site Value (\$m)	Capital Value (\$m)	Average Capital Value (\$'000)
Residential	1434	137.4	299.3	208.7
Commercial - Shop	17	0.8	1.9	111.4
Commercial - Office	5	0.3	0.7	139.6
Commercial - Other	78	5.6	30.3	388.4
Industry - Light	27	1.1	2.5	94.1
Industry - Other	20	1.4	2.9	144.1
Primary Production	879	345.6	415.8	473.0
Vacant Land	555	42.4	47.1	84.8
Other	316	11.5	18.1	57.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3331</b>	<b>546.0</b>	<b>818.6</b>	<b>245.7</b>

Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC) - Property Valuations (%), 2003-04**



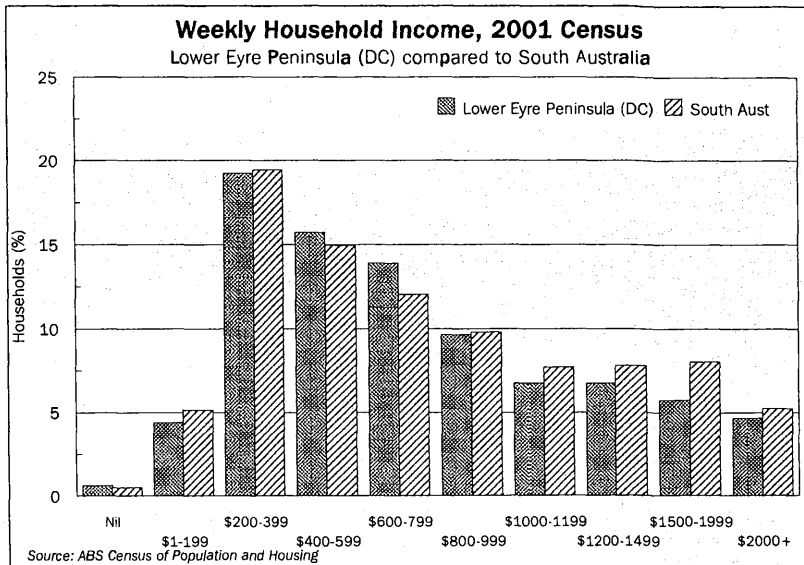
Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

**Table 25 - Weekly Household Income - Population  
Census 2001 - Occupied Private Dwellings (a)**

Weekly Income	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)		South Aust
	No.	%	(%)
Neg/Nil	9	0.6	0.5
\$1-\$159	30	2.0	1.7
\$160-\$199	35	2.4	3.4
\$200-\$299	110	7.4	9.2
\$300-\$399	175	11.8	10.2
\$400-\$499	150	10.1	8.8
\$500-\$599	83	5.6	6.2
\$600-\$699	121	8.2	6.9
\$700-\$799	85	5.7	5.1
\$800-\$999	143	9.7	9.8
\$1,000-\$1,199	100	6.8	7.7
\$1,200-\$1,499	100	6.8	7.8
\$1,500-\$1,999	85	5.7	8.0
\$2,000 or more	69	4.7	5.2
Not Stated/Not Classifiable	186	12.6	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 26 - Weekly Individual Income by Age, 2001, Persons aged 15 years and over (a)**

Weekly Income	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Neg/Nil	75	10	15	19	29	20	10	178
\$1-\$39	21	0	6	5	3	6	3	44
\$40-\$79	24	3	8	13	6	7	0	61
\$80-\$119	22	4	17	24	10	14	11	102
\$120-\$159	12	7	19	31	23	33	37	162
\$160-\$199	6	8	34	53	37	79	113	330
\$200-\$299	23	11	48	76	65	57	143	423
\$300-\$399	13	26	58	86	55	51	71	360
\$400-\$499	6	32	45	78	75	39	33	308
\$500-\$599	4	14	46	77	55	40	15	251
\$600-\$699	3	16	25	52	39	16	6	157
\$700-\$799	0	7	34	36	46	20	3	146
\$800-\$999	0	4	29	46	45	21	5	150
\$1,000-\$1,499	0	0	35	46	35	18	5	139
\$1,500 or more	0	3	7	34	23	12	3	82
Not Stated	35	11	47	46	44	28	35	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>3139</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

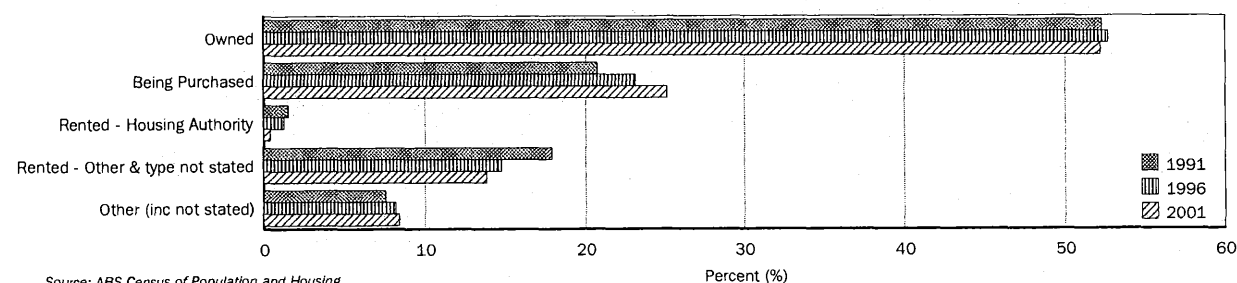
**Table 27 - Nature of Housing Occupancy - Pop. Censuses 1991, 1996 to 2001 Occupied Private Dwellings (a)**

	1991		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned	658	52.3	715	52.7	811	52.2
Being Purchased	261	20.7	314	23.1	390	25.1
Rented:						
Housing Authority	19	1.5	17	1.3	6	0.4
Other	219	17.4	200	14.7	208	13.4
Rent Type Not Stated	6	0.5	0	0.0	7	0.5
Total Rented	244	19.4	217	16.0	221	14.2
Other (inc not stated)	95	7.6	111	8.2	131	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

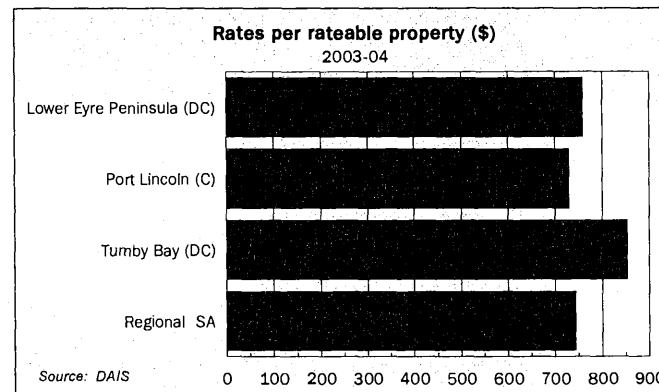
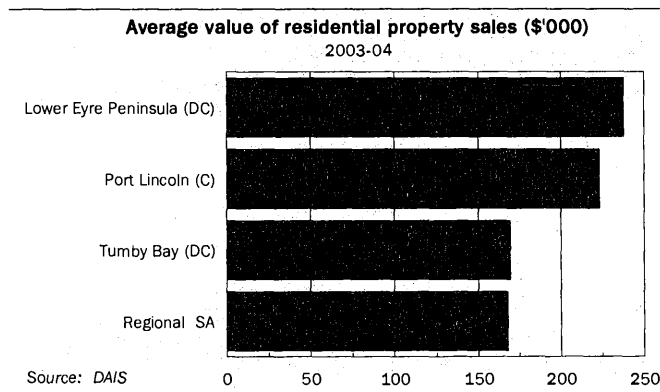
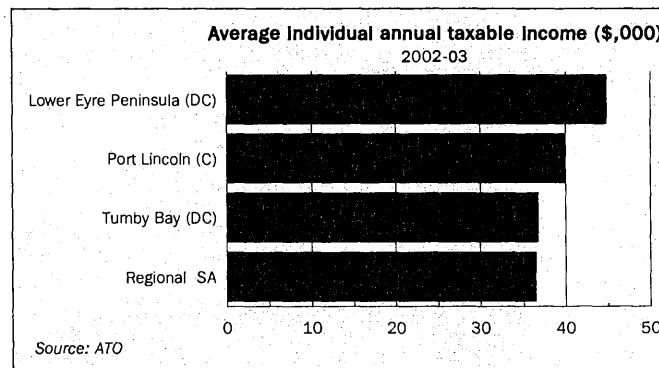
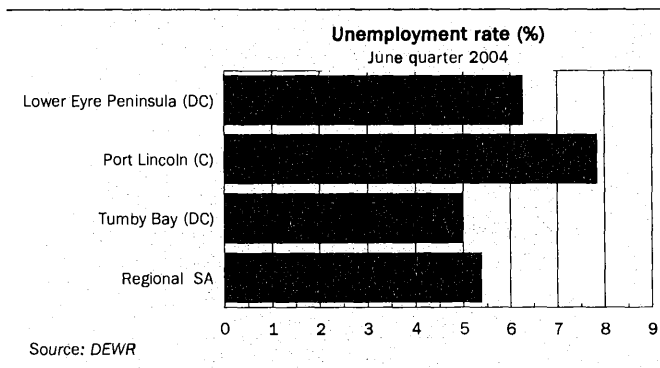
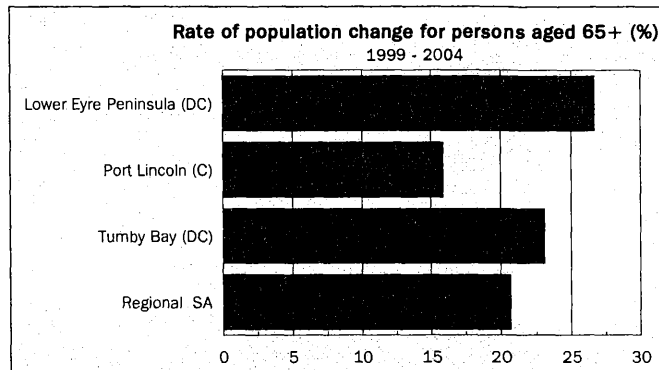
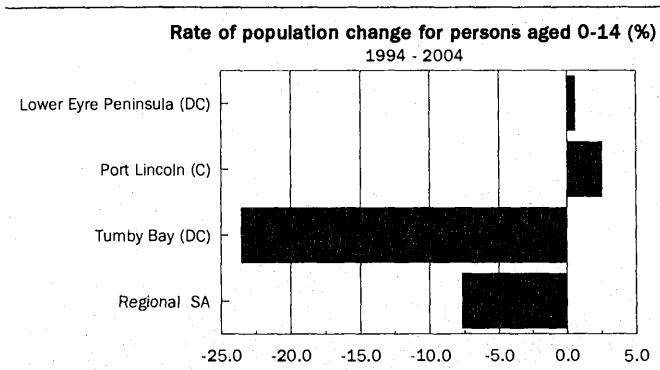
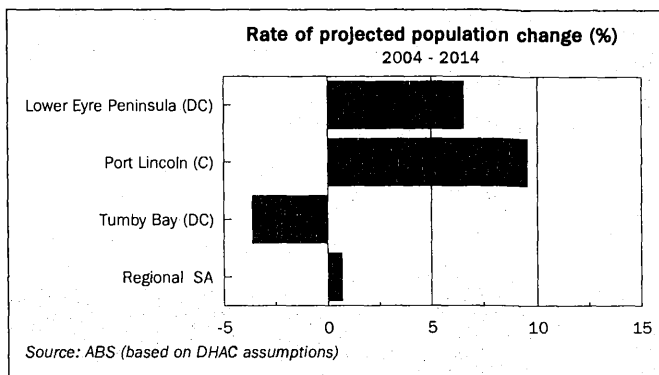
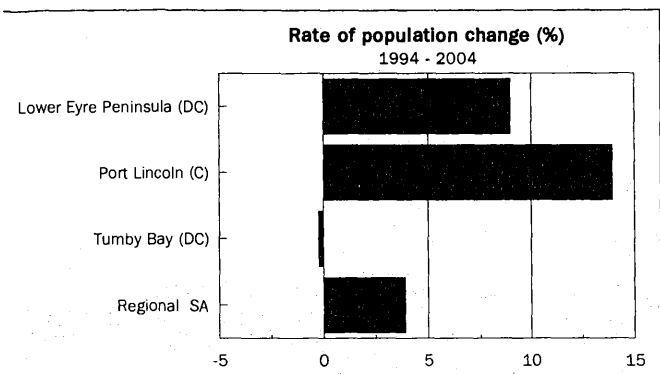
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC) - Nature of Housing Occupancy - Population Censuses, 1991, 1996 and 2001**



	<b>Latest Time Period</b>	<b>Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)</b>	<b>Port Lincoln (C)</b>	<b>Tumby Bay (DC )</b>	<b>Regional SA</b>
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS</b>					
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (no.)	2004	4,295	14,399	2,657	409,935
Rate of population change (%)	1994-04	9.0	13.9	-0.2	3.9
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1994-04	0.9	1.3	-0.0	0.4
Population density (persons/sq km)	2004	0.9	474.1	1.0	0.4
Proportion of persons aged 0-14 (%)	2004	23.1	21.6	17.7	20.8
Rate of population change for persons aged 0-14 (%)	1994-04	0.6	2.6	-23.5	-7.7
Proportion of persons aged 65+ (%)	2004	13.2	13.3	21.1	15.0
Rate of population change for persons aged 65+ (%)	1999-04	26.7	15.9	23.1	20.7
Projected population (no.)	2014	4,577	15,771	2,561	412,737
Rate of projected population change (%)	2004-14	6.6	9.5	-3.6	0.7
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployment rate (%)	2004	6.3	7.8	5.0	5.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	2004	65.1	61.4	59.4	62.2
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (no.)	2003	1,043	3,474	782	108,067
Total sel inc support-prop of persons aged 15+ (%)	2003	32.0	31.3	36.4	33.6
<b>Income - year ended 30 June (d)</b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	2003	44,856	39,938	36,748	36,498
<b>Housing - at 7 August (e)</b>					
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	2001	77.3	58.3	73.9	69.0
Proportion of homes rented (%)	2001	14.2	34.5	17.4	23.2
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	2004	50	121	29	3,706
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	2004	8.9	23.8	4.3	498.3
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	2004	2.1	13.6	0.5	195.6
<b>Property sales - year ended 30 June (g) (h)</b>					
Average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	2004	238.1	223.4	169.8	168.1
<b>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</b>					
Rates per rateable property (\$)	2004	760	730	854	744
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (no.)	2004	144	490	99	13,685

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



	<b>Latest Time Period</b>	<b>Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)</b>	<b>Port Lincoln (C)</b>	<b>Tumby Bay (DC )</b>	<b>Regional SA</b>
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS -% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>					
<b><u>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</u></b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7
Persons aged 0-14 (%)	2004	0.7	-1.2	-1.9	-0.8
Persons aged 65+ (%)	2004	6.0	0.3	1.4	2.5
<b><u>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</u></b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	-2.9	2.1	-15.6	-1.7
<b><u>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</u></b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	-6.7	-1.4	-1.8	0.2
<b><u>Income - year ended 30 June (d)</u></b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (%)	2003	5.0	7.7	-0.1	4.2
<b><u>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</u></b>					
New residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	11.1	34.4	61.1	15.0
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	39.5	81.9	59.9	28.8
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	628.1	35.9	-44.8	-3.6
<b><u>Property sales - year ended 30 June (g) (h)</u></b>					
Residential property sales (%)	2004	-5.6	-27.2	-33.8	-4.8
Commercial/Industrial property sales (%)	2004	-33.3	50.0	-85.7	-3.7
Primary production property sales (%)	2004	-40.5	0.0	-12.5	-9.5
<b><u>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</u></b>					
Total outlay on - infrastructure (%)	2004	19.9	84.4	44.2	4.1
Rates per rateable property (%)	2004	5.0	2.6	3.5	4.9
<b><u>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</u></b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	-10.3	21.7	38.0	10.3

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

	<b>Latest Time Period</b>	<b>Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)</b>	<b>Port Lincoln (C)</b>	<b>Tumby Bay (DC )</b>	<b>Regional SA</b>
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS-PROPORTION OF SA TOTAL</b>					
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	0.3	0.9	0.2	26.7
Projected population (%)	2014	0.3	1.0	0.2	26.2
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	0.3	1.1	0.1	22.3
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	0.3	0.9	0.2	26.7
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	0.6	1.5	0.3	32.2
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	0.2	1.2	0.0	16.6
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	0.2	0.8	0.2	21.7

**SELECTED DATA ITEMS-PROPORTION OF REGIONAL SA TOTAL**

<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	1.0	3.5	0.6	100.0
Projected population (%)	2014	1.1	3.8	0.6	100.0
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	1.2	5.0	0.6	100.0
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	1.0	3.2	0.7	100.0
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	1.8	4.8	0.9	100.0
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	1.1	7.0	0.2	100.0
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	1.1	3.6	0.7	100.0

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

**Single Location Business Entities by Postcode by Industry Division, 30 June 2004**

Postcode	Location	ANZSIC Division - Industry of Employment								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
5602	Cowell	118	n.p.	9	n.p.	19	9	22	n.p.	n.p.
5603	Arno Bay	50	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.	n.p.
5604	Port Neill	33	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.
5605	Tumby Bay	124	n.p.	n.p.	0	39	7	24	7	11
5606	Port Lincoln	571	5	109	n.p.	343	67	237	42	114
5607	Port Lincoln Forward	238	0	5	0	60	5	22	14	15
5630	Edillilie	27	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0
5631	Cummins	136	n.p.	11	0	14	8	24	n.p.	5
5632	Yeelanna	54	0	0	0	n.p.	5	0	0	n.p.
5633	Lock	96	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.	n.p.
5640	Cleve	129	0	6	0	22	6	30	n.p.	n.p.
5641	Kimba	197	n.p.	7	0	12	7	21	n.p.	8
5642	Darke Peak	74	0	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.
5650	Warrambo	34	0	n.p.	0	0	0	n.p.	0	0
5651	Kyancutta	45	0	0	0	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
5652	Wudinna	93	0	n.p.	0	20	6	19	n.p.	n.p.
5653	Yaninee	15	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	0	0	0	n.p.
5654	Minnipa	43	0	0	0	n.p.	0	7	n.p.	n.p.
5655	Poochera	26	0	0	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.
5660	Cungena	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5661	Wirrulla	35	0	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0
5670	Elliston	51	0	n.p.	0	6	n.p.	10	n.p.	n.p.
5671	Port Kenny	33	0	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0
5680	Streaky Bay	240	0	10	0	37	11	22	14	16
5690	Ceduna	213	n.p.	16	n.p.	75	11	63	29	21
5710	Port Augusta Forward	46	0	n.p.	n.p.	23	n.p.	6	10	15

- A** Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- B** Mining
- C** Manufacturing
- D** Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- E** Construction

- F** Wholesale Trade
- G** Retail Trade
- H** Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants
- I** Transport and Storage
- n.p.** Not Available for Publication

**Single Location Business Entities by Postcode by Industry Division, 30 June 2004**

Postcode	Location	ANZSIC Division - Industry of Employment							All Industries
		J	K	L	N	O	P	Q	
5602	Cowell	n.p.	9	16	n.p.	7	0	n.p.	228
5603	Arno Bay	n.p.	n.p.	9	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	88
5604	Port Neill	0	6	7	0	n.p.	0	0	67
5605	Tumby Bay	n.p.	20	30	n.p.	12	0	10	292
5606	Port Lincoln	12	369	387	n.p.	99	38	93	2497
5607	Port Lincoln Forward	n.p.	n.p.	54	n.p.	7	5	10	466
5630	Edillilie	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	39
5631	Cummins	n.p.	32	21	0	5	n.p.	12	276
5632	Yeelanna	0	8	11	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	84
5633	Lock	n.p.	9	9	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	145
5640	Cleve	n.p.	23	34	0	6	n.p.	10	276
5641	Kimba	n.p.	24	24	n.p.	8	n.p.	5	324
5642	Darke Peak	0	9	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	107
5650	Warrambo	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	n.p.	40
5651	Kyancutta	n.p.	11	n.p.	0	0	0	0	66
5652	Wudinna	n.p.	19	24	0	6	n.p.	n.p.	203
5653	Yaninee	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	21
5654	Minnipa	n.p.	7	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	68
5655	Poochera	0	7	n.p.	0	0	0	0	39
5660	Cungena	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	n.p.
5661	Wirrulla	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	49
5670	Elliston	n.p.	8	10	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	105
5671	Port Kenny	0	6	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	51
5680	Streaky Bay	5	88	29	n.p.	23	n.p.	13	513
5690	Ceduna	n.p.	81	51	n.p.	16	n.p.	20	606
5710	Port Augusta Forward	n.p.	7	12	0	n.p.	n.p.	9	140

**J** Communication Services  
**K** Finance and Insurance  
**L** Property and Business Service  
**N** Education

**O** Health and Community Services  
**P** Cultural and Recreational Services  
**Q** Personal and Other Services  
**n.p.** Not Available for Publication

**Number of Businesses and Total Business Income for Employers and Non-employers, 1996-97 to 2000-01**

SD	Period	Employer		Non-employer		Total	
		Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income
		No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Adelaide	1996/97	27205	13498.5	41594	3711.6	68799	17210.1
	1997/98	28123	14246.6	44260	3854.3	72383	18100.9
	1998/99	27982	14369.2	44721	4512.8	72703	18882.0
	1999/00	28054	15713.0	46736	4446.1	74790	20159.1
	2000/01	26498	15206.0	45565	4407.2	72063	19613.2
Outer Adelaide	1996/97	4476	1451.2	7081	438.5	11557	1889.8
	1997/98	4719	1591.2	7780	497.9	12499	2089.2
	1998/99	4739	1700.3	7781	514.6	12520	2214.8
	1999/00	4714	1839.8	8247	575.4	12961	2415.2
	2000/01	4524	1925.9	8077	596.9	12601	2522.8
Yorke and Lower North	1996/97	2182	749.5	2675	230.1	4857	979.6
	1997/98	2197	820.8	2879	266.5	5076	1087.3
	1998/99	2121	779.0	2826	242.1	4947	1021.2
	1999/00	2045	771.2	2940	237.5	4985	1008.6
	2000/01	1980	880.1	2912	300.6	4892	1180.7
Murray Lands	1996/97	3960	1222.0	4102	300.3	8062	1522.2
	1997/98	4064	1313.2	4384	310.8	8448	1624.0
	1998/99	3864	1340.6	4508	341.2	8372	1681.8
	1999/00	3662	1368.1	4640	368.5	8302	1736.7
	2000/01	3532	1406.5	4467	368.3	7999	1774.8
South East	1996/97	3236	1208.4	3779	313.7	7015	1522.1
	1997/98	3426	1343.1	3996	344.5	7422	1687.6
	1998/99	3435	1382.1	3928	298.0	7363	1680.1
	1999/00	3327	1510.5	4075	357.9	7402	1868.4
	2000/01	3209	1532.7	4073	383.9	7282	1916.7
Eyre	1996/97	2275	812.5	2125	176.6	4400	989.2
	1997/98	2285	914.0	2226	207.2	4511	1121.2
	1998/99	2272	883.0	2244	196.0	4516	1079.0
	1999/00	2213	803.6	2205	200.3	4418	1003.9
	2000/01	2167	916.0	2213	246.1	4380	1162.2
Northern	1996/97	2456	860.6	2976	195.7	5432	1056.2
	1997/98	2470	847.5	3110	204.9	5580	1052.4
	1998/99	2365	838.0	3004	195.7	5369	1033.7
	1999/00	2250	783.1	3063	198.1	5313	981.2
	2000/01	2114	843.9	2608	196.9	4722	1040.8
South Australia	1996/97	45790	19802.7	64332	5366.4	110122	25169.2
	1997/98	47284	21076.4	68635	5686.1	115919	26762.5
	1998/99	46778	21292.2	69012	6300.2	115790	27592.5
	1999/00	46265	22789.4	71906	6383.8	118171	29173.1
	2000/01	44024	22711.3	69915	6499.9	113939	29211.1

Source: ATO business taxation records for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals

**REGIONAL SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS (cont.)**
**Statistical Divisions**
**Total Businesses : Total and Average Business Income, Expenses and Profit, 1996-97 to 2000-01**

SD	Period	Number of	Total	Total	Total	Average	Average	Average
		businesses	expenses	income	profit	income	expenses	profit
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Adelaide	1996/97	68,799	14809.5	17210.1	2400.6	250,150	215,257	34,893
	1997/98	72,383	15418.4	18100.9	2682.5	250,071	213,011	37,060
	1998/99	72,703	15797.3	18882.0	3084.7	259,714	217,285	42,428
	1999/00	74,790	17014.3	20159.1	3144.7	269,542	227,495	42,048
	2000/01	72,063	17078.1	19613.2	2535.1	272,167	236,989	35,179
Outer Adelaide	1996/97	11,557	1680.4	1889.8	209.4	163,519	145,400	18,119
	1997/98	12,499	1854.7	2089.2	234.4	167,147	148,390	18,756
	1998/99	12,520	1977.2	2214.8	237.6	176,903	157,923	18,980
	1999/00	12,961	2164.3	2415.2	250.9	186,344	166,989	19,355
	2000/01	12,601	2244.8	2522.8	278.0	200,207	178,147	22,060
Yorke and Lower North	1996/97	4,857	824.7	979.6	154.9	201,686	169,796	31,890
	1997/98	5,076	921.6	1087.3	165.7	214,210	181,557	32,652
	1998/99	4,947	910.9	1021.2	110.3	206,423	184,130	22,293
	1999/00	4,985	969.7	1008.6	38.9	202,331	194,528	7,802
	2000/01	4,892	996.9	1180.7	183.8	241,352	203,785	37,567
Murray Lands	1996/97	8,062	1334.2	1522.2	188.0	188,817	165,492	23,325
	1997/98	8,448	1422.5	1624.0	201.6	192,238	168,378	23,860
	1998/99	8,372	1471.3	1681.8	210.5	200,879	175,735	25,145
	1999/00	8,302	1571.2	1736.7	165.5	209,189	189,259	19,930
	2000/01	7,999	1564.6	1774.8	210.2	221,872	195,598	26,275
South East	1996/97	7,015	1365.1	1522.1	156.9	216,976	194,603	22,373
	1997/98	7,422	1498.4	1687.6	189.1	227,377	201,893	25,484
	1998/99	7,363	1528.3	1680.1	151.8	228,178	207,558	20,620
	1999/00	7,402	1641.0	1868.4	227.4	252,421	221,696	30,726
	2000/01	7,282	1663.9	1916.7	252.7	263,204	228,500	34,704
Eyre	1996/97	4,400	844.5	989.2	144.7	224,808	191,929	32,879
	1997/98	4,511	918.2	1121.2	203.0	248,544	203,537	45,007
	1998/99	4,516	935.4	1079.0	143.6	238,923	207,126	31,796
	1999/00	4,418	915.9	1003.9	88.0	227,234	207,317	19,917
	2000/01	4,380	992.5	1162.2	169.7	265,338	226,600	38,738
Northern	1996/97	5,432	940.0	1056.2	116.2	194,444	173,045	21,399
	1997/98	5,580	946.9	1052.4	105.5	188,598	169,695	18,903
	1998/99	5,369	940.1	1033.7	93.6	192,536	175,101	17,434
	1999/00	5,313	915.6	981.2	65.6	184,679	172,333	12,346
	2000/01	4,722	931.8	1040.8	109.1	220,420	197,325	23,095
South Australia	1996/97	110,122	21798.4	25169.2	3370.8	228,557	197,948	30,609
	1997/98	115,919	22980.7	26762.5	3781.9	230,873	198,248	32,625
	1998/99	115,790	23560.4	27592.5	4032.1	238,298	203,475	34,823
	1999/00	118,171	25192.2	29173.1	3981.0	246,872	213,184	33,688
	2000/01	113,939	25472.7	29211.1	3738.5	256,375	223,564	32,811

Source: ATO business taxation records for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals

# VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

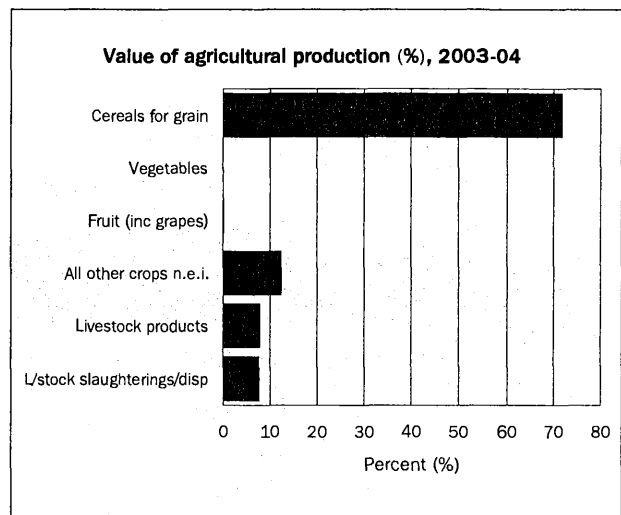
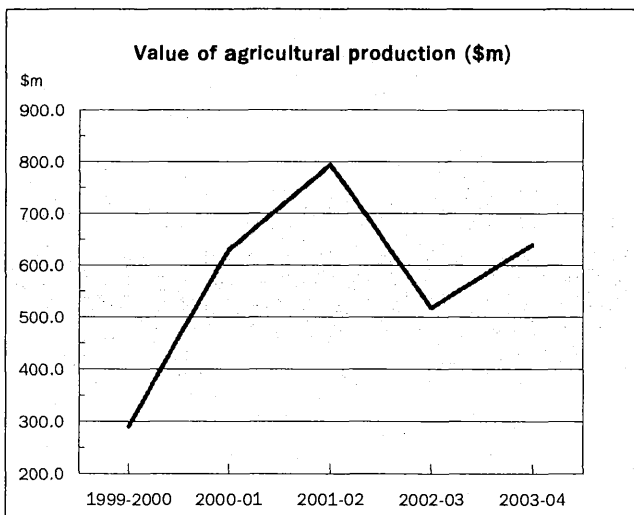
Eyre SD

Value of Agricultural Production (\$m), 1999-2000 - 2003-2004(a)

Selected Commodities	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Cereals for grain	205.1	520.8	639.5	347.1	459.2
Vegetables	n.p. **	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 **
Fruit (inc grapes)	0.3	0.3	0.1 *	0.1	0.9 **
All other crops n.e.i.	n.p. ***	40.2 ***	63.8 ***	58.4	80.0
Total Crops (inc pastures and grasses)	235.1	561.3	703.3	405.6	540.1
Livestock products	29.8	38.2	48.1	64.1	50.4
Livestock slaughterings/disposals	25.2	29.3	42.4	47.9	48.9
Total Livestock	55.1	67.5	90.5	112.0	99.3
Total Agriculture	290.1	628.8	793.9	517.6	639.4

Source: ABS Agricultural Census and Agricultural Commodity Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



**Tourism Regions, June Quarter 2003 and June Quarter 2004**

Tourism Region	Establishments		Persons Employed		Takings from Accommodation		Guest Arrivals		Average Length of Stay	
	No.		No.		\$'000		'000		Days	
	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04
Adelaide	97	97	3804	3942	39709	42335	242.0	235.0	2.3	2.4
Adelaide Hills	4	4	119	129	608	668	5.1	6.0	2.3	2.3
Barossa	9	9	316	332	1685	1839	19.7	18.4	1.6	1.8
Clare Valley	4	4	75	87	730	720	8.3	8.5	1.6	1.6
Eyre Peninsula	25	25	615	572	2576	2962	31.0	31.5	1.6	1.7
Fleurieu Peninsula	16	12	252	288	1266	1289	17.3	16.4	1.7	1.7
Flinders Ranges	19	20	319	298	2159	2706	32.0	37.6	1.5	1.5
Kangaroo Island	6	6	110	120	761	827	6.1	7.7	2.5	2.1
Limestone Coast	34	35	444	452	3680	3740	47.7	43.4	1.7	1.7
Murraylands	4	4	42	51	303	346	5.2	4.7	1.5	1.6
Outback SA	9	9	187	196	1302	1450	14.8	15.7	1.6	1.7
Riverland	14	14	524	547	1624	1709	22.5	23.5	1.6	1.6
Yorke Peninsula	8	8	72	73	350	316	4.7	4.9	1.8	1.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>6879</b>	<b>7087</b>	<b>56754</b>	<b>60907</b>	<b>456.4</b>	<b>454.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: Quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation, ABS

**Tourism Regions by Selected LGAs, June Quarter 2004**

SLA/TR	Establishments		Persons Employed		Takings from Accommodation		Guest Arrivals		Average Length of Stay	
	No.		No.		\$'000		No.		Days	
	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04
Ceduna	4	4	115	71	382	375	5626	4699	1.5	1.5
Port Lincoln	5	5	136	139	821	789	7839	6973	1.7	1.9
Whyalla	7	7	229	228	849	1186	8891	10319	2.0	2.2
Uninc. West Coast	3	3	30	30	183	198	3436	4078	1.1	1.0
<b>Eyre Peninsula (TR)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>2962</b>	<b>31007</b>	<b>31539</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation, ABS

# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

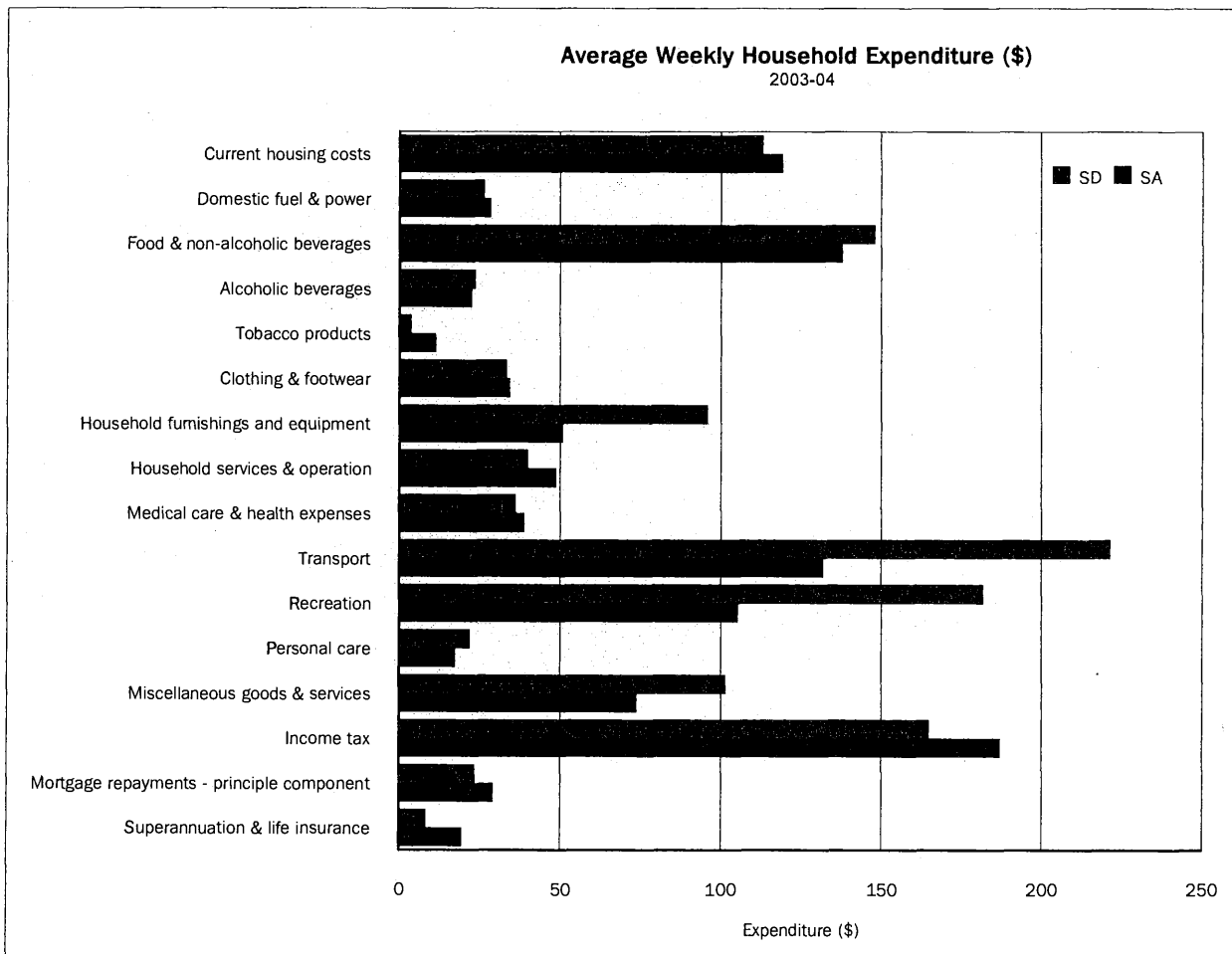
Eyre SD

## Average Weekly Household Expenditure, 1998-99 and 2003-04

Commodity or service	1998-99			2003-04		
	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$
<b>Goods &amp; services</b>						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	57.85 **	64.58	77.05	113.13	91.65	119.14
Domestic fuel & power	20.63	18.70	19.45	26.39	26.66	28.42
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	150.72	114.07	111.06	148.03	129.01	137.83
Alcoholic beverages	18.30 *	19.92	16.49	23.59	19.72	22.49
Tobacco products	4.27 **	16.59	10.92	3.77 **	11.29	11.31
Clothing & footwear	10.23 *	22.09	27.50	33.44 *	26.43	34.44
Household furnishings and equipment	64.55 **	37.56	35.24	96.04 *	46.01	50.80
Household services & operation	32.36 *	32.47	35.22	39.93	41.78	48.63
Medical care & health expenses	49.03 **	26.55	31.37	36.18 *	33.58	38.73
Transport	201.89 *	96.19	87.40	221.41 **	137.62	131.88
Recreation	107.46 *	78.74	83.64	181.87	87.22	105.29
Personal care	9.84 **	10.72	12.54	21.95 **	15.05	17.47
Miscellaneous goods & services	39.69 *	43.10	56.37	101.41 **	73.16	73.75
<b>Total goods and services expenditure</b>	<b>766.82</b>	<b>581.27</b>	<b>604.26</b>	<b>1047.14</b>	<b>739.18</b>	<b>820.18</b>
<b>Selected other payments</b>						
Income tax	108.53 **	112.44	143.45	164.76 *	162.10	187.16
Mortgage repayments - principle component (selected dwelling)	-	15.84	17.66	23.55 **	22.68	29.11
Superannuation & life insurance	8.69 **	10.49	17.72	8.32 **	18.96	19.36

Source: ABS Household Expenditure Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



**Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, South Australia, 2001-02**

ANZSIC code	Description	2002		Wages and salaries		Sales and service income	
		No.	% of State	\$m	% of State	\$m	% of State
<b>Adelaide</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	585.0	57.0	275.0	44.3	2173.6	42.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	693.0	81.3	107.3	94.0	798.6	95.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	406.0	68.6	117.9	47.1	660.1	43.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	841.0	86.1	218.2	91.3	998.4	93.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	429.0	81.7	297.2	93.2	1643.7	92.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	320.0	69.1	99.5	83.8	598.7	82.7
27	Metal product mfg	1115.0	75.0	277.7	64.0	1394.7	52.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1526.0	79.6	1143.0	96.0	7470.7	95.8
29	Other manufacturing	1290.0	79.0	110.9	86.6	582.1	85.5
21-29	Total manufacturing	7205.0	76.1	2646.7	77.5	16320.6	73.6
<b>Outer Adelaide</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	197.0	19.2	152.7	24.6	1157.4	22.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	53.0	6.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	78.0	13.2	6.1	2.4	35.7	2.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	56.0	5.7	7.1	3.0	24.9	2.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	40.0	7.6	11.2	3.5	51.1	2.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	55.0	11.9	9.0	7.6	60.0	8.3
27	Metal product mfg	134.0	9.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	125.0	6.5	9.2	0.8	90.9	1.2
29	Other manufacturing	169.0	10.4	4.7	3.7	31.0	4.6
21-29	Total manufacturing	907.0	9.6	208.2	6.1	1510.2	6.8
<b>Yorke and Lower North</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	61.0	5.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	19.0	2.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	17.0	2.9	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	18.0	1.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	11.0	2.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18.0	3.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	37.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	10.6	0.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	53.0	2.8	3.1	0.3	29.6	0.4
29	Other manufacturing	35.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	12.7	1.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	269.0	2.8	35.3	1.0	247.2	1.1
<b>Murray Lands</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	71.0	6.9	85.3	13.8	821.5	16.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	21.0	2.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	22.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	26.0	2.7	4.1	1.7	13.8	1.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	16.0	3.0	2.7	0.8	13.7	0.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	19.0	4.1	2.5	2.1	7.5	1.0
27	Metal product mfg	60.0	4.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	63.0	3.3	11.4	1.0	79.9	1.0
29	Other manufacturing	41.0	2.5	1.8	1.4	13.0	1.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	339.0	3.6	113.3	3.3	980.7	4.4

**Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, South Australia, 2001-02**

ANZSIC code	Description	2002		Wages and salaries		Sales and service income	
		No.	% of State	\$m	% of State	\$m	% of State
<b>South East</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	64.0	6.2	66.7	10.8	649.7	12.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	34.0	4.0	5.1	4.5	21.9	2.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	41.0	6.9	124.5	49.8	824.5	53.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	17.0	1.7	4.5	1.9	14.1	1.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	15.0	2.9	1.1	0.3	6.1	0.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	22.0	4.8	3.6	3.0	21.8	3.0
27	Metal product mfg	52.0	3.5	5.2	1.2	18.3	0.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	53.0	2.8	7.2	0.6	38.1	0.5
29	Other manufacturing	33.0	2.0	6.7	5.2	32.3	4.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	331.0	3.5	224.6	6.6	1626.7	7.3
<b>Eyre</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	27.0	2.6	9.2	1.5	75.1	1.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	15.0	1.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	10.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	3.0	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	5.0	0.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	11.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	6.8	0.9
27	Metal product mfg	22.0	1.5	1.2	0.3	7.0	0.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	50.0	2.6	4.9	0.4	36.0	0.5
29	Other manufacturing	30.0	1.8	0.7	0.5	5.0	0.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	177.0	1.9	18.8	0.6	139.4	0.6
<b>Northern</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	21.0	2.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	17.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	18.0	3.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	14.0	1.4	3.2	1.3	10.5	1.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7.0	1.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18.0	3.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	67.0	4.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	46.0	2.4	11.6	1.0	56.7	0.7
29	Other manufacturing	34.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	4.7	0.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	242.0	2.6	166.3	4.9	1342.5	6.1
<b>South Australia</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1026.0	100.0	620.2	100.0	5082.0	100.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	852.0	100.0	114.2	100.0	833.6	100.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	592.0	100.0	250.2	100.0	1532.0	100.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	977.0	100.0	239.1	100.0	1068.5	100.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	525.0	100.0	318.8	100.0	1782.9	100.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	463.0	100.0	118.7	100.0	723.7	100.0
27	Metal product mfg	1487.0	100.0	433.6	100.0	2661.9	100.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1916.0	100.0	1190.5	100.0	7801.9	100.0
29	Other manufacturing	1632.0	100.0	128.0	100.0	680.8	100.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	9470.0	100.0	3413.2	100.0	22167.3	100.0

Source: ABS, Manufacturing Survey for South Australia

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION:

1. This Regional Profile brings together a wide range of existing ABS data, as well as some non-ABS data. It is designed to provide users of regional statistics with broad information on key economic and social variables for the selected region(s) in South Australia. Included are historical and the latest available data (at the time of preparation) enabling comparison over time and between regions.
  2. The data presented are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. Care needs to be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage will differ.
  3. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the bibliography.
- Reference periods
4. The reference period relating to many of the indicators differ as the data are referenced from a wide variety of sources. For simplicity, only a single calendar year number has been used in some row and column headings. This calendar year number refers to the latter year for those data items collected over two years. For example, data for the financial year 2002-03 are shown under the heading '2003' while data collected for the year ending 31 March 2004 are shown under the heading '2004'.
- Regions
5. The regions specified in this Profile are based on areas defined in the 'Australian Standard Geographical Classification Volume 1 (ASGC), 2004' (cat. no. 1216.0). All data items presented have been calculated on SLA and/or LGA boundaries as at 30 June 2003 (i.e. 1998 data is shown for the boundary as at 30 June 2004 - in some cases this may have been estimated).
  6. Where boundary changes have occurred or data has been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area, and therefore concorded data may not reflect the true distribution of the characteristic.
  7. Please note that for some boundary changes an LGA may have been split into several Statistical Local Areas. For the SLAs which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, an attempt has been made to prorate past data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. While this produces distinct numerical estimates for data items, any rates or percentages will be identical for each SLA in the LGA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate for the whole LGA).
  8. While care was taken in producing the concordances, they are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of any concorded data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based on the data.

### SELECTED DATA ITEMS:

- Agriculture
9. The value of agricultural commodities produced is derived by multiplying quantity data by price (or unit value) data. Prior to 1997-98 the quantity data were collected in the Agricultural Census, other ABS collections and, in some cases, from external sources. In 1997-98 the Agricultural Commodities Survey replaced the Agricultural Census until 2000-01 when a Census was again held. All price information is obtained from non-ABS sources. The next Agricultural Census will be held in 2005-06.
  10. The estimates for the Agricultural Commodities Survey are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm population in scope in the survey, and are subject to sampling variability, that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all farms had been included.
  11. An indication of the sampling variability for agricultural estimates is represented by asterisks. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.
  12. Where necessary, agricultural commodity data presented in the Profile have been concorded to align with 2004 LGA boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 agricultural business location counts obtained from the ABS Business Register.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Births 13. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the SLA of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to births registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.
- Building approvals 14. Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from: (1) permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities; (2) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; (3) major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.
15. The statistics included in this Profile relate to all new residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.
16. Excluded from the statistics are construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.). Statistics for this activity can be found in 'Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)'. The value of alterations and additions (including refurbishment and conversion) to residential buildings is excluded from the data presented in the Time Series and Area Comparison Indicators but is included in Table 22 of the Detailed Tables.
- Business register counts 17. These data presents counts of Australian businesses by postcode, state, Industry (ANZSIC Division) and employment. These data are based on a snapshot of active businesses as at June 2004. This is the first issue of business counts produced solely from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR) since the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) in July 2000.
18. The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the ABSBR to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses. Within large and diverse business groups, the units model is also used to define reporting units that can provide data to the ABS at suitable levels of detail. The units model can be used to produce counts of businesses from the ABSBR.
19. In mid 2002, to better use the information available as a result of TNTS, the ABS changed its economic statistics units model. The new units model allocates businesses to one of two sub-populations. The vast majority of businesses are in what is called the Australian Tax Office maintained population (ATOMP), while the remaining businesses are in the Australia Bureau of Statistics maintained population (ABSMP). Together , these two su-populations make up the ABSBR.
20. Please refer to the Explanatory Notes in product 'Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, Counts of Businesses' (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001) for more information about the ABS units model and the composition of the two sub-populations.
21. Most businesses in Australia need to obtain an ABN, and are then included on the whole-government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR), which is maintained by the Australian Tax Office (ATO). Most of these businesses have simple structures.
22. For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS maintains its own units structure through direct contact with each business. These businesses constitute the ABSMP. This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses.
23. As part of TNTS, businesses with an annual turnover of \$50,000 (\$100,000 for non-profit organisations) and above are required to register for an ABN. Businesses below this threshold may choose to register for an ABN.
24. A business entity may receive one ABN regardless of the number of commercial activities it undertakes. However, where commercial activities are carried out by a number of different, but related, entities, each entity may register in its own right. Therefore, some care is needed in interpreting the number and characteristics of ABN entities, presented in this data.
25. These data are based on the postcode and state of the main business address. Therefore, where a business operates in more than one location, that business is only categorised to the postcode and related state or territory of the main business address.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

26. The population includes employing and non-employing businesses.
27. The data presented in the table has been confidentialised to ensure no individual business can be identified.
28. These business counts are not comparable to previous business entity counts produced as at October 2000 and June 2001 (cat. nos. 1369.0.55001, 8136.0.55.001 and 8138.0.55.001). Further details are provided in the Appendix of 'Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, Counts of Businesses' (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001).
29. At June 2004 the number of active businesses on the ABSBR was 3.0 million. Of the total number of businesses 837,078 (28%) were employing, with 2,178,240 (72%) non-employing.
- Deaths
27. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the SLA of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. The data refer to deaths registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.
- Household expenditure
28. Summary results from the 1998-99 and 2003-04 Household Expenditure Surveys (HES) are presented in this Profile. These surveys collected information on the expenditure, income and characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.
29. The expenditure classification used in the 2003-04 HES only had minor changes from that used in the 1998-99 survey at the broad expenditure group level, making comparisons valid at the level presented here.
30. It should be remembered that inflation could be responsible for any apparent increase in expenditure on a certain commodity or service between 1998-99 and 2003-04. Over the five years since the 1998-99 survey the price of goods and services, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose by 19.3% in South Australia. The introduction of the GST on 1st July 2000 has had an influence to the CPI.
31. The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations and hence are subject to sampling variability, that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.
- Income
32. The average individual taxable income data has been sourced from the annual Australian Taxation Office publication and CD-ROM "Taxation Statistics". These are also available on the Tax Office web site <[www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au)>.
33. The ATO has derived the SLA data by converting residential postcode information using geographic concordances based on 2003 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers and other 'invalid' postcodes have been included in an 'unknown' category for the state. 'Unknown' category has been included in the state total data only.
- Labour force estimates
34. The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. SPREE uses Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions to estimate unemployment levels.
35. The estimates at the small area level have been smoothed using a four - quarter average to minimise the variability inherent in the estimates at the SLA level. Estimates have been adjusted to take account of seasonal or other variations, removing irregular movements.
36. A detailed description of the methodology used is presented in the DEWR quarterly publication "Small Area Labour Markets, Australia" or can be accessed through the DEWR web site at <[www.workplace.gov.au](http://www.workplace.gov.au)>
37. Note that recent technical changes made to the methodology have resulted in a break in the statistical series. Where possible DEWR has provided revised estimates back to the June quarter 2001 to reflect these changes. While previous versions of this profile contain estimates prior to the June quarter 2001, any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Local government finance 38. The source data from which local government finance data are derived are reported by local government authorities in accordance with accounting standards AAS27 and in a format as prescribed in the "Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999". Commencing with the 2002-03 financial year these data are obtained from the South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC), having previously been collected by the ABS.
39. From 2002-03 all South Australian local government authorities are required to report functionalised expenses on a Full Cost Attribution (FCA) basis, where all indirect expenses and overheads must be allocated to functions. The FCA is not expected to significantly impact on the comparability of data for infrastructure and environmental services across the time-series because the ABS had required that these overheads be allocated to these functional categories in its collection methodology.
- Local government finance (cont.) 40. Data for 'rates per rateable property' have been calculated using rateable property (or total properties excluding exempt properties) 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 data which were obtained from the Valuer-General by the LGGC. Previous editions of this profile contain estimates which were calculated from rateable property data supplied by local government authorities. Any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.
41. For the purposes of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:
- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area, (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent.
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the Local Government Act 1934).
42. The LGGC is part of the Office of Local Government, and further information about the 'Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999' and the operations of the LGGC may be obtained from its web site at <[www.localgovt.sa.gov.au](http://www.localgovt.sa.gov.au)>.
- Motor vehicle sales 43. New motor vehicle sales statistic are based on the Vehicle Facts (VFACTS) service produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). VFACTS data are based on retail sales of new vehicles by all FCAI members. The figures shown have been derived by converting postcode information to information for the specified region using geographic concordances based on 2004 estimated resident population data.
- Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers and other 'invalid' postcodes have been included in an 'unknown' category for the state. 'Unknown' category has been included in the state total data only.
44. Included are passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates, state/territory and Commonwealth owned vehicles and vehicles belonging to the defence forces. Excluded are motor cycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles.
- Population census data 45. The Population Census data for person counts presented in this Profile are based on place of usual residence on census night which is defined as the address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in the census year. Data for families are only derived for persons counted at their usual residence. The total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. In this Profile visitor only dwellings have been excluded.
46. Census counts should not be confused with the official estimated resident population (ERP) - see paragraphs 48 and 49 below.
47. When compiling census tables data cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential information. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant and may cause totals for the same data item to differ slightly between tables.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Population estimates
48. This Profile contains final estimates of the resident population for the selected region as at 30 June for each of the years shown. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Population Census and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model which uses independent indicators of population change such as dwelling approvals, licensed drivers and Medicare enrolments.
49. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.
- Population projections
50. The cohort-component method was used for these projections. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to the specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.
51. Projected resident population by single year of age and sex is produced in four successive stages — national, state/territory, capital city/balance and finally Statistical Local Area (SLA). Assumptions are made for each level and the resulting projected components and population are constrained to the geographic level above for each year.
- Population projections (cont.)
52. These projections are from the medium scenario (Series B) in Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) published on 2 September 2003. They incorporate the following general assumptions:
53. - total fertility rate (at the national level) declining to 1.6 babies per woman by 2011 and then remaining constant.
54. - life expectancy at birth (at national level) of 84.2 and 87.7 years for males and females respectively in 2050-51. Under this assumption, life expectancy at birth will increase by 0.30 years for males and 0.25 years for females per year until 2005-06, following which improvement will gradually decline until 2050-51.
55. - annual net overseas migration gain (at national level) of 100,000 by 2005-06 and 'medium' net gains and losses in interstate migration from states and territories.
56. The latest available base populations are used for the projections. For example, for Australia and states and territories, preliminary 20 June 2002 Estimated Resident Population was used, while for Sydney/Balance of NSW it was final 30 June 2001 ERP.
57. The base population for SLAs in South Australia was the preliminary estimated resident population in each area by single year of age and sex, at 30 June 2002. SLA fertility and mortality assumptions are derived by combining the medium scenario state/territory assumptions from Population Projections Australia, 2002 to 2101 with historical patterns observed in each SLA.
58. The assumed migration levels were based on historical trends of net migration in each SLA, the assumed levels of state/territory overseas and interstate migration, and in some cases recent state/territory government population or dwelling/land release projections. The assumed SLA net migration levels were constrained to the capital city and balance of state/territory assumptions in Series B.
59. The age-sex distributions for the assumed migration levels were based on overseas and inter-SLA migration rates used in the calculation of published ABS SLA age-sex population estimates, which were originally derived from 2001 Census of Population and Housing migration data.
60. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.
61. While the projections take account of land planning and other decisions by governments known at the time the projections were derived, the ABS does not always have access to the policies or decisions of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and businesses that assist in accurately forecasting small area populations. The projections do not attempt to allow for non-demographic factors (e.g. major government policy decisions, economic factors, wars) which may affect future demographic behaviour.
62. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

63. The unpredictability of migration trends, especially in the short-term, can have a significant effect on projection results. Special care should be taken with small SLAs (populations under 1,000 people) and small age-sex cells (populations under 100 people). Accordingly, SLAs with a base population of less than 500 have generally been kept constant as the age-sex cells are too small for reliable projection.
64. All SLAs in these projections are originally based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification boundaries as they existed at the 2001 Census (ASGC 2001). Where boundary changes have occurred since 2001 concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004.
65. The effect of intercensal discrepancy on the base year population should also be noted. Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between the post-censal estimated resident population (ERR) of a given area at a given date, and the ERP of that area at that date following processing of the next census. Although we might expect intercensal discrepancy to affect these projections, the direction and magnitude of this discrepancy will not be known until after the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
66. The ABS produces many alternative state/territory projection series using different combinations of assumptions on fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration to illustrate a range of possible outcomes. Series A, B and C are covered in detail in Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) to illustrate a range of possible outcomes.
67. It is important to recognise that the projection results given in this report simply reflect the assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration trends. While the assumptions are formulated on the basis of an objective assessment of demographic trends over the past decade and their likely future dynamics, there can be no certainty that they will be realised.
68. While ABS takes responsibility for the method employed, the assumptions used are the final responsibility of the client, and the projections are not official ABS population statistics.
69. No liability will be accepted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon these population projections.
70. For further information on population projections refer to the ABS publication Population Projections Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) available from ABS offices in all capital cities.
- Property sales 71. The property sales information have been compiled from data provided by the SA Department of Administrative and Information Services, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General. All data are shown for whole LGAs only.
72. The statistics included only relate to sales for which payment was received equivalent to the full value of the property, and have been shown according to the land use categories prescribed by the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989.
- Property valuations 73. The property valuations information have been compiled from data provided by the SA Department of Administrative and Information Services, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General. All data are shown for whole LGAs only.
- Regional Small Business Statistics 74. The ATO obtains information from businesses on income and expenses for the purpose of calculating income tax payable. The ABS has used these data to develop and produce regional estimates of small business statistics and this Profile contains some of these estimates.
75. The Business Income Tax File, supplied by the ATO, contains data for tax-paying legal entities that operated as trading businesses for, at least, some time during the financial year. This includes companies, partnerships and trusts, and individuals reporting business income. For our purposes 'business' refers to the tax-paying legal entity.
76. Businesses with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m are classified as small.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

77. Under the current tax assessment act some types of organisations are not required to file income tax returns and this limits data availability. These organisations include:
- (a) general government,
  - (b) public trading enterprises in some states and territories,
  - (c) non-profit institutions serving households, and
  - (d) funds (including superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts).
78. The ATO results are based on business taxation returns lodged for the financial year ended 30 June.
79. Regardless of the number of a business' locations, the ATO collects the main business address only. Data from businesses that have more than one location are coded to the main business location. The ABS uses the postcode reported as the regional indicator and a concordance between Australia Post postcodes and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004 Statistical Divisions was compiled on a geographic 'best-fit' basis.
80. Further information on these experimental estimates can be found in "Information Paper: Use of Business Income Tax Data for Regional Small Business Statistics - Experimental Estimates, Selected Regions, Australia" (ABS cat. no. 5675.0).
- Schools
81. The Government school data have been compiled from data provided by the Department for Education, Training and Employment. The figures are as at August of each year, with the number of student enrolments being expressed in rounded, full-time equivalents. The Non-Government Schools Secretariat supplied the data for non-Government schools, with the number of student enrolments shown being the average of the figures collected for February and August of each year.
- For years up to 2003 inclusive, data are shown for whole LGA(s). Data for 2004 onwards are shown for SLAs.
- Selected income support customers
82. The term 'Selected income support customers' has been used to define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) welfare schemes. The statistics shown have been compiled from data collected by Centrelink which is the government agency delivering income support payments and services to eligible members of the community on behalf of FaCS.
83. Centrelink customers complete claim forms in order to determine their eligibility for payments and services. The type of payment being claimed determines what form is used and how frequently claim forms need to be submitted.
84. The statistics shown have been provided to the ABS in aggregated form only, according to the postcode district of the postal address on the claim forms. No information about individual income support customers has been released to the ABS. A geographic concordance has been used in order to present the data on ASGC 2004 boundaries. Note that the use of this concordance may lead to total numbers for states/territories which differ slightly from state/territory totals produced directly by Centrelink.
85. Data are for the fortnightly pay period closest to 30 June for the year shown.
86. People receiving more than one FaCS payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type.
87. The main FaCS payment type can be Age Pension, Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Parenting Payment Single, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension, Widow Class B or Youth Allowance.
88. Excluded from income support customers are persons whose main payment type is Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B. Brief descriptions of each payment type are included in the Glossary.
89. The percentage of long-term Newstart Allowance customers should not be applied to the total Newstart Allowance customers as the estimates come from different sources.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

90. Numbers used to calculate the percentage of long-term Newstart Allowance customers exclude those temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. All other numbers include both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures.
91. Age pension numbers exclude Department of Veterans Affairs age pensioners and payments made to persons overseas.
92. Some data have been added to data for other areas in order to preserve the confidentiality of individuals. The list below gives details of the areas effected by the amalgamation of data:  
Data for SLA 48899 Unincorporated Western is included in SLA 45898 Port Adelaide Enfield (C) - Port.  
Data for SLA 49039 Unincorporated Riverland is included in SLA 46674 Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark.  
Data for SLA 49179 Unincorporated Lincoln is included in SLA 43710 Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC).  
Data for SLA 49389 Unincorporated Whyalla included in SLA 48540 Whyalla (C).  
Data for SLA 46970 Roxby Downs (M) is included in SLA 49589 Unincorporated Far North.  
These amalgamations also flow into the addition of these SLAs to LGAs, but do not effect totals for SSDs or higher geographical areas.
93. A statistical overview covering all FaCS income support customers is available on the FaCS web site at <[www.facs.gov.au](http://www.facs.gov.au)>. Detailed information on specific payments and eligibility requirements can be found on the Centrelink web site at <[www.centrelink.gov.au](http://www.centrelink.gov.au)>.
- Tourist accommodation
94. The Survey of Tourist Accommodation has been substantially revised since the December quarter 1997. From the March quarter 1998 the scope of the survey changed to include licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.
95. In addition, a new geographic classification for regional data has been introduced. Data are now classified by Tourism Regions as defined by the State Tourist Commission. As less data are now available for small areas such as LGAs the information for each Tourism Region (and some LGAs) have been included in this Profile to provide some indication of the level of tourism in and around the specified region.
96. Results from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation are published in Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0) and in the Data Cubes (in Excel format) 8635.4.55.001. The composition of each Tourism Region in South Australia is included at the back of this Profile.
97. The ABS has identified 132 hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments that have been operating for a number of quarters but were not on the STA frame. These additional establishments have been included in the STA from the June quarter 2003 but this has resulted in a break in the time series between the March and June quarters 2003. Accordingly, only June quarter 2003 and June quarter 2004 data has been shown in this Profile.
- Wage and salary estimates
98. The wage and salary estimates shown have been produced from data provided to the ABS by the ATO. The ATO supplied aggregated personal income data for persons aged 15 years and older who submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal, or main, source of income for the financial year.
99. All personal income data provided to the ABS by the ATO have been in aggregated form. All data items have been grouped into specified ranges (e.g. age groups, income ranges, occupation groups) while geographically, all data have been aggregated to the statistical local area of usual residence. Individual personal income tax records have not been released to the ABS.

### OTHER INFORMATION:

- Rounding 100. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES:

101. The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout this Profile.

General abbreviations and symbols	ABN	Australian Business Number
	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
	ABSMP	Australian Bureau of Statistics maintained population
	ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
	ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
	ATO	Australian Taxation Office
	ATOMP	Australian Tax Office maintained population
	ave	average
	bldg	building
	BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
	CDEP	Community Development Employment Program
	DAIS	Department of Administrative and Information Services
	DETE	Department of Education, Training and Employment
	DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
	DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
	dwlg	dwelling
	Elec	Electrical
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population
	FaCS	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services
	FCAI	Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
	GST	Goods and Services Tax
	H/hold	Household
	HES	Household Expenditure Survey
	inc	including
	LGGC	Local Government Grants Commission
	n.a.	Not available or not applicable
	nec	not elsewhere classified
	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
	nfd	not further defined
	non-res	non residential
	n.p.	Not for publication
	O/S	overseas
	prev year	previous year
	prod'n	production
prop	proportion	
RSE	Relative Standard Error	
SATC	South Australian Tourism Commission	
SE	Standard Error	
TNTS	The New Tax System	
VACP	Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced	
0, 0.0	Nil	
-	Figure not calculated	
^	RSE of estimate lies between 10% and 25%	
*	RSE of estimate lies between 25% and 50%	
**	RSE of estimate is over 50%	
***	RSE of estimate not calculated	

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Geography	ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
	(C)	City
	(DC)	District Council
	LGA	Local Government Area
	(M)	Municipality
	(RC)	Rural City
	(RegC)	Regional Council
	SA	South Australia
	SD	Statistical Division
	SLA	Statistical Local Area
	SSD	Statistical Subdivision
	TR	Tourism Region
	Unincorp.	Unincorporated
Units	no.	Number
	Sq km	Square kilometre
	\$m	Dollars in millions
	\$'000	Dollars in thousands

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	Dependent age ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children (0-14 years) and the aged (65 years or more) on those of working age (15-64 years).
<b>Age Pension</b>	A FaCS payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between July 1995 and 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication "Income Support Customers-a statistical overview".
<b>Austudy</b>	A FaCS payment made to full time students aged 25 years or more whose financial circumstances are such that without financial help, full time study would not be possible.
<b>Average annual rate of population change</b>	<p>The average annual rate of population change, <math>r</math>, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left( \sqrt[5]{P_{02} / P_{97} - 1} \right) \times 100$ <p>where P97 is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 and P02 is the estimated resident population at 30 June 2002. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1997 to 2002 and compounds yearly.</p>
<b>Average length of stay</b>	Average length of stay is expressed in numbers of days and calculated by dividing guest nights by guest arrivals.
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>	Value obtained by dividing the estimated weekly expenditure of a group of households by the estimated number of households in the group.
<b>Commercial /industrial property sale</b>	Sale of land used for commercial or industrial use within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989). Shops and offices are included in commercial use while light industry is included in industrial use.
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the financial year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
<b>Crude death rate</b>	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the financial year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
<b>Disability support pension</b>	A FaCS payment for people who are unable to work full time at full award wages owing to a substantial physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment, or who are permanently blind. To qualify for the Disability Support Pension a person must be aged 16 years or over and not have reached Age Pension age.
<b>Dwelling unit</b>	A dwelling unit is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.
<b>Employed</b>	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, worked for one hour or more for payment or profit in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business; or were employees who had a job but were absent from work on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down.
<b>Employment - tourist accommodation</b>	The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities).
<b>Environmental services</b>	Includes local government outlay on sanitation, garbage services, storm water drainage, effluent drainage (waste water management), coastal protection, control of agricultural pest plants and animals, landcare and soil erosion projects, and other environmental protection measures.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Establishment with agricultural activity</b>	An establishment which is engaged in agricultural activity, regardless of the unit's predominant activity.
<b>Estimated resident population</b>	The estimated resident population (ERP) of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the latest Population Census. (See also paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes).
<b>Expenditure</b>	The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. Expenditure is net of refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received.
<b>Guest arrivals</b>	The total number of paying guests counted only on the first night they stayed at the accommodation establishment during the survey period.
<b>Homes fully owned</b>	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census that are owned outright, i.e. excludes dwellings that are being purchased (e.g. a mortgage exists or is being purchased under a rent/buy scheme). Also excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the '2001 Census Dictionary' (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Homes rented</b>	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census and includes all types of landlords (e.g. private, State Housing Authority, etc.). Excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the '2001 Census Dictionary' (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Household</b>	A group of related or unrelated people who usually live in the same dwelling and make common provision for living essentials; or lone person who makes provision for his or her own living essentials without combining with any other person.
<b>Individual taxable income</b>	Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the Income Tax Assessment Act. Taxable income is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Average taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Outlay on goods, services and land related to roadworks, bridges, footpaths, effluent drainage, storm water drainage, domestic water supply undertakings, electricity supply undertakings and aerodromes.
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. For the purposes of this Profile the DEWR labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 and over.
<b>Local government areas</b>	Local government areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia, these include Cities (C), Municipalities (M), Municipal Councils (MC), District Councils (DC) and Rural Cities (RC). LGAs are made up of one or more statistical local areas (SLAs).
<b>Mature age allowance</b>	A FaCS payment that provides assistance to older, long-term unemployed males aged 60 and over, but below the Age Pension age.
<b>Median age</b>	A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above it. The median age was calculated from single year age distributions.
<b>Newstart allowance</b>	A FaCS payment which provides assistance to working-aged people, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. Long-term Newstart Allowance customers are those who have been receiving payments for more than 364 days.
<b>Outlay on goods, services and land</b>	Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Parenting payment - single</b>	The Parenting Payment from FaCS attempts to ensure that a parent/guardian (single or member of a couple) who has a child under 16 years of age receives an adequate level of income without needing to look for work. It is an amalgamation of the Parenting Allowance and the Sole Parent Pension. Within the Parenting Payment these two former payments are known as the Parenting Payment (Partnered) and the Parenting Payment (Single) respectively.
<b>Partner allowance</b>	Introduced in July 1995, this payment is available to persons born on or before 1 July 1955 who have no dependent children and no recent workforce experience. It is payable to partners of persons in receipt of various FaCS payments. Partners who do not qualify for this allowance need to qualify for another income support payment in their own right.
<b>Primary production property sale</b>	Sale of land used for farming, horticulture, commercial forestry, horse keeping or intensive animal keeping, or a dairy within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).
<b>Rate revenue accrued</b>	Includes general rates and special rates (including penalties), and excludes service rates (i.e. user charges for sewerage, garbage, electricity supply and water supply).
<b>Rates per rateable property</b>	Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.
<b>Regional SA</b>	Defined as all areas of the State outside the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD).
<b>Relative standard error</b>	The standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate for which it was calculated. The smaller an estimate's RSE, the more likely it is that the estimate is a good proxy for that which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed.
<b>Residential building</b>	Defined here as being a building consisting of one or more dwelling units.
<b>Residential property sale</b>	Sale of land used for a dwelling within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).
<b>Sales and service income</b>	<p>Sales includes sales of goods whether or not produced by the establishment and sales of goods produced for the establishment on a commission basis (see the entry for commission manufacturing). Also includes transfers of goods to other establishments of the same business and installation and delivery charges not separately invoiced to customers.</p> <p>Service income includes income from work done or sales made on a commission basis, income from repair, maintenance or servicing, installation and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers, advertising income and management fees/charges received from related or unrelated businesses. Income from intellectual property royalties and rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases) have also been classified as service income.</p>
<b>Sampling error</b>	<p>Whenever estimates are based on a sample of possible observations, they are subject to sampling errors and the estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all observations.</p> <p>One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken.</p> <p>In this Profile, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with higher RSEs are included in this Profile, because they are the best estimates available.</p> <p>Most estimates have RSEs less than 5%. Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are identified with the symbol '^'. If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (e.g. 2.7 *) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%. If an estimate is identified by a double asterisk (e.g. 1.8 **) the RSE is above 50%.</p> <p>Where an estimate is identified by three asterisks (e.g. 7.5 ***) the RSE has not been calculated. All estimates need to be treated with care when undertaking any analysis - in particular estimates with an RSE above 50% are considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates are available on request.</p>

## GLOSSARY

<b>Selected income support customers</b>	<p>The term 'Selected income support customers' has been used to define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) welfare schemes. People receiving more than one FaCS payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type.</p> <p>The main FaCS payment type can be Age Pension, Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Parenting Payment Single, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension, Widow Class B or Youth Allowance.</p> <p>Excluded from income support customers are persons whose main payment type is Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B.</p>
<b>Sickness Allowance</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which provides assistance to people who are temporarily incapacitated and unable to work because of sickness or accident.</p>
<b>Standard error</b>	<p>A measure of the likely difference between estimates obtained in a sample survey and estimates which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all farms had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.</p>
<b>Statistical divisions</b>	<p>Statistical Divisions (SDs) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. SDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns.</p>
<b>Statistical local areas</b>	<p>The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Census. SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated area. One or more SLAs can make up an Local Government Area (LGA).</p>
<b>Statistical subdivisions</b>	<p>Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data. SSDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. One or more SSDs can make up an SD.</p>
<b>Takings from tourist accommodation</b>	<p>Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including bed taxes. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.</p>
<b>Total Income-Wage and Salary Earners</b>	<p>Total income from all sources.</p>
<b>Unemployed</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness.</p>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<p>For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.</p>
<b>Value of agricultural commodities produced</b>	<p>The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Census and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March each year.</p>

## GLOSSARY

<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	<p>The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised wages and salaries) of all employees of the establishment. The item includes severance, termination, and redundancy payments, salaries and fees of directors and executives, retainers and commissions of persons who received a retainer, bonuses, and, recreation and other types of leave.</p> <p>Provision expenses for employee entitlements (e.g. provisions for annual leave and leave bonus, long service leave, sick leave, and severance, termination and redundancy payments) are also included. Payments for salary sacrifice and payments to self employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded.</p>
<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.</p>
<b>Wage and salary income</b>	<p>Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.</p>
<b>Widow allowance</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which assists women who have become widowed, divorced or separated after turning 50 years of age, and who have no recent workforce experience.</p>
<b>Widow class B</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which provides income to certain widows who do not have any dependent children, have limited means of income, and have lost the financial support of their partner. This pension is gradually being phased out from 1 July 1987.</p>
<b>Wife pension</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which assists the wife of an Age or Disability Support pensioner, when the wife is not eligible for any other pension. This pension is being phased out from 1 July 1995.</p>
<b>Youth allowance</b>	<p>This FaCS payment which commenced on 1 July 1998 that provides income support to young people who are studying, looking for work, or who are sick.</p>

## FOOTNOTES

Footnotes to tables and selected data items are shown below. Further information, including detailed technical notes, can be referenced in the relevant source publications (refer to Bibliography).

### Time Series

#### Indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: ABS, compiled from data provided from the state's Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- (c) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (d) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (e) Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
- (f) Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE) and Non-Government Schools Secretariat.
- (g) For years up to 2003 inclusive, data are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.  
Data for 2004 onwards are shown for SLAs.
- (h) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (i) Source: Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (j) Data are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (k) Source: South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)
- (l) Source: Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI).

### Area Comparison

#### Indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (c) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (d) Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
- (e) Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing.
- (f) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (g) Source: Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (h) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (i) Source: South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)
- (j) Local government finance data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using estimated resident population. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (k) Source: Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI).

## FOOTNOTES

### Detailed Tables

Table 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence on census night.</li><li>(b) Includes Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders.</li><li>(c) Comprises Canada, Ireland, NZ, South Africa, UK and USA. (UK includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of man and UK and Ireland nfd).</li><li>(d) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.</li><li>(e) Excludes birthplace 'not stated'.</li><li>(f) Refers only to persons usually resident on census night in the SLA of enumeration and is applicable to persons aged 5 years and over.</li></ul>
Table 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS using a cohort-component method. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. See paragraphs 50-70 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</li></ul>
Table 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.</li></ul>
Table 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Applicable to persons counted at their usual residence.</li><li>(b) For the purposes of this report, low income families are defined as those earning less than \$20,800 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</li><li>(c) For the purposes of this report, high income families are defined as those earning more than \$62,400 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</li></ul>
Table 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS using a cohort-component method. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. See paragraphs 50-70 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</li></ul>
Table 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</li><li>(b) Full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to census night.</li><li>(c) Includes full/part time status or hours worked 'not stated'.</li><li>(d) Excludes labour force status 'not stated'.</li></ul>
Table 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li></ul>
Table 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li><li>(b) Includes 'not stated for the particular occupation major group.</li></ul>
Table 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</li></ul>
Table 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</li></ul>
Table 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</li><li>(b) Includes 'not stated' for the particular industry division.</li></ul>
Table 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li></ul>
Table 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Qualification is coded according to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) 1993.</li></ul>
Table 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Occupation is coded according to the first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). All other occupation data presented in this Profile is coded according to the second edition of the ASCO, 1997. No attempt has been made to convert the ATO occupation data from first edition to second edition. Hence data from this table should not be compared with that presented in Tables 9, 10 and 14.</li></ul>

## FOOTNOTES

- Table 19 (a) Data for years 1998 to 2003 inclusive are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. Data for 2004 are shown for SLAs.
- Table 20 (a) Totals refer only to categories as shown. Some FaCS payments such as family allowance payments are not included in this report. See 'Selected income support customers' for further information.  
(b) Data are not available for this region as it has been included with other data in order to preserve confidentiality. See paragraphs 82 to 93.
- Table 21 (a) Long-term is defined as 365 days or more.
- Table 23 (a) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- Table 24 (a) Valuations data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- Table 25 (a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.
- Table 26 (a) Based on place of usual residence.
- Table 27 (a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.

## FOOTNOTES

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Further information about the scope, coverage, definitions and explanatory notes, etc. of the data items presented in this publication can be referenced in the publications listed below. Different editions of these publications may need to be referenced to fully explain any changes that may have occurred from year to year. In most cases the actual data shown has been sourced from ABS data not published in publications but available on request.

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, cat. no. 7503.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census Dictionary, 2001, cat. no. 2901.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993, cat. no. 1292.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2004, cat. no. 1216.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, ASCO -- Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997, cat. no. 1220.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993, cat. no. 1262.0, ABS, Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, cat. no. 8161.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, South Australia, cat. no. 8731.4, ABS, Adelaide, Monthly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Government Finance Statistics, cat. no. 5512.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2003-04, cat. no. 6530.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Manufacturing Industry, South Australia, cat. no. 8221.4.55.001, ABS, Adelaide, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by Age and Sex, South Australia, cat. no. 3235.4, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101, cat. no. 3222.0, ABS, Canberra, Biennial.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia, cat. no. 3218.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics, ATO, Canberra, Annual.
- Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers - a Statistical Overview, FaCS, Canberra, Annual.
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, DEWR, Canberra, Quarterly.

### WEBSITE LINKS

- ABS Regional Statistics home page: <http://www.abs.gov.au> then select themes/regional statistics
- ATO home page: <http://www.ato.gov.au>
- DAIS home page: <http://www.dais.sa.gov.au>
- DEH home page: <http://www.deh.sa.gov.au>
- DEWR home page: <http://www.dewr.gov.au>
- DoHA home page: <http://www.health.gov.au>
- FaCS home page: <http://www.facs.gov.au>
- FCAI home page: <http://www.autoweb.com.au>
- Office of Local Government home page: <http://www.localgovt.sa.gov.au>
- SATC home page: <http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au>

### ENQUIRIES

For information about the statistics shown in this Profile contact the State Statistical Coordination Unit in Adelaide.

Stuart Finlay: Ph: (08) 8237 7336, email: [stuart.finlay@abs.gov.au](mailto:stuart.finlay@abs.gov.au)

# COMPOSITION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

Composition of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions based on Local Government Areas (ASGC 2004 Edition).

## Adelaide SD

### Northern Adelaide SSD

Gawler (T)  
Playford (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) Part  
Salisbury (C)  
Tea Tree Gully (C)

### Western Adelaide SSD

Charles Sturt (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) Part  
West Torrens (C)  
Unincorp. Western

### Eastern Adelaide SSD

Adelaide (C)  
Adelaide Hills (DC) Part  
Burnside (C)  
Campbelltown (C)  
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)  
Prospect (C)  
Unley (C)  
Walkerville (M)

### Southern Adelaide SSD

Holdfast Bay (C)  
Marion (C)  
Mitcham (C)  
Onkaparinga (C)

## Outer Adelaide SD

### Barossa SSD

Barossa (DC)  
Light (RegC)  
Mallala (DC)

### Kangaroo Island SSD

Kangaroo Island (DC)

### Mt Lofty Ranges SSD

Adelaide Hills (DC) Part  
Mount Barker (DC)

### Fleurieu SSD

Alexandrina (DC)  
Victor Harbor (C)  
Yankalilla (DC)

## Yorke and Lower North SD

### Yorke SSD

Barunga West (DC)  
Copper Coast (DC)  
Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Unincorp. Yorke

### Lower North SSD

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)  
Goyder (DC)  
Wakefield (DC)

## Murray Lands SD

### Riverland SSD

Berri & Barmera (DC)  
Loxton Waikerie (DC)  
Mid Murray (DC)  
Renmark Paringa (DC)  
Unincorp. Riverland

### Murray Mallee SSD

Karoonda East Murray (DC)  
Murray Bridge (RC)  
Southern Mallee (DC)  
The Coorong (DC)  
Unincorp. Murray Mallee

## South East SD

### Upper South East SSD

Kingston (DC)  
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)  
Robe (DC)  
Tatiara (DC)

### Lower South East SSD

Grant (DC)  
Mount Gambier (C)  
Wattle Range (DC)

## Eyre SD

### Lincoln SSD

Cleve (DC)  
Elliston (DC)  
Franklin Harbor (DC)  
Kimba (DC)  
Le Hunte (DC)  
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)  
Port Lincoln (C)  
Tumby Bay (DC)  
Unincorp. Lincoln

### West Coast SSD

Ceduna (DC)  
Streaky Bay (DC)  
Unincorp. West Coast

## Northern SD

### Whyalla SSD

Whyalla (C)  
Unincorp. Whyalla

### Pirie SSD

Northern Areas (DC)  
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)  
Peterborough (DC)  
Port Pirie City & Districts (M)  
Unincorp. Pirie

### Flinders Ranges SSD

Flinders Ranges (DC)  
Mount Remarkable (DC)  
Port Augusta (C)  
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges

### Far North SSD

Coober Pedy (DC)  
Roxby Downs (M)  
Unincorp. Far North

## COMPOSITION OF TOURISM REGIONS

Composition of Tourism Regions based on Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas (ASGC 2004 Edition).

### Adelaide TR

Adelaide (C)  
Burnside (C)- South- West  
Campbelltown (C)  
Charles Sturt (C)  
Gawler (M)  
Holdfast Bay (C)  
Marion (C)  
Mitcham (C)  
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)  
Onkaparinga (C)- Hackham  
Onkaparinga (C)- Morphett  
Onkaparinga (C)- North Coast  
Onkaparinga (C)- Reservoir  
Onkaparinga (C)- Woodcroft  
Playford (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)  
Prospect (C)  
Salisbury (C)  
Tea Tree Gully (C)  
Unley (C)  
Walkerville (M)  
West Torrens (C)  
Unincorp. Western

### Adelaide Hills TR

Adelaide Hills (DC)  
Burnside (DC)- North- East  
Mount Barker (DC)

### Barossa Valley TR

Barossa (DC)  
Light (DC)

### Clare Valley TR

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)  
Goyder (DC)

### Eyre Peninsula TR

Ceduna (DC)  
Cleve (DC)  
Elliston (DC)  
Franklin Harbor (DC)  
Kimba (DC)  
Le Hunte (DC)  
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)  
Port Lincoln (C)  
Streaky Bay (DC)  
Tumby Bay (DC)  
Whyalla (C)  
Unincorp. Lincoln  
Unincorp. West Coast  
Unincorp. Whyalla

### Fleurieu Peninsula TR

Alexandrina (DC)  
Onkaparinga (C)- Hills  
Onkaparinga (C)- South Coast  
Victor Harbor (DC)  
Yankalilla (DC)

### Flinders Ranges TR

Flinders Ranges (DC)  
Mount Remarkable (DC)  
Northern Areas (DC)  
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)  
Peterborough (DC)  
Port Augusta (DC)  
Port Pirie (DC)  
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges  
Unincorp. Pirie

### Kangaroo Island TR

Kangaroo Island (DC)

### Limestone Coast TR

Grant (DC)  
Kingston (DC)  
Mount Gambier (C)  
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)  
Robe (DC)  
Tatiara (DC)  
The Coorong (DC)  
Wattle Range (DC)  
Unincorp. Murray Mallee

### Murraylands TR

Karoonda East Murray (DC)  
Mid Murray (DC)  
Murray Bridge (RC)  
Southern Mallee (DC)

### Outback SA TR

Coober Pedy (DC)  
Roxby Downs (M)  
Unincorp. Far North

### Riverland TR

Berri & Barmera (DC)  
Loxton Waikerie (DC)  
Renmark Paringa (DC)  
Unincorp. Riverland

### Yorke Peninsula TR

Barunga West (DC)  
Copper Coast (DC)  
Mallala (DC)  
Wakefield (DC)  
Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Unincorp. Yorke

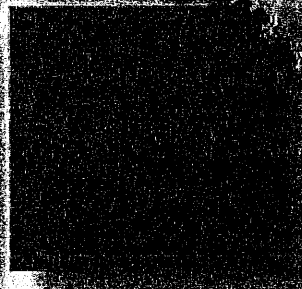
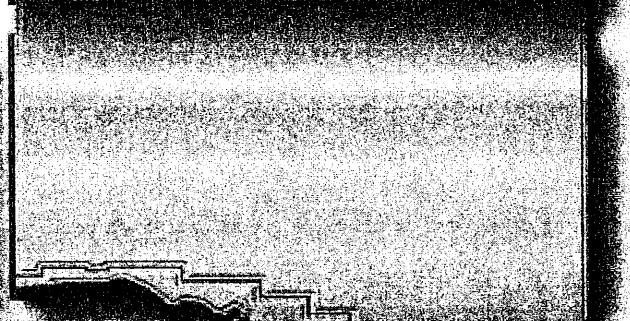
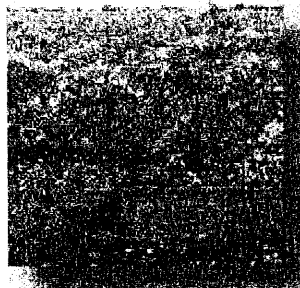
# A Regional Profile

District Council of Tumby Bay

*SOUTH AUSTRALIA*

2004 Edition

Final



## INTRODUCTION

### TIME SERIES INDICATORS

Major Social and Economic Indicators

Time Series Indicators Table, 1994, 1999 to 2004

Time Series Indicator Charts, 1994, 1999 to 2004

### DETAILED TABLES

- 1 Selected Characteristics, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 2 Estimated and Projected Population, 1999-2019
- 3 Components of Population Change, 2001-2004
- 4 Counts of Household Types, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 5 Counts of Family Types, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 6 Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 2004
- 7 Age Structure, Projected Population, 2014
- 8 Labour Force Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 9 Employment by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 10 Detailed Occupation, 2001
- 11 Employment by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 12 Employment by Industry Sector, 1991, 1996 and 2001
- 13 Detailed Industry, 2001
- 14 Industry by Occupation, 2001
- 15 Highest Level of Qualification, Employed Persons, 2001
- 16 Wage and Salary Earners, Number, Total Wage and Salary Income, Median and Average Wage and Salary Income, 2000-01 to 2002-03
- 17 Wage and Salary Earners, Wage and Salary Income by Occupation (Major Groups), 2002-03
- 18 Wage and Salary Earners, Wage and Salary Income by Age, 2002-03
- 19 Schools, Teachers and Student Enrolments, 1998-2004
- 20 Selected Income Support Customers, June 2002, 2003 and 2004
- 21 Newstart Allowance Customers, Duration of Newstart Allowance, 2002, 2003 and 2004

## DETAILED TABLES (Cont.)

- 22 Value of Building Approvals, 2003-04
- 23 Property Sales, 2003-04
- 24 Property Valuations, 2003-04
- 25 Weekly Household Income, Occupied Private Dwellings, 2001
- 26 Weekly Individual Income by Age, Persons aged 15 years and over, 2001
- 27 Nature of Housing Occupancy, Occupied Private Dwellings, 1991, 1996 and 2001

## AREA COMPARISONS

- Area Comparisons Table - Selected Data Items
- Area Comparisons - Percentage Change From Previous Year
- Area Comparisons - Proportion of SA and Regional SA Totals
- Area Comparisons Graphs - Selected Data Items

## SUPPLEMENTS

- Australian Business Register, 30 June 2004
- Regional Small Business Statistics, 1996-97 to 2000-01
- Value of Agricultural Production, 1999-00 to 2003-04
- Tourism Accommodation - Tourism Regions, June Quarter 2003 and June Quarter 2004
- Tourism Accommodation, Selected LGAs, June Quarter 2004
- Household Expenditure - Average Weekly Household Expenditure by Selected SD, 1998-99 and 2003-04
- Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, 2001-02

## GENERAL INFORMATION

- Explanatory Notes
- Glossary
- Footnotes
- List of References
- Composition of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions
- Composition of Tourism Regions

**This is the last issue of A Regional Profile. Similar data can be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website. ABS Regional Statistics home page: <http://www.abs.gov.au> then select themes/regional statistics.**

This Regional Profile presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for your specified region in South Australia.

It brings together a wide range of existing ABS as well as some non-ABS data and has been designed to assist users of regional statistics to understand the composition and structure of a region, to understand how a region contributes to the State's economy and to monitor the trends of economic growth or decline.

The Profile includes data on a range of economic and social indicators and is divided into four sections;

- a set of time series indicators,
- a set of detailed tables,
- a set of area comparison indicators,
- a set of supplementary tables covering the Australian Business Register, Small Business Statistics, Agricultural data, Tourist Accommodation, Household Expenditure, and the Manufacturing Industry.

The time series and area comparison sections include indicators on Population, Births and deaths, Labour force, Selected income support customers, Taxable income, Building approvals, Property sales, Local government finance and New motor vehicle sales. The detailed tables section includes more detailed information about most of these indicators, as well as other data.

The last section contains the Australian Business Register Supplement, Regional Small Business Statistics, general Agricultural, Household expenditure and Tourist accommodation data and Manufacturing industry data.

These may not be available for your specified region but have been included for the best available geographic areas. This at least provides some indication of the average household expenditure and the levels of the tourism and manufacturing industries in and around your region.

The data presented have been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections. Care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Explanatory Notes and Glossary, however, more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publications. A list of references is included at the back of this Profile.

A Regional Profile can be produced for standard ABS geographic areas such as Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Divisions (SDs) or any combinations of these areas.

All data presented have been calculated on SLA boundaries as at 30 June 2004 (i.e. 2001 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 2004). Where boundary changes have occurred or data have been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004.

Please note that for some boundary changes an LGA may have been split into several SLAs. For the SLAs which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, an attempt has been made to prorate past data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. While this produces distinct numerical estimates for data items, any rates or percentages will be identical for each SLA in the LGA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate for the whole LGA).

#### **INQUIRIES:**

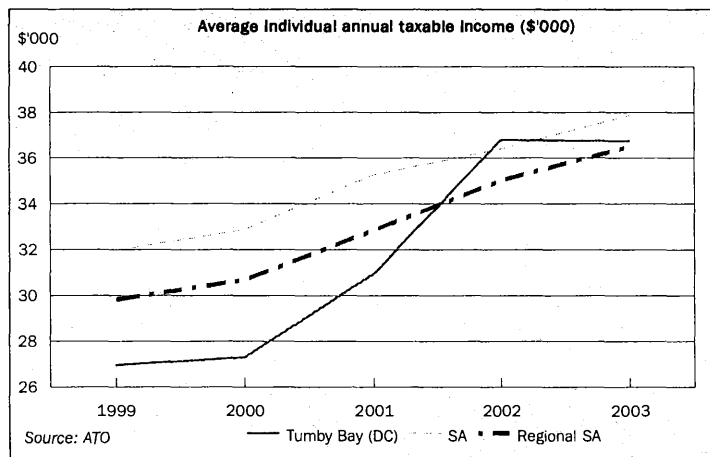
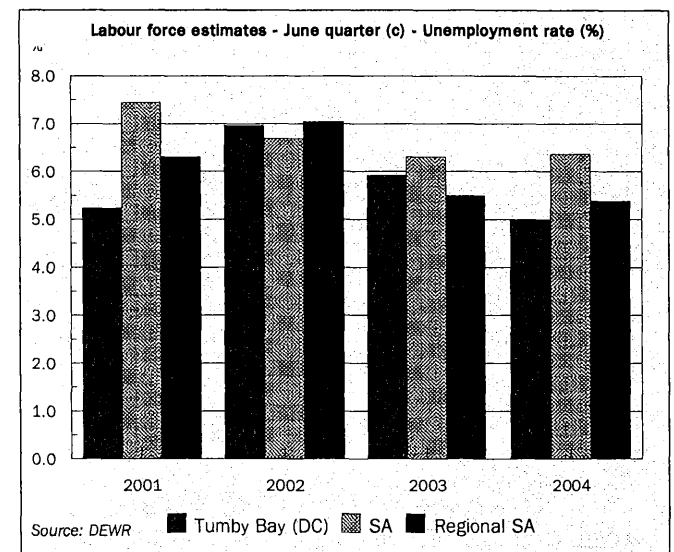
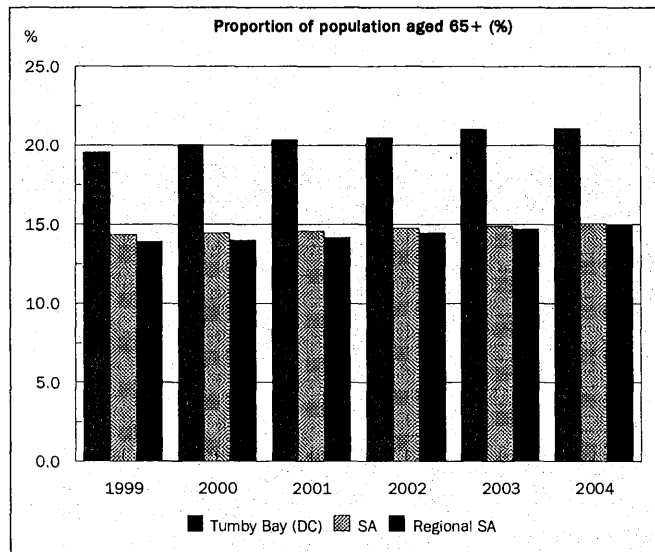
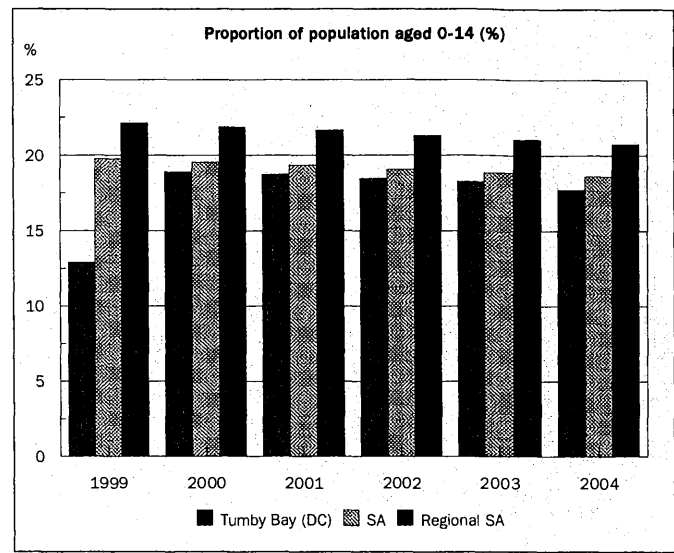
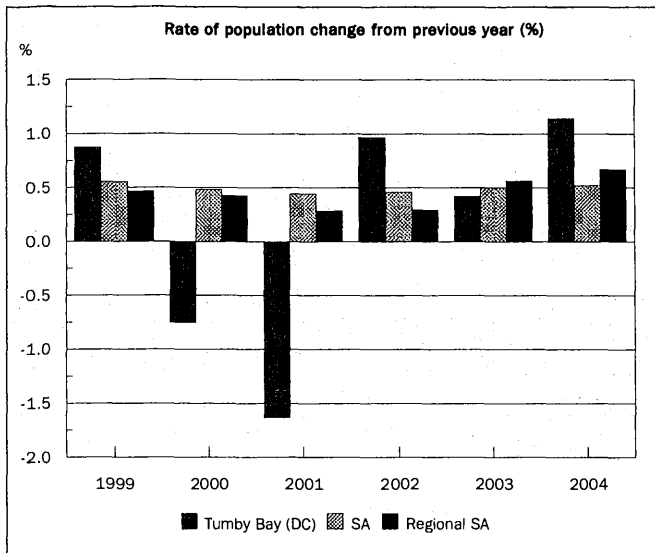
- **For information about this profile, contact Stuart Finlay on (08) 8237 7336.**
- **For information about other ABS statistics contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.**

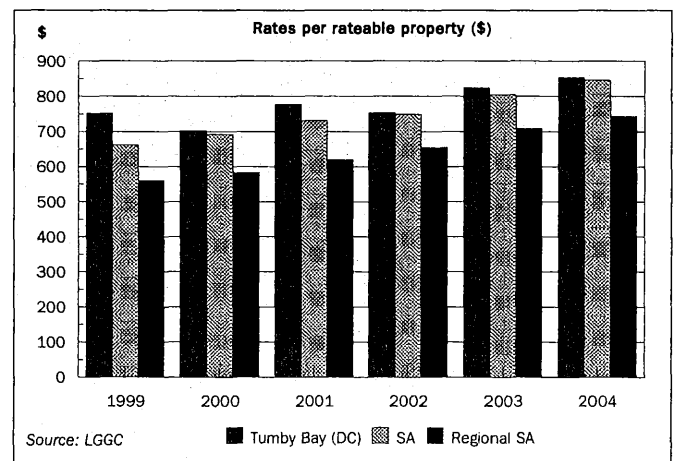
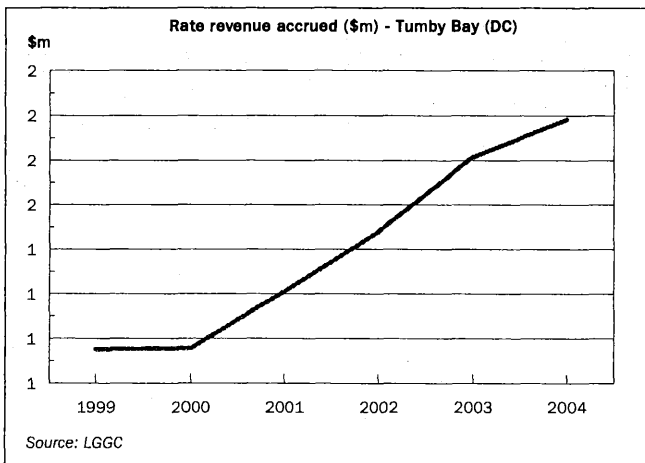
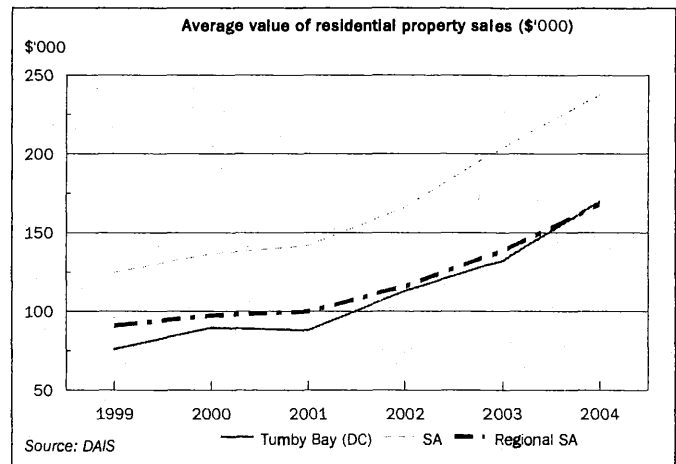
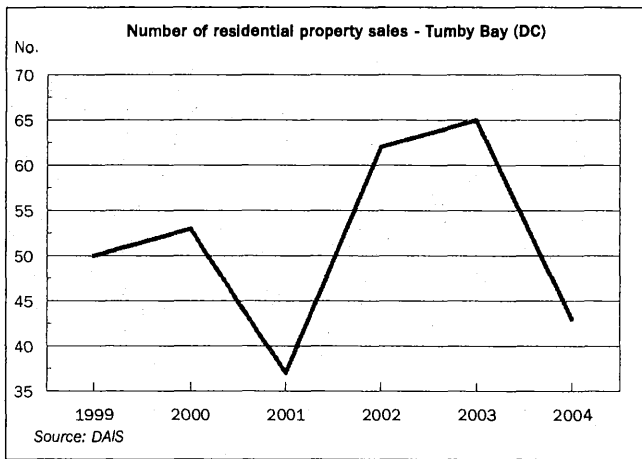
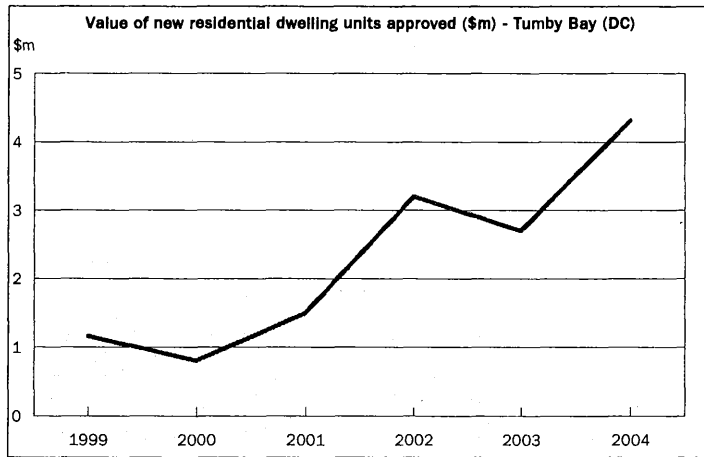
*The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their information included in this Profile. The inclusion of the non-ABS data adds to the overall understanding of the composition of regional South Australia.*

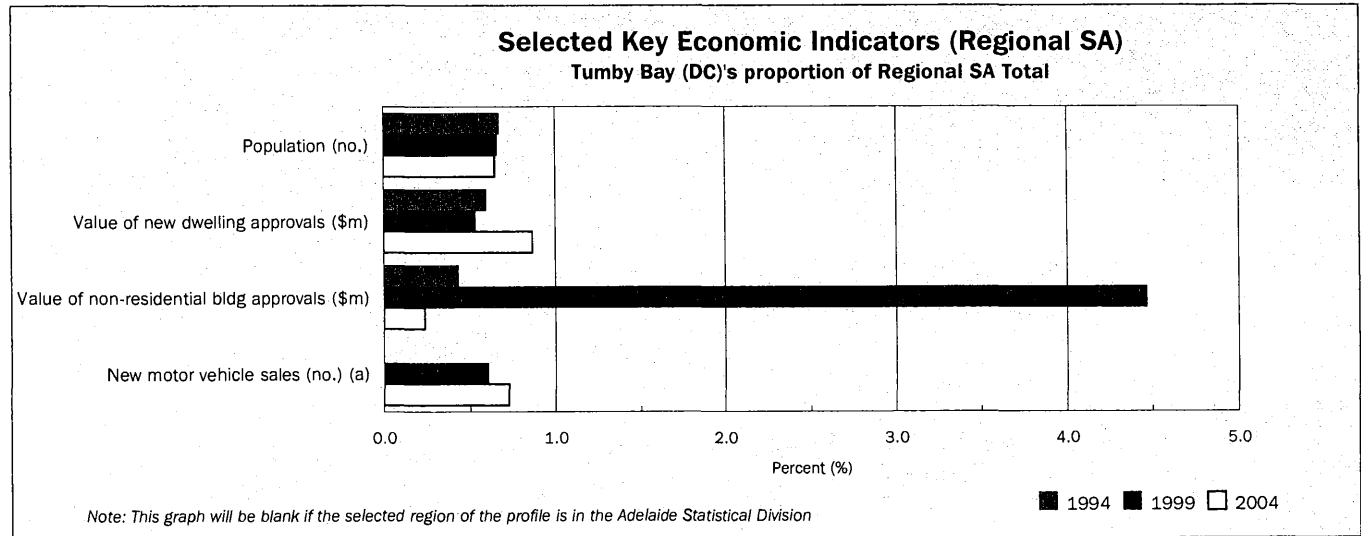
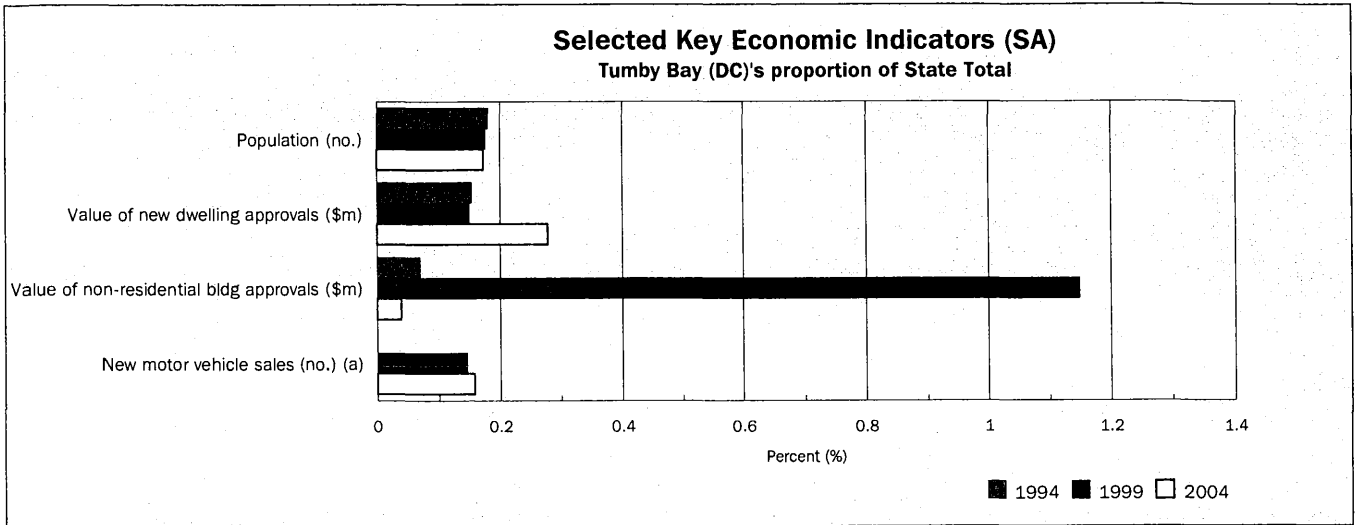
*Cover photographs- The photograph of the Leafy Sea Dragon appears courtesy of The Advertiser. All other photographs appear courtesy of the South Australian Tourism Commission.*

	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (h)</b>							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	19	14	11	14	26	18	29
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.5	3.2	2.7	4.3
Proportion of SA's value of new dwelling unit approvals (%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Proportion of Regional SA's value new dwelling approvals (%)	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	0.3	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5
Proportion of SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Prop of Regional SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
<b>Property sales - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</b>							
Residential property sales (no.)	40	50	53	37	62	65	43
Value of residential property sales (\$m)	2.4	3.8	4.8	3.3	7.0	8.6	7.3
Average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	60.0	76.0	89.7	88.1	112.8	132.3	169.8
SA's average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	110.5	124.7	136.6	142.0	165.9	204.0	237.5
Regional SA's average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	75.9	91.1	97.5	99.9	116.1	138.5	168.1
Commercial/Industrial property sales (no.)	2	7	3	3	6	7	1
Value of commercial/industrial property sales (\$m)	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.4
Primary production property sales (no.)	21	19	20	11	25	32	28
Value of primary production property sales (\$m)	2.4	4.6	4.0	2.5	6.5	9.0	7.5
<b>Property valuations - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</b>							
Average capital value of residential property (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84.8	90.1	102.1	147.2
Average capital value of commercial/industrial property (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	163.2	172.6	178.8	260.3
Average capital value of primary production property (\$'000)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	249.9	247.4	269.2	372.2
<b>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (j) (k)</b>							
Total outlay on - infrastructure (\$m)	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.5
- environmental services (\$m)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
- other (\$m)	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.9
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	1.8	2.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.8
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
Rates per rateable property (\$)	611	752	702	778	753	825	854
SA's rates per rateable property (\$)	579	662	692	731	749	805	847
Regional SA's rates per rateable property (\$)	486	561	583	620	655	709	744
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (l)</b>							
New motor vehicle sales (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74	72	99
Proportion of SA's new motor vehicle sales (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	0.1	0.2
Prop of Regional SA's new motor vehicle sales (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	0.6	0.7

	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	2663	2654	2634	2591	2616	2627	2657
Proportion of SA's total population (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Proportion of Regional SA's total population (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Population change from previous year (no.)	-35	23	-20	-43	25	11	30
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.3	0.9	-0.8	-1.6	1.0	0.4	1.1
SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Regional SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
Persons aged 0-14 (no.)	616	342	498	486	483	480	471
Proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	23.1	12.9	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.3	17.7
SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	20.5	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.6
Regional SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	23.4	22.1	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.1	20.8
Persons aged 65+ (no.)	455	519	528	527	536	552	560
Proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	17.1	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.5	21.0	21.1
SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	13.6	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0
Regional SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	12.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.7	15.0
<b>Births and deaths - year ended 30 June (b)</b>							
Births (no.)	23	25	14	21	25	23	21
Crude birth rate	8.6	9.4	5.3	8.1	9.6	8.8	7.9
SA's crude birth rate	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.2
Regional SA's crude birth rate	14.4	13.0	12.7	12.0	12.1	11.7	11.6
Deaths (no.)	24	25	30	28	24	39	30
Crude death rate	9.0	9.4	11.4	10.8	9.2	14.8	11.3
SA's crude death rate	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8
Regional SA's crude death rate	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.8
<b>Labour force estimates - June quarter (c)</b>							
Unemployed persons (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62	86	77	65
Unemployment rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	7.0	5.9	5.0
SA's unemployment rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.4
Regional SA's unemployment rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	7.0	5.5	5.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.3	57.9	60.6	59.4
SA's labour force participation rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.9	60.6	61.9	61.3
Regional SA's labour force participation rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.0	61.7	62.6	62.2
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (d)</b>							
Newstart allowance customers (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75	67	n.a.
Youth allowance customers (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	39	n.a.
Age pension (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	440	441	n.a.
Disability support pension (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102	91	n.a.
<b>Income - year ended 30 June (e)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	22568	26955	27294	30946	36789	36748	n.a.
SA's average individual annual taxable income (\$)	26863	31964	32863	35254	36404	37857	n.a.
Regional SA's average individual annual taxable income (\$)	24807	29816	30674	32846	35020	36498	n.a.
<b>Schools (f) (g)</b>							
Public schools (no.)	n.a.	3	3	3	3	3	3
Students enrolled at public schools (no.)	n.a.	341	344	347	327	316	325
Private schools (no.)	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students enrolled at private schools (no.)	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0





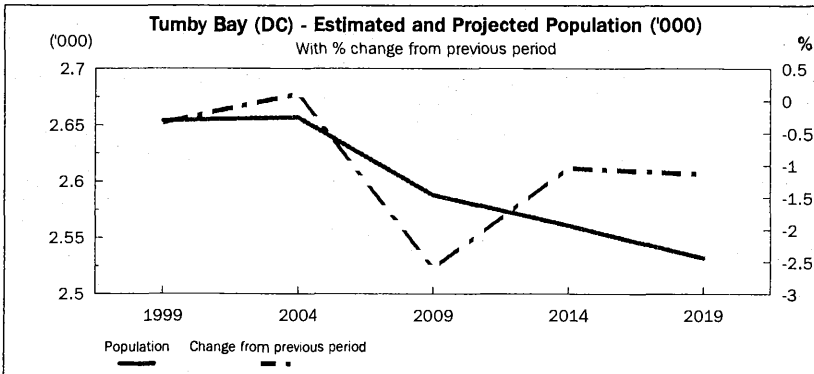
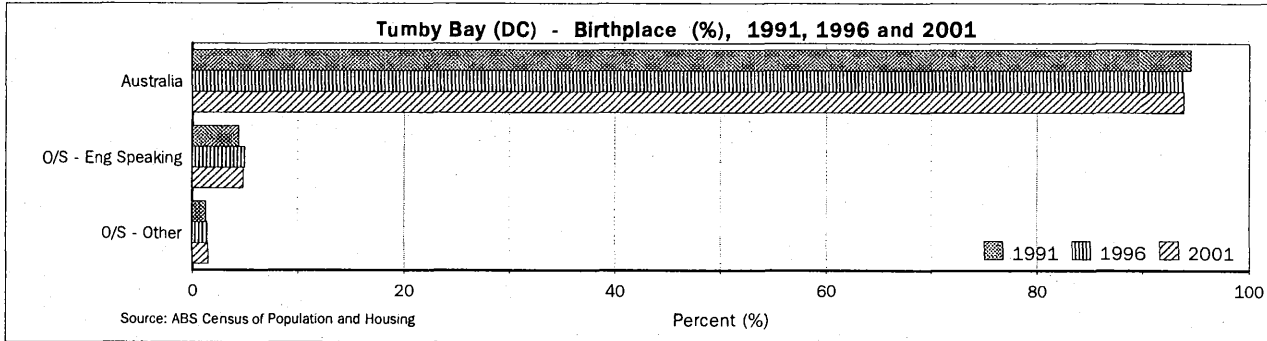


**Table 1 - Selected Characteristics - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Characteristic	1991		1996		2001		1991-2001		1996-2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
<b>Population counts (a)</b>										
Total persons	2575	100.0	2599	100.0	2532	100.0	-1.7		-2.6	
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders	5	0.2	16	0.6	22	0.9	340.0		37.5	
Australian born (b)	2419	94.5	2381	93.7	2286	93.8	-5.5		-4.0	
Born overseas										
Main English speaking country (c)	109	4.3	123	4.8	115	4.7	5.5		-6.5	
Other countries (d)	32	1.3	36	1.4	36	1.5	12.5		0.0	
Total overseas born (e)	141	5.5	159	6.3	151	6.2	7.1		-5.0	
<b>Population Mobility (f)</b>										
Same address 5 years ago	1500	67.9	1539	66.7	1443	64.6	-3.8		-6.2	
Different address 5 years ago in:										
Same SLA or region	234	10.6	234	10.1	264	11.8	12.8		12.8	
Elsewhere in SA	360	16.3	404	17.5	390	17.5	8.3		-3.5	
Interstate	45	2.0	65	2.8	89	4.0	97.8		36.9	
Overseas	12	0.5	7	0.3	5	0.2	-58.3		-28.6	
Not stated	3	0.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	-100.0		-100.0	
Total at a different address	654	29.6	714	30.9	748	33.5	14.4		4.8	
Mobility not stated	56	2.5	55	2.4	42	1.9	-25.0		-23.6	
Total (Aged 5+)	2210	100.0	2308	100.0	2233	100.0	1.0		-3.2	

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 2 - Estimated & Projected Population (a), 1999-2019**

Year	Population		Change from previous period	
	No.	%	No.	%
1999	2654		-9	-0.3
2004	2657		3	0.1
2009	2588		-69	-2.6
2014	2561		-27	-1.0
2019	2532		-29	-1.1

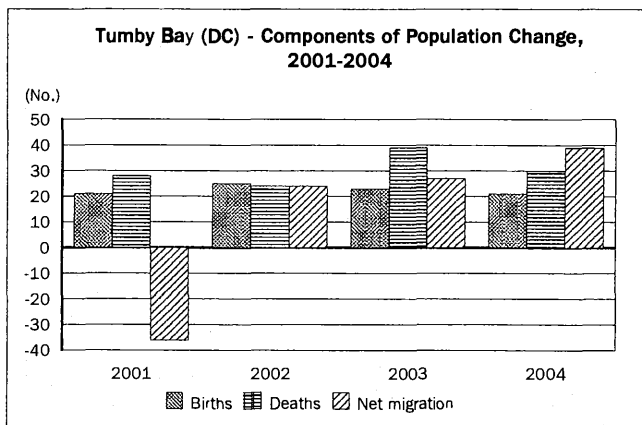
Source: ABS Estimated Resident and Projected Population

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 3 - Components of Population Change, 2001-2004**

	2001	2002	2003	2004
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Births	21	25	23	21
Deaths	28	24	39	30
Natural increase total	-7	1	-16	-9
Net migration	-36	24	27	39
Total Population Change	-43	25	11	30

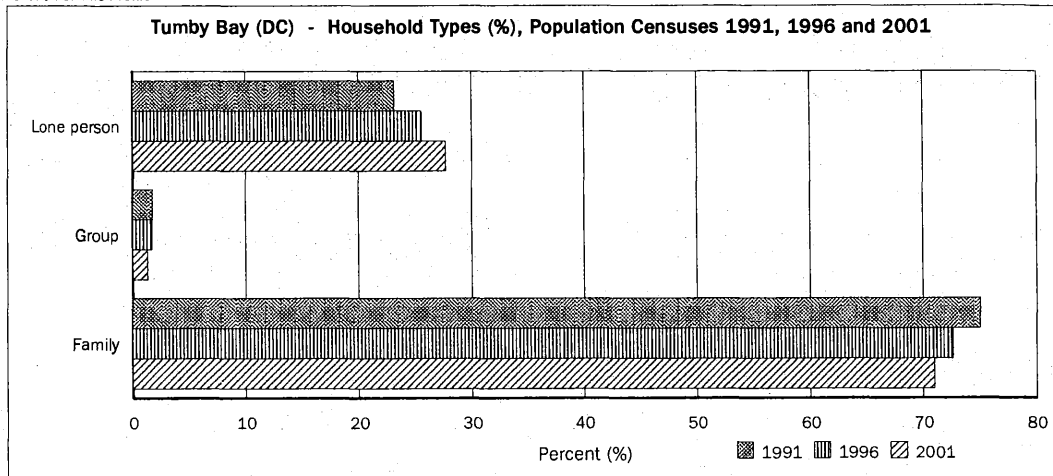
Source: ABS Demography



**Table 4 - Count of Household Types - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Households	1991		1996		2001		1991-2001	1996-2001
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	% Change
Lone person households	211	23.2	248	25.6	277	27.7	31.3	11.7
Group households	16	1.8	17	1.8	13	1.3	-18.8	-23.5
Family households	683	75.1	705	72.7	710	71.0	4.0	0.7
Total households	910	100.0	970	100.0	1000	100.0	9.9	3.1

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing  
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 5 - Count of Family Types - Population Censuses 1991, 1996 and 2001**

Characteristic	1991		1996		2001		1991-2001	1996-2001
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	% Change
<b>Families</b>								
One parent families	57	8.3	48	6.8	51	7.2	-10.5	6.3
Couple only families	283	41.4	327	46.4	360	50.5	27.2	10.1
Two parent families	337	49.3	324	46.0	293	41.1	-13.1	-9.6
Other families	6	0.9	6	0.9	9	1.3	50.0	50.0
Total families	683	100.0	705	100.0	713	100.0	4.4	1.1
<b>Family Income</b>								
Low income families (b)	288	42.2	241	34.2	149	20.9	-48.3	-38.2
High income families (c)	22	3.2	57	8.1	119	16.7	440.9	108.8

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing  
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

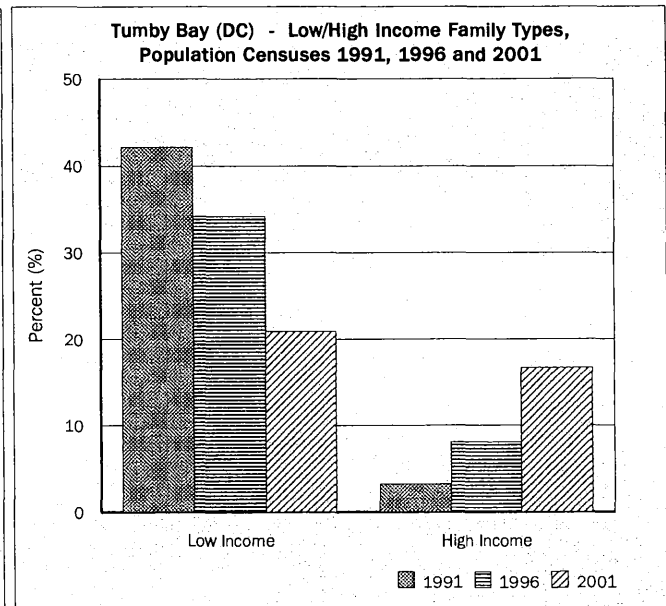
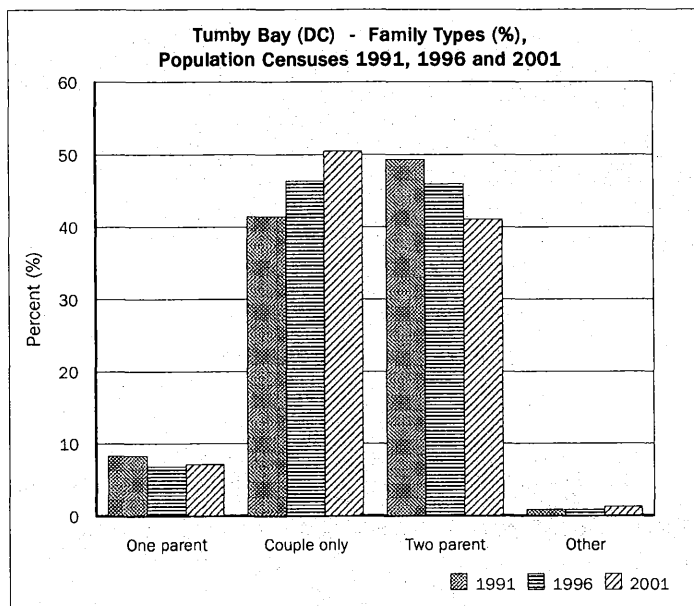
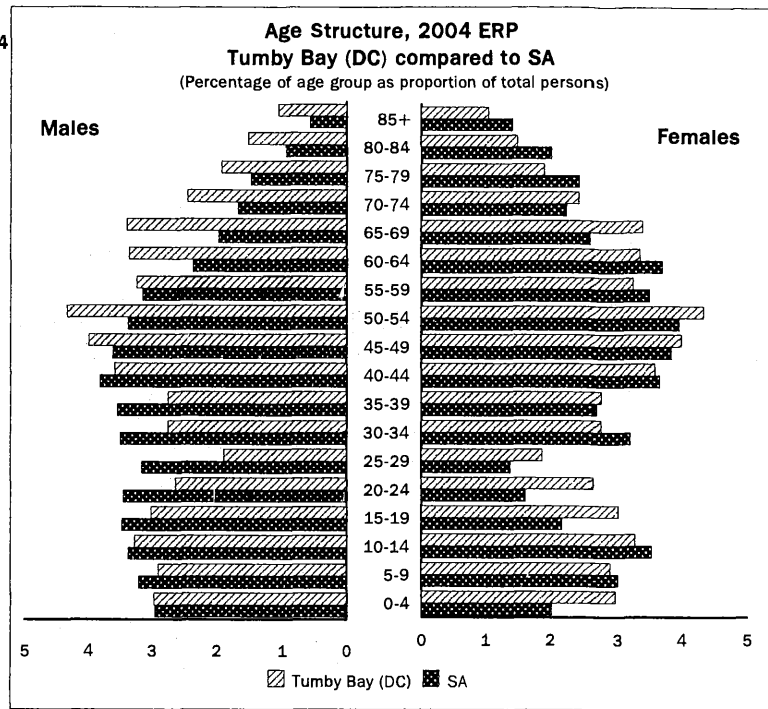


Table 6 - Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 2004

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	%
0-4	79	54	133	5.0
5-9	77	80	157	5.9
10-14	87	94	181	6.8
15-19	80	58	138	5.2
20-24	70	43	113	4.3
25-29	50	37	87	3.3
30-34	73	85	158	5.9
35-39	73	71	144	5.4
40-44	95	97	192	7.2
45-49	106	102	208	7.8
50-54	115	105	220	8.3
55-59	86	93	179	6.7
60-64	89	98	187	7.0
65-69	90	69	159	6.0
70-74	65	60	125	4.7
75-79	51	65	116	4.4
80-84	40	54	94	3.5
85+	28	38	66	2.5
Total	1354	1303	2657	100.0

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population



Median Age - Estimated Resident Population and Projected Population - 1994 to 2014  
Tumby Bay (DC) compared to Regional SA; the Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia

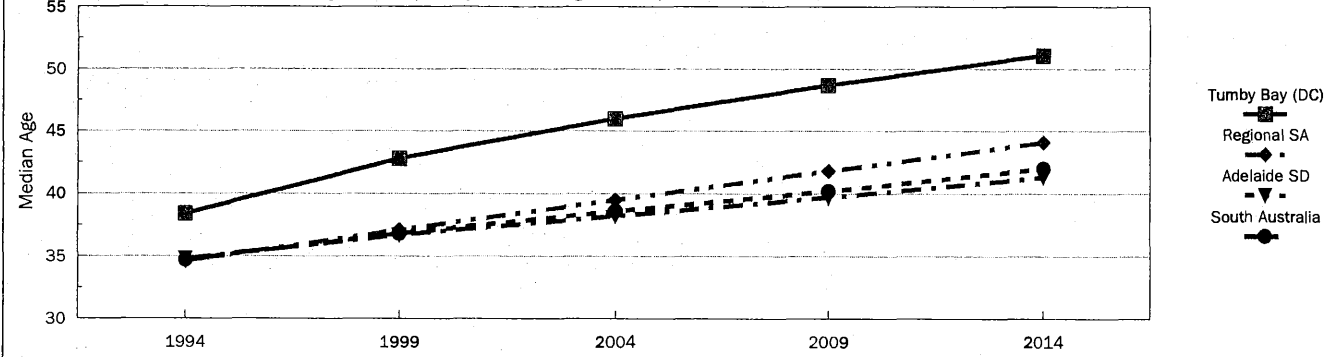
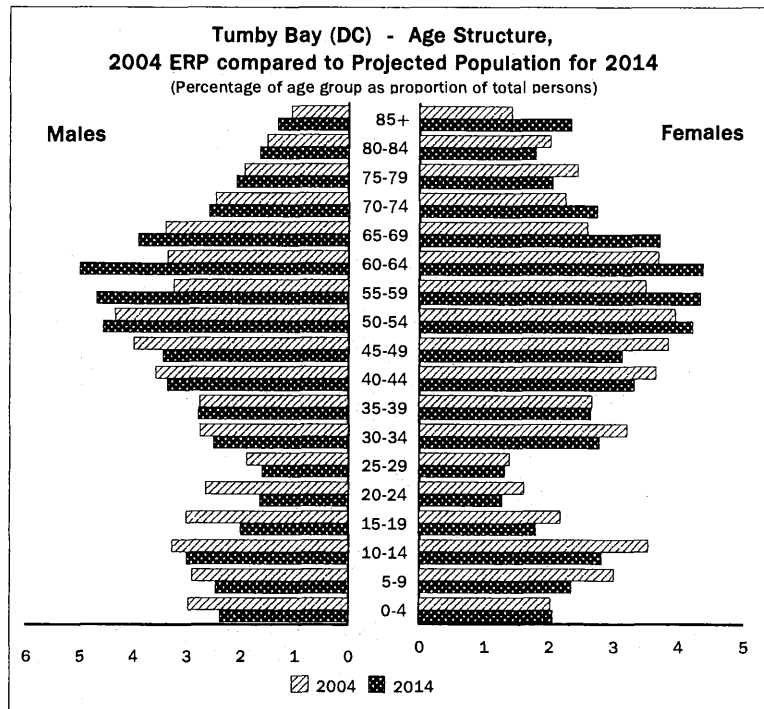


Table 7 - Age Structure, Projected Population, 2014 (a)

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	No.	No.	No.	%
0-4	61	53	114	4.5
5-9	63	60	123	4.8
10-14	77	72	149	5.8
15-19	51	46	97	3.8
20-24	42	33	75	2.9
25-29	41	34	75	2.9
30-34	64	71	135	5.3
35-39	71	68	139	5.4
40-44	86	85	171	6.7
45-49	88	80	168	6.6
50-54	117	108	225	8.8
55-59	120	111	231	9.0
60-64	128	112	240	9.4
65-69	100	95	195	7.6
70-74	66	70	136	5.3
75-79	53	53	106	4.1
80-84	42	46	88	3.4
85+	34	60	94	3.7
Total	1304	1257	2561	100.0

Source: ABS Population Projections based on DoHA assumptions

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



**Table 8 - Labour Force Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

	1991 Number	1996 Number	2001 Number
<b>Labour force</b>			
Employed Males			
Full-time (b)	485	497	495
Part-time	84	95	97
Employed Females			
Full-time (b)	210	207	191
Part-time	163	175	220
Total employed (c)	1041	996	1034
Unemployed	175	116	73
Total labour force	1216	1112	1107
Total not in labour force	712	893	876
	%	%	%
<b>Labour force participation rate (d)</b>			
Males	73.9	66.2	64.1
Females	51.7	44.0	47.0
<b>Unemployment rate by age (d)</b>			
15-19	23.5	29.4	9.5
20-24	26.7	12.0	10.8
25-44	12.9	9.6	6.9
45+	11.8	8.9	5.4
Total	14.4	10.4	6.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

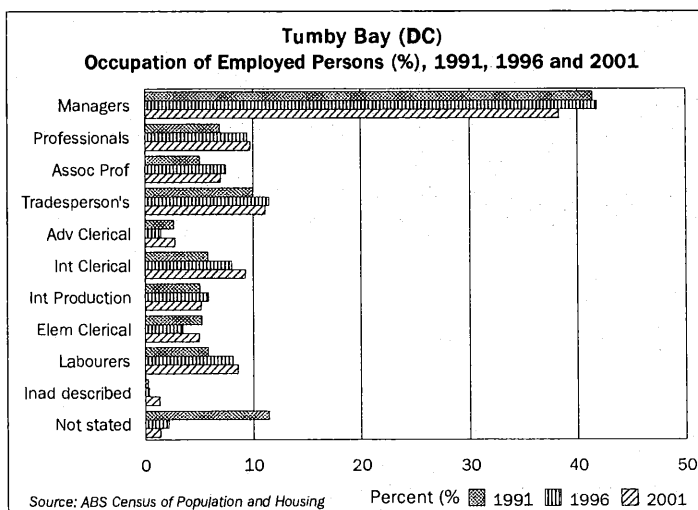
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 9 - Employment by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Occupation	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	2001 Persons
Managers & Administrators	431	417	396
Professionals	73	94	101
Associate Professionals	53	75	73
Tradesperson's and Related Workers	104	114	115
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	28	15	29
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	61	80	96
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	53	59	54
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	55	35	52
Labourers and Related Workers	61	81	89
Inadequately described	3	4	14
Not stated	119	22	15
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1034</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Percent (%) 1991 1996 2001

**Table 10 - Detailed Occupation, 2001 (a)**

Occupation	2001 Persons	%
Generalist and Specialist Managers	35	3.4
Farmers and Farm Managers nfd	8	0.8
Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers	279	26.9
Livestock Farmers	20	1.9
Crop Farmers	52	5.0
Aquaculture Farmers	3	0.3
<b>Total Managers &amp; Administrators (b)</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>38.3</b>
Science, Building and Engineering Professionals	5	0.5
Business and Information Professionals	7	0.7
Nursing Professionals	17	1.6
Other Health Professionals	8	0.8
School Teachers	41	3.9
Other Education Professionals	9	0.9
Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals	14	1.3
<b>Total Professionals (b)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Science, Engineering & Related Associate Professionals	4	0.4
Business & Administration Associate Professionals	16	1.5
Shop Managers	21	2.0
Hospitality and Accommodation Managers	14	1.3
Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	5	0.5
Health and Welfare Associate Professionals	10	1.0
Police Officers	3	0.3
Other Associate Professionals	0	0.0
<b>Total Associate Professionals (b)</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Mechanical & Fabrication Engineering Tradesperson's	8	0.8
Automotive Tradesperson's	13	1.3
Electrical and Electronics Tradesperson's	9	0.9
Construction Tradesperson's	20	1.9
Food Tradesperson's	15	1.4
Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers	30	2.9
Other Tradesperson's and Related Workers	19	1.8
<b>Total Tradesperson's and Related Workers (b)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Secretaries and Personal Assistants	18	1.7
Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	11	1.1
<b>Total Advanced Clerical and Service Workers (b)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.8</b>
General Clerks	8	0.8
Receptionists	8	0.8
Other Intermediate Clerical Workers	21	2.0
Intermediate Sales and Related Workers	8	0.8
Carers and Aids	31	3.0
Hospitality Workers	12	1.2
Other Intermediate Service Workers	8	0.8
<b>Total Intermediate Clerical, Sales &amp; Service Workers (b)</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Intermediate Plant Operators	13	1.3
Intermediate Machine Operators	3	0.3
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	23	2.2
Other Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	15	1.4
<b>Total Intermediate Production &amp; Transport Workers (b)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Elementary Clerks	4	0.4
Sales Assistants	35	3.4
Other Elementary Sales Workers	9	0.9
Elementary Service Workers	4	0.4
<b>Total Elementary Clerical, Sales &amp; Service Workers (b)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Cleaners	21	2.0
Factory Labourers	5	0.5
Farm Hands	36	3.5
Other Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers	3	0.3
Other Labourers and Related Workers	24	2.3
<b>Total Labourers and Related Workers (b)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Occupation Inadequately Described & Not Stated	29	2.8
<b>Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

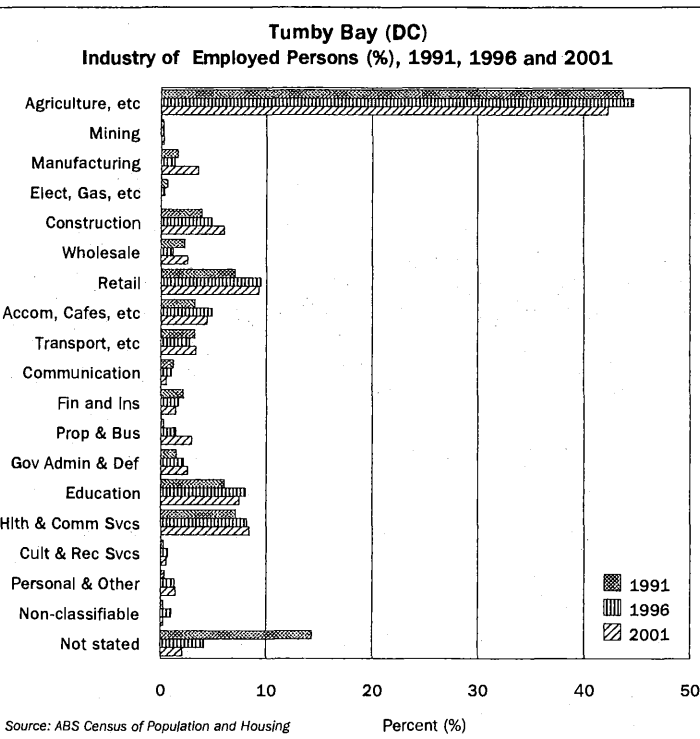
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 11 - Employment by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Industry	1991	1996	2001
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	457	445	438
Mining	3	3	3
Manufacturing	17	13	37
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7	4	0
Construction	41	49	63
Wholesale Trade	24	12	27
Retail Trade	74	94	96
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	34	49	46
Transport and Storage	34	27	35
Communication Services	13	11	6
Finance and Insurance	23	17	15
Property and Business Services	3	15	31
Government Administration and Defence	16	22	27
Education	64	81	78
Health and Community Services	75	82	87
Cultural and Recreational Services	3	7	6
Personal and Other Services	4	13	15
Non-classifiable	3	11	3
Not stated	150	41	22
<b>Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1035</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Percent (%)

**Table 12 - Employment by Industry Sector, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (a)**

Industry Sector	1991	1996	2001
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Commonwealth Government	14	11	9
State/Territory Government	132	141	58
Local Government	15	23	24
Private Sector	781	788	919
CDEP	n.a.	0	0
Not stated	99	33	24
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1034</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 13 - Detailed Industry, 2001 (a)**

Industry	2001	
	Persons	%
Grape Growing	0	0.0
Other Horticulture and Fruit Growing	5	0.5
Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming	394	37.6
Dairy Cattle Farming	0	0.0
Poultry Farming	0	0.0
Other Livestock Farming	5	0.5
Other Crop Growing	0	0.0
Agriculture undefined	8	0.8
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	11	1.0
Forestry and Logging	0	0.0
Marine Fishing	4	0.4
Aquaculture	6	0.6
Commercial Fishing undefined	4	0.4
<b>Total Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (b)</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>41.7</b>
<b>Total Mining</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Wine Manufacturing	0	0.0
Other Food, Beverages and Tobacco Manufacturing	7	0.7
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	0	0.0
Wood and Paper Products Manufacturing	0	0.0
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media Manufacturing	3	0.3
Basic Iron and Steel Manufacturing	3	0.3
Other Metal Products Manufacturing	6	0.6
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	3	0.3
Other Manufacturing	14	1.3
<b>Total Manufacturing (b)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Total Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
General Construction	26	2.5
Construction Trade Services	37	3.5
<b>Total Construction (b)</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Total Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Supermarket and Grocery Stores	18	1.7
Specialised Food Retailing	16	1.5
Food Retailing undefined	0	0.0
Department Stores	0	0.0
Clothing and Soft Good Retailing	4	0.4
Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing	5	0.5
Recreational Good Retailing	3	0.3
Other Personal and Household Good Retailing	20	1.9
Household Equipment Repair Services	3	0.3
Personal & Household Good Retailing undefined	0	0.0
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	26	2.5
<b>Total Retail Trade (b)</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Total Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Road Transport	30	2.9
Rail Transport	0	0.0
Other Transport	3	0.3
Services to Transport	3	0.3
Storage	5	0.5
<b>Total Transport and Storage (b)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Total Communication Services</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Total Property and Business Services</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Total Government Administration and Defence</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total Education</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Health Services	71	6.8
Community Services	16	1.5
<b>Total Health and Community Services (b)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Total Cultural and Recreational Services</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Total Personal and Other Services</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Non-classifiable economic units and not stated</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total employed persons aged 15 and over</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

Table 14 - Industry by Occupation, 2001 (a)

	Managers and Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals	Tradespersons and Related Workers	Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	Interm. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Interm. Prod'n & Transport Workers	Elem. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers and Related Workers	Inadequately described	Not stated	Total Employed Persons
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	349	3	3	27	0	0	10	0	39	5	3	439
Mining	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manufacturing	4	4	0	18	0	3	0	3	5	0	0	37
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	11	0	3	25	4	0	10	0	9	3	0	65
Wholesale Trade	3	3	4	6	0	3	3	6	3	3	0	34
Retail Trade	4	4	20	21	4	9	3	31	0	0	0	96
Accomm, Cafes & Restaurants	0	0	18	4	0	15	0	3	5	0	0	45
Transport and Storage	3	3	0	0	3	5	18	0	3	3	0	38
Communication Services	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
Finance and Insurance	0	0	3	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	15
Property and Business Services	3	3	5	3	3	4	0	3	9	3	0	36
Govt. Administration and Defence	3	3	3	0	0	7	7	3	3	3	0	32
Education	6	48	0	0	5	15	3	0	0	0	0	77
Health & Community Services	4	28	12	0	0	25	0	3	12	0	0	84
Cultural & Recreational Services	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6
Personal and Other Services	0	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Non-classifiable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	6
Not stated	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	13	20
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1052</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

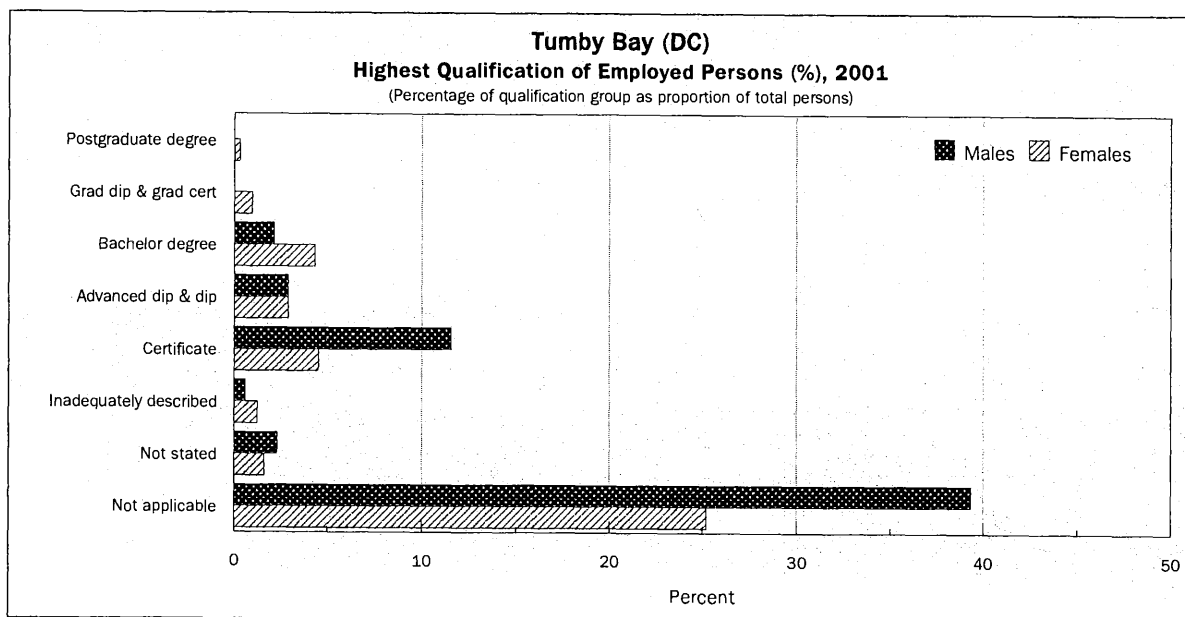
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

Table 15 - Highest Level of Qualification, Employed Persons, 2001 (a)

Qualification	2001					
	Males	%	Females	%	Persons	%
Postgraduate degree	0	0.0	3	0.7	3	0.3
Graduate diploma & graduate cer	0	0.0	10	2.3	10	1.0
Bachelor degree	22	3.6	45	10.6	67	6.5
Advanced diploma & diploma	30	4.9	30	7.0	60	5.8
Certificate	120	19.7	47	11.0	167	16.1
Inadequately described	6	1.0	13	3.1	19	1.8
Not stated	24	3.9	17	4.0	41	4.0
Not applicable	407	66.8	261	61.3	668	64.5
<b>Total Employed Persons</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

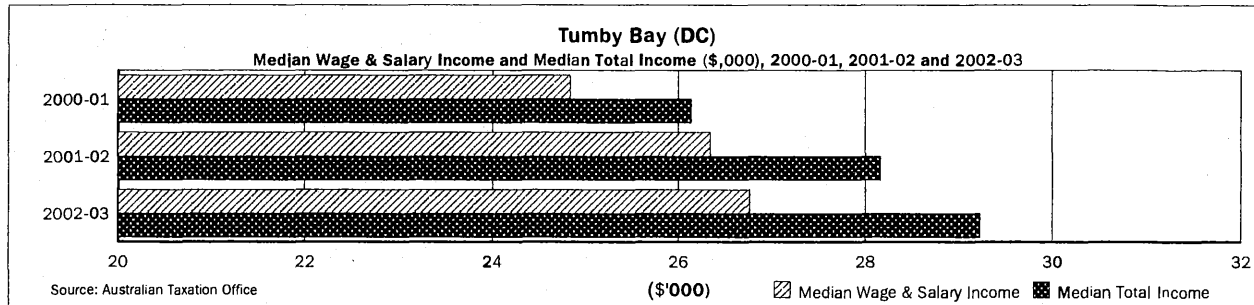
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**Table 16 - Wage and Salary Earners: Number; Total Wage and Salary Income; Total Income; Median and Average for Wage & Salary Income and Total Income; With the percentage change between the periods - For the years: 2000-01 to 2002-03**

	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01 to 01-02 % change	2001-02 to 02-03 % change
Wage & Salary Earners	No.	694	620	626	-10.7	1.0
Wage & Salary Income	\$m	18.5	17.2	18.2	-7.0	5.8
Total Income	\$m	19.8	18.5	19.7	-6.6	6.5
Average Wage & Salary Income	\$	26666	27818	29009	4.3	4.3
Median Wage & Salary Income	\$	24848	26342	26759	6.0	1.6
Average Total Income	\$	28475	29900	31426	5.0	5.1
Median Total Income	\$	26141	28161	29230	7.7	3.8

Source: Australian Taxation Office



**Table 17 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Occupation (Major Groups), 2002-03**

Occupation (a)	\$0 - \$10,399	\$10,400 - \$20,799	\$20,800 - \$31,199	\$31,200 - \$41,599	\$41,600 - \$51,999	\$52,000 - \$77,999	\$78,000 +	Total
Managers & Administrators	5	5	5	10	8	10	0	43
Professionals	6	15	26	19	16	25	5	112
Associate-professionals	0	5	5	7	7	5	0	29
Tradesperson's & Related Workers	0	18	19	27	10	5	5	84
Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	0	6	5	5	0	0	0	16
Workers	16	27	27	12	5	5	0	92
Interm. Production & Transport Workers	5	9	12	17	9	7	0	59
Elem. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	16	17	11	5	0	0	0	49
Labourers & Related Workers	33	34	24	16	0	0	0	107
Not Stated	9	12	8	10	5	5	0	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>640</b>

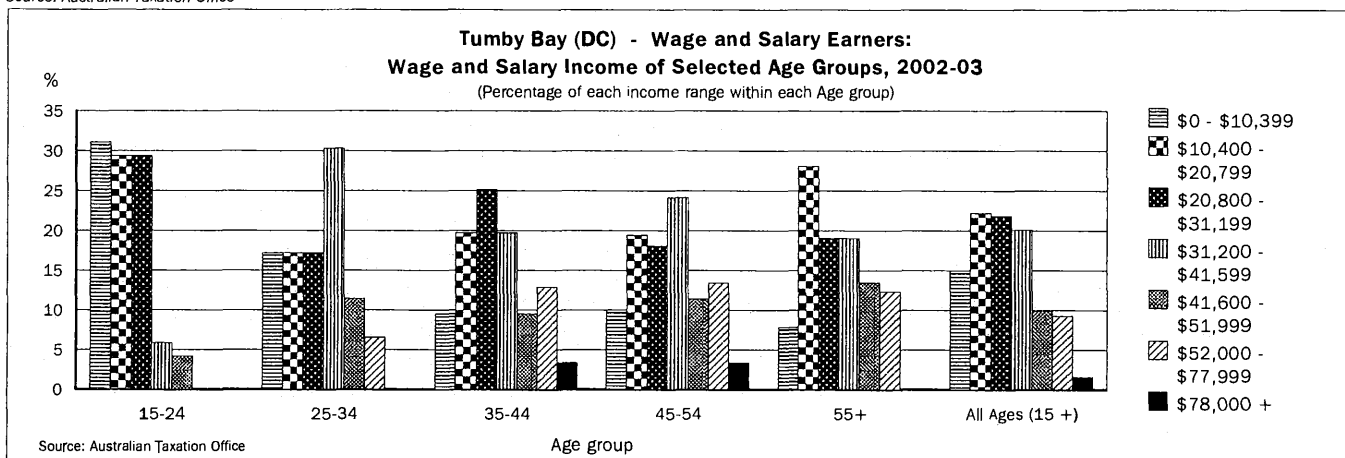
Source: Australian Taxation Office

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 18 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Age, 2002-03**

Age group	\$0 - \$10,399	\$10,400 - \$20,799	\$20,800 - \$31,199	\$31,200 - \$41,599	\$41,600 - \$51,999	\$52,000 - \$77,999	\$78,000 +	Total
15-24	37	35	35	7	5	0	0	119
25-34	21	21	21	37	14	8	0	122
35-44	14	29	37	29	14	19	5	147
45-54	15	29	27	36	17	20	5	149
55+	7	25	17	17	12	11	0	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>626</b>

Source: Australian Taxation Office



Source: Australian Taxation Office

Table 19 - Schools, Teachers and Student Enrolments, 1998-2004 (a)

(Note: Years 1998-2003, based on LGA data only. Year 2004 based on SLA data - see Explanatory Notes)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Public Schools</b>							
Number of Schools	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Male teachers	13	13	13	13	13	13	11
Female teachers	14	16	16	15	18	18	17
Total teachers	27	29	29	28	31	31	27
Primary students	224	230	218	226	218	215	222
Secondary students	121	111	126	121	109	101	103
Total student enrolments - Public Schools	345	341	344	347	327	316	325
<b>Private Schools</b>							
Number of Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male primary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female primary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total primary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male secondary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female secondary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total secondary students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total student enrolments - Private Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of schools	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total student enrolments	345	341	344	347	327	316	325

Source: DETE & Non-Government Schools Secretariat

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

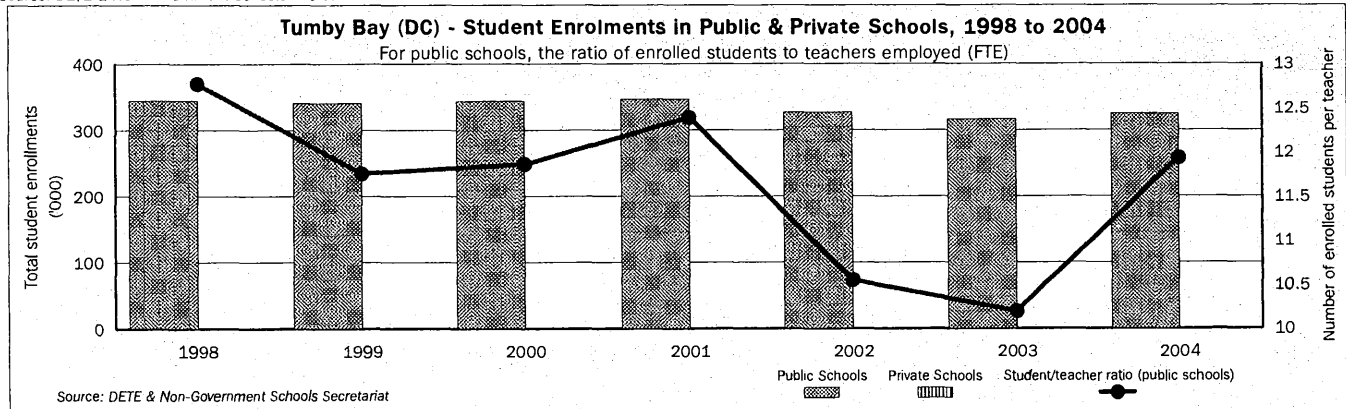


Table 20 - Selected Income Support Customers, at June 2002, 2003 and 2004 (a)

	2002	2003	2004
Selected income support customers			
Age pension	440	441	n.a.
Disability support pension	102	91	n.a.
Newstart allowance	75	67	n.a.
Parenting payment - single	31	36	n.a.
Youth allowance	37	39	n.a.
Other pensions and allowances (a)	111	107	n.a.
Total selected income support customers	796	782	n.a.

Source: FaCS

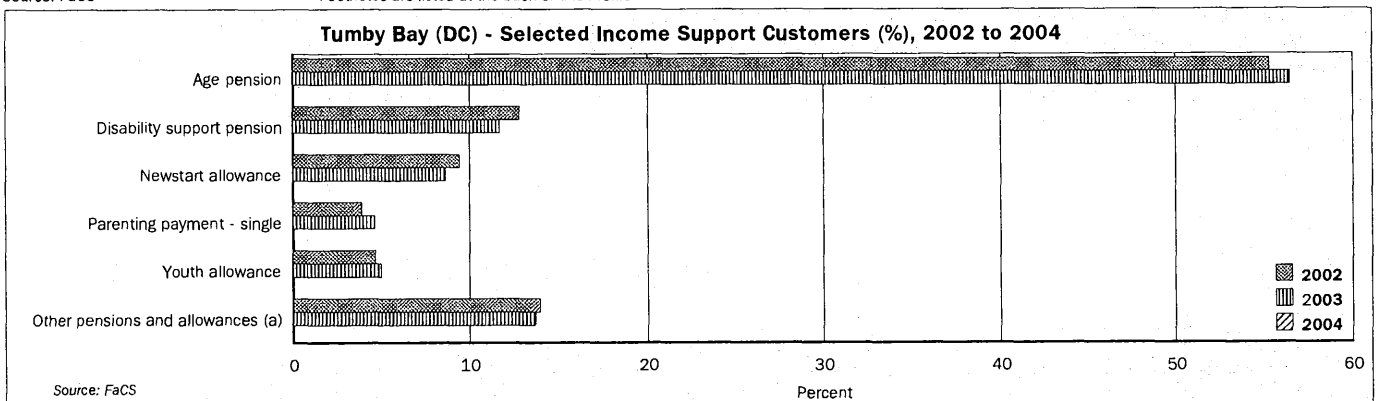
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Table 21 - Newstart Allowance Customers, Duration of Allowance at June 2002, 2003 and 2004 (a)

	2002	2003	2004
Short-term			
Number	n.a.	21	n.a.
Percentage	n.a.	39.2	n.a.
Long-term (a)			
Number	n.a.	33	n.a.
Percentage	n.a.	60.8	n.a.

Source: FaCS

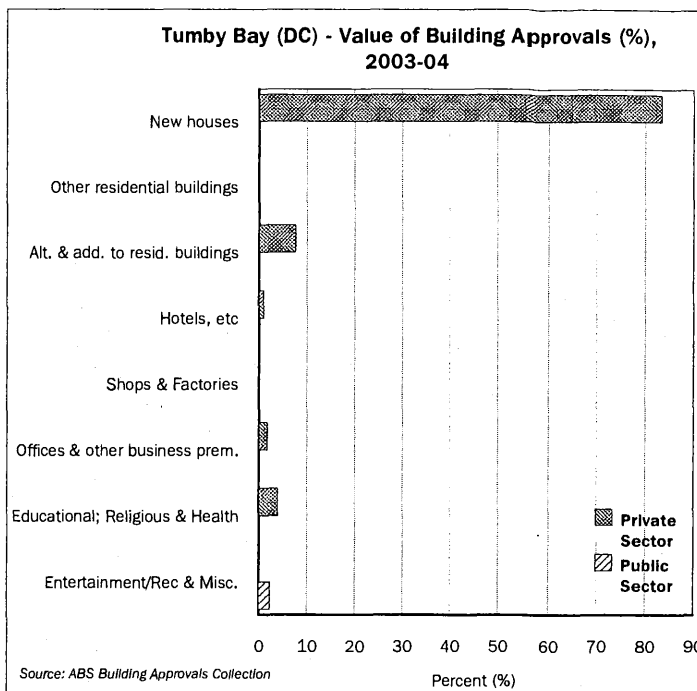
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**Table 22 - Value of Building Approvals (\$m), 2003-04**

	Private Sector (\$m)	Public Sector (\$m)	Total (\$m)
<b>New residential buildings</b>			
New houses	4.3	0.0	4.3
Other residential buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total new residential buildings</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Alterations &amp; additions to residential buildings</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>			
Hotels, etc	0.1	0.0	0.1
Shops	0.0	0.0	0.0
Factories	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offices	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other business premises	0.1	0.0	0.1
Educational	0.2	0.0	0.2
Religious	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health	0.0	0.0	0.0
Entertainment/Recreational	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Total non-residential buildings</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total Value Building Approvals</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Source: ABS Building Approvals Collection



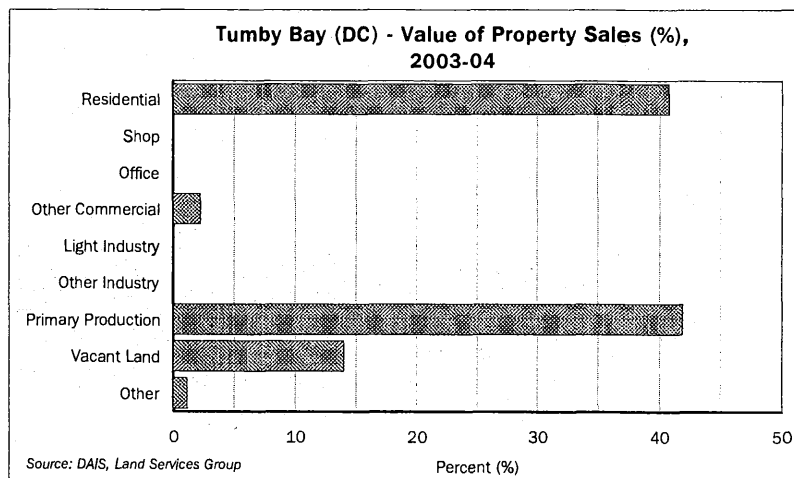
**Table 23 - Property Sales, 2003-04 (a)**

(Note: Based on LGA data only - see Explanatory Notes)

	Properties No.	Value (\$m)	Average (\$'000)
Residential	43	7.3	169.8
Commercial - Shop	0	0.0	-
Commercial - Office	0	0.0	-
Commercial - Other	1	0.4	400.0
Industry - Light	0	0.0	-
Industry - Other	0	0.0	-
Primary Production	28	7.5	267.9
Vacant Land	27	2.5	92.6
Other	2	0.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>177.2</b>

Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



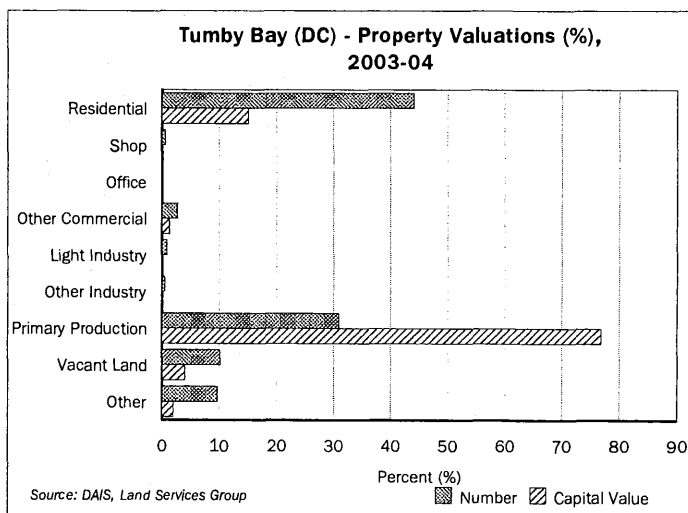
**Table 24 - Property Valuations, 2003-04 (a)**

(Note: Based on LGA data only - see Explanatory Notes)

	Properties No.	Site Value (\$m)	Capital Value (\$m)	Average Capital Value (\$'000)
Residential	916	37.8	134.9	147.2
Commercial - Shop	14	0.7	1.3	95.7
Commercial - Office	3	0.1	0.2	59.3
Commercial - Other	57	3.4	24.1	422.9
Industry - Light	19	0.4	0.8	43.2
Industry - Other	11	0.4	0.6	56.7
Primary Production	643	192.0	239.3	372.2
Vacant Land	212	10.0	10.9	51.3
Other	201	5.1	11.3	56.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2076</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>423.4</b>	<b>204.0</b>

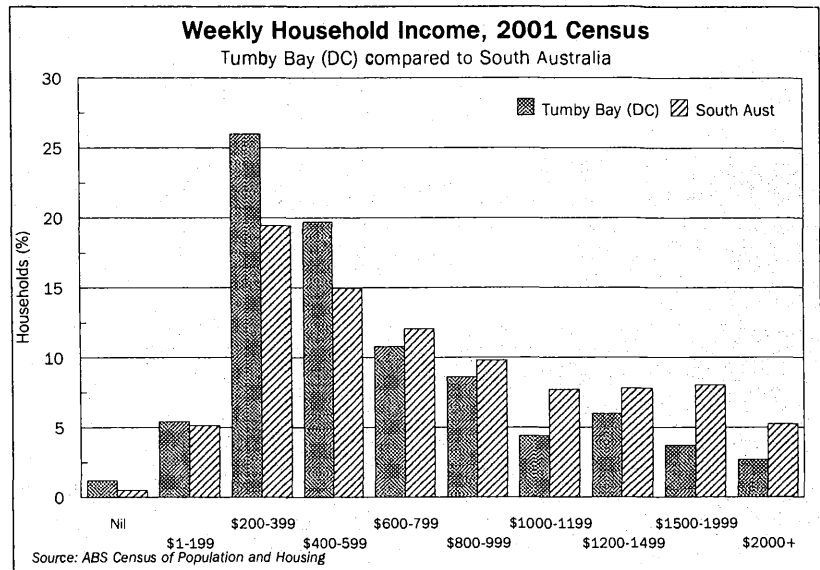
Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile



**Table 25 - Weekly Household Income - Population  
Census 2001 - Occupied Private Dwellings (a)**

Weekly Income	Tumby Bay (DC)		South Aust
	No.	%	(%)
Neg/Nil	12	1.2	0.5
\$1-\$159	18	1.8	1.7
\$160-\$199	36	3.6	3.4
\$200-\$299	105	10.5	9.2
\$300-\$399	155	15.5	10.2
\$400-\$499	126	12.6	8.8
\$500-\$599	71	7.1	6.2
\$600-\$699	66	6.6	6.9
\$700-\$799	42	4.2	5.1
\$800-\$999	86	8.6	9.8
\$1,000-\$1,199	44	4.4	7.7
\$1,200-\$1,499	60	6.0	7.8
\$1,500-\$1,999	37	3.7	8.0
\$2,000 or more	27	2.7	5.2
Not Stated/Not Classifiable	115	11.5	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

**Table 26 - Weekly Individual Income by Age, 2001, Persons aged 15 years and over (a)**

Weekly Income	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Neg/Nil	48	3	4	13	18	10	3	99
\$1-\$39	13	0	5	3	3	0	5	29
\$40-\$79	19	3	6	13	6	3	10	60
\$80-\$119	5	4	9	8	10	6	10	52
\$120-\$159	7	4	15	14	11	30	24	105
\$160-\$199	3	7	22	36	27	73	170	338
\$200-\$299	9	11	22	45	51	58	154	350
\$300-\$399	7	15	22	50	43	34	47	218
\$400-\$499	7	17	39	38	42	29	28	200
\$500-\$599	0	10	29	34	43	20	15	151
\$600-\$699	0	4	19	29	31	13	4	100
\$700-\$799	0	4	7	18	27	5	4	65
\$800-\$999	0	0	15	29	18	10	4	76
\$1,000-\$1,499	0	0	7	16	27	7	10	67
\$1,500 or more	0	3	8	5	20	11	3	50
Not Stated	14	4	6	10	8	20	28	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>2050</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

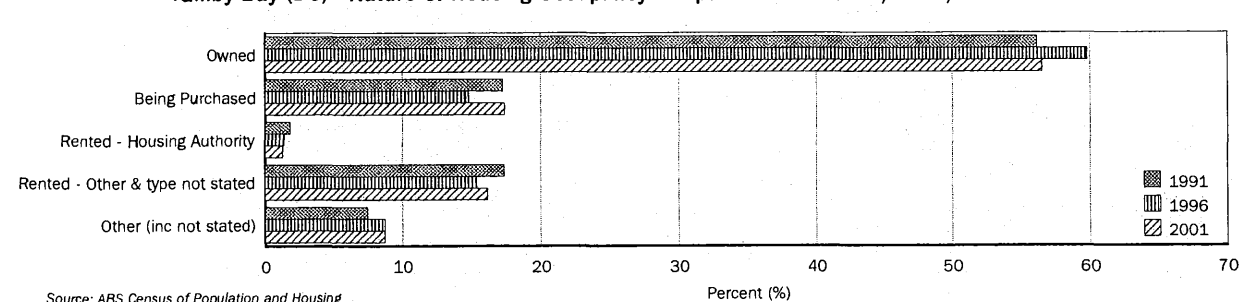
**Table 27 - Nature of Housing Occupancy - Pop. Censuses 1991, 1996 to 2001 Occupied Private Dwellings (a)**

	1991		1996		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned	511	56.2	581	59.8	589	56.5
Being Purchased	157	17.3	143	14.7	181	17.4
Rented:						
Housing Authority	16	1.8	13	1.3	13	1.2
Other	154	16.9	149	15.3	164	15.7
Rent Type Not Stated	4	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.4
Total Rented	174	19.1	162	16.7	181	17.4
Other (inc not stated)	68	7.5	85	8.8	91	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile

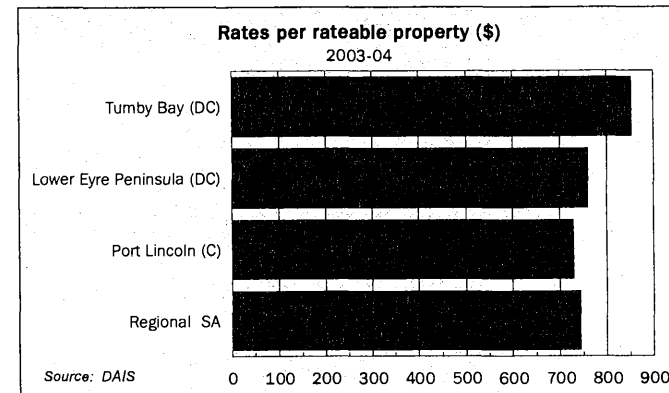
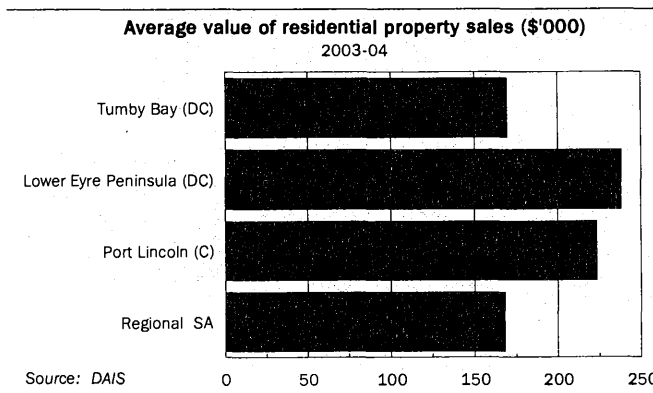
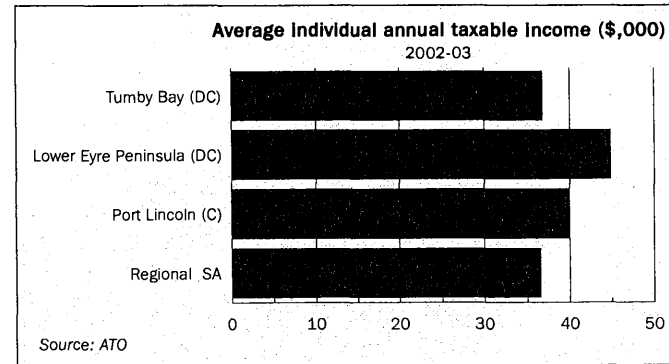
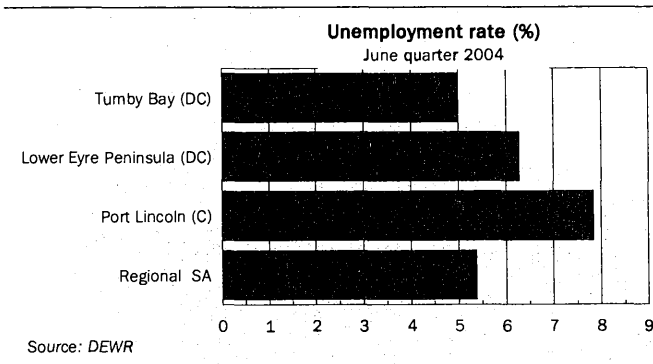
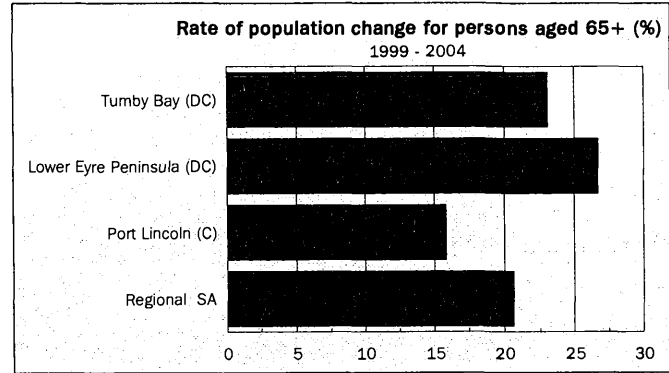
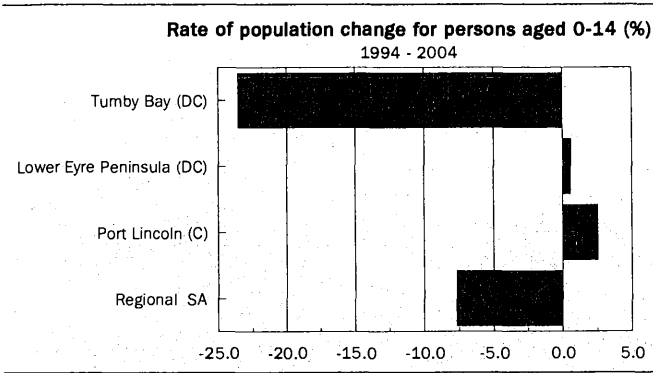
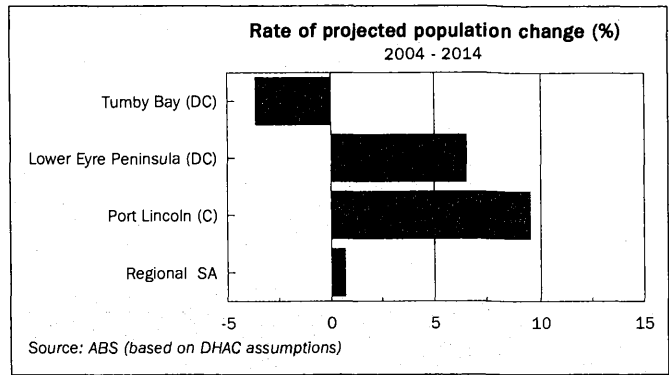
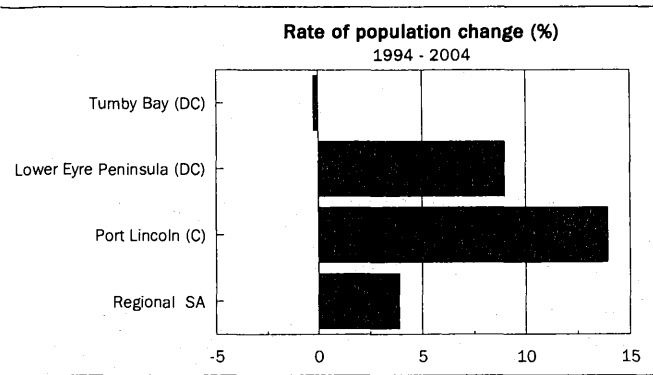
**Tumby Bay (DC) - Nature of Housing Occupancy - Population Censuses, 1991, 1996 and 2001**



Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

	<b>Latest Time Period</b>	<b>Tumby Bay (DC )</b>	<b>Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)</b>	<b>Port Lincoln (C)</b>	<b>Regional SA</b>
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS</b>					
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (no.)	2004	2,657	4,295	14,399	409,935
Rate of population change (%)	1994-04	-0.2	9.0	13.9	3.9
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1994-04	-0.0	0.9	1.3	0.4
Population density (persons/sq km)	2004	1.0	0.9	474.1	0.4
Proportion of persons aged 0-14 (%)	2004	17.7	23.1	21.6	20.8
Rate of population change for persons aged 0-14 (%)	1994-04	-23.5	0.6	2.6	-7.7
Proportion of persons aged 65+ (%)	2004	21.1	13.2	13.3	15.0
Rate of population change for persons aged 65+ (%)	1999-04	23.1	26.7	15.9	20.7
Projected population (no.)	2014	2,561	4,577	15,771	412,737
Rate of projected population change (%)	2004-14	-3.6	6.6	9.5	0.7
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployment rate (%)	2004	5.0	6.3	7.8	5.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	2004	59.4	65.1	61.4	62.2
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (no.)	2003	782	1,043	3,474	108,067
Total sel inc support-prop of persons aged 15+ (%)	2003	36.4	32.0	31.3	33.6
<b>Income - year ended 30 June (d)</b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	2003	36,748	44,856	39,938	36,498
<b>Housing - at 7 August (e)</b>					
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	2001	73.9	77.3	58.3	69.0
Proportion of homes rented (%)	2001	17.4	14.2	34.5	23.2
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	2004	29	50	121	3,706
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	2004	4.3	8.9	23.8	498.3
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	2004	0.5	2.1	13.6	195.6
<b>Property sales - year ended 30 June (g) (h)</b>					
Average value of residential property sales (\$'000)	2004	169.8	238.1	223.4	168.1
<b>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</b>					
Rates per rateable property (\$)	2004	854	760	730	744
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (no.)	2004	99	144	490	13,685

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



	<b>Latest Time Period</b>	<b>Tumby Bay (DC )</b>	<b>Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)</b>	<b>Port Lincoln (C)</b>	<b>Regional SA</b>
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS -% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>					
<b><u>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</u></b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
Persons aged 0-14 (%)	2004	-1.9	0.7	-1.2	-0.8
Persons aged 65+ (%)	2004	1.4	6.0	0.3	2.5
<b><u>Labour force estimates - June otr (b)</u></b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	-15.6	-2.9	2.1	-1.7
<b><u>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</u></b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	-1.8	-6.7	-1.4	0.2
<b><u>Income - year ended 30 June (d)</u></b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (%)	2003	-0.1	5.0	7.7	4.2
<b><u>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</u></b>					
New residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	61.1	11.1	34.4	15.0
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	59.9	39.5	81.9	28.8
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	-44.8	628.1	35.9	-3.6
<b><u>Property sales - year ended 30 June (g) (h)</u></b>					
Residential property sales (%)	2004	-33.8	-5.6	-27.2	-4.8
Commercial/Industrial property sales (%)	2004	-85.7	-33.3	50.0	-3.7
Primary production property sales (%)	2004	-12.5	-40.5	0.0	-9.5
<b><u>Local government finance - year ended 30 June (i) (j)</u></b>					
Total outlay on - infrastructure (%)	2004	44.2	19.9	84.4	4.1
Rates per rateable property (%)	2004	3.5	5.0	2.6	4.9
<b><u>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</u></b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	38.0	-10.3	21.7	10.3

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

	Latest Time Period	Tumby Bay (DC )	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	Port Lincoln (C)	Regional SA
<b>SELECTED DATA ITEMS-PROPORTION OF SA TOTAL</b>					
<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	0.2	0.3	0.9	26.7
Projected population (%)	2014	0.2	0.3	1.0	26.2
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	0.1	0.3	1.1	22.3
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	0.2	0.3	0.9	26.7
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	0.3	0.6	1.5	32.2
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	0.0	0.2	1.2	16.6
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	0.2	0.2	0.8	21.7

**SELECTED DATA ITEMS-PROPORTION OF REGIONAL SA TOTAL**

<b>Population estimates - at 30 June (a)</b>					
Estimated resident population (%)	2004	0.6	1.0	3.5	100.0
Projected population (%)	2014	0.6	1.1	3.8	100.0
<b>Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)</b>					
Unemployed persons (%)	2004	0.6	1.2	5.0	100.0
<b>Selected income support customers - at June (c)</b>					
Total selected income support customers (%)	2003	0.7	1.0	3.2	100.0
<b>Building approvals - year ended 30 June (f)</b>					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2004	0.9	1.8	4.8	100.0
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2004	0.2	1.1	7.0	100.0
<b>Motor vehicle sales - year ended 30 June (k)</b>					
New motor vehicle sales (%)	2004	0.7	1.1	3.6	100.0

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

**Single Location Business Entities by Postcode by Industry Division, 30 June 2004**

Postcode	Location	ANZSIC Division - Industry of Employment								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
5602	Cowell	118	n.p.	9	n.p.	19	9	22	n.p.	n.p.
5603	Arno Bay	50	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.	n.p.
5604	Port Neill	33	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.
5605	Tumby Bay	124	n.p.	n.p.	0	39	7	24	7	11
5606	Port Lincoln	571	5	109	n.p.	343	67	237	42	114
5607	Port Lincoln Forward	238	0	5	0	60	5	22	14	15
5630	Edillilie	27	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0
5631	Cummins	136	n.p.	11	0	14	8	24	n.p.	5
5632	Yeelanna	54	0	0	0	n.p.	5	0	0	n.p.
5633	Lock	96	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.p.	8	n.p.	n.p.
5640	Cleve	129	0	6	0	22	6	30	n.p.	n.p.
5641	Kimba	197	n.p.	7	0	12	7	21	n.p.	8
5642	Darke Peak	74	0	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.
5650	Warrambo	34	0	n.p.	0	0	0	n.p.	0	0
5651	Kyancutta	45	0	0	0	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
5652	Wudinna	93	0	n.p.	0	20	6	19	n.p.	n.p.
5653	Yanee	15	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	0	0	0	n.p.
5654	Minnipa	43	0	0	0	n.p.	0	7	n.p.	n.p.
5655	Poochera	26	0	0	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.
5660	Cungena	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5661	Wirrulla	35	0	n.p.	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0
5670	Elliston	51	0	n.p.	0	6	n.p.	10	n.p.	n.p.
5671	Port Kenny	33	0	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0
5680	Streaky Bay	240	0	10	0	37	11	22	14	16
5690	Ceduna	213	n.p.	16	n.p.	75	11	63	29	21
5710	Port Augusta Forward	46	0	n.p.	n.p.	23	n.p.	6	10	15

**A** Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing  
**B** Mining  
**C** Manufacturing  
**D** Electricity, Gas and Water Supply  
**E** Construction

**F** Wholesale Trade  
**G** Retail Trade  
**H** Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants  
**I** Transport and Storage  
**n.p.** Not Available for Publication

**Single Location Business Entities by Postcode by Industry Division, 30 June 2004**

Postcode	Location	ANZSIC Division - Industry of Employment							All Industries
		J	K	L	N	O	P	Q	
5602	Cowell	n.p.	9	16	n.p.	7	0	n.p.	228
5603	Arno Bay	n.p.	n.p.	9	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	88
5604	Port Neill	0	6	7	0	n.p.	0	0	67
5605	Tumby Bay	n.p.	20	30	n.p.	12	0	10	292
5606	Port Lincoln	12	369	387	n.p.	99	38	93	2497
5607	Port Lincoln Forward	n.p.	n.p.	54	n.p.	7	5	10	466
5630	Edillilie	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	39
5631	Cummins	n.p.	32	21	0	5	n.p.	12	276
5632	Yeelanna	0	8	11	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	84
5633	Lock	n.p.	9	9	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	145
5640	Cleve	n.p.	23	34	0	6	n.p.	10	276
5641	Kimba	n.p.	24	24	n.p.	8	n.p.	5	324
5642	Darke Peak	0	9	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0	107
5650	Warrambo	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	n.p.	40
5651	Kyancutta	n.p.	11	n.p.	0	0	0	0	66
5652	Wudinna	n.p.	19	24	0	6	n.p.	n.p.	203
5653	Yaninee	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	21
5654	Minnipa	n.p.	7	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	68
5655	Poochera	0	7	n.p.	0	0	0	0	39
5660	Cungena	0	n.p.	0	0	0	0	0	n.p.
5661	Wirrulla	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	n.p.	49
5670	Elliston	n.p.	8	10	0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	105
5671	Port Kenny	0	6	n.p.	0	n.p.	0	0	51
5680	Streaky Bay	5	88	29	n.p.	23	n.p.	13	513
5690	Ceduna	n.p.	81	51	n.p.	16	n.p.	20	606
5710	Port Augusta Forward	n.p.	7	12	0	n.p.	n.p.	9	140

**J** Communication Services  
**K** Finance and Insurance  
**L** Property and Business Service  
**N** Education

**O** Health and Community Services  
**P** Cultural and Recreational Services  
**Q** Personal and Other Services  
**n.p.** Not Available for Publication

**Number of Businesses and Total Business Income for Employers and Non-employers, 1996-97 to 2000-01**

SD	Period	Employer		Non-employer		Total	
		Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income
		No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Adelaide	1996/97	27205	13498.5	41594	3711.6	68799	17210.1
	1997/98	28123	14246.6	44260	3854.3	72383	18100.9
	1998/99	27982	14369.2	44721	4512.8	72703	18882.0
	1999/00	28054	15713.0	46736	4446.1	74790	20159.1
	2000/01	26498	15206.0	45565	4407.2	72063	19613.2
Outer Adelaide	1996/97	4476	1451.2	7081	438.5	11557	1889.8
	1997/98	4719	1591.2	7780	497.9	12499	2089.2
	1998/99	4739	1700.3	7781	514.6	12520	2214.8
	1999/00	4714	1839.8	8247	575.4	12961	2415.2
	2000/01	4524	1925.9	8077	596.9	12601	2522.8
Yorke and Lower North	1996/97	2182	749.5	2675	230.1	4857	979.6
	1997/98	2197	820.8	2879	266.5	5076	1087.3
	1998/99	2121	779.0	2826	242.1	4947	1021.2
	1999/00	2045	771.2	2940	237.5	4985	1008.6
	2000/01	1980	880.1	2912	300.6	4892	1180.7
Murray Lands	1996/97	3960	1222.0	4102	300.3	8062	1522.2
	1997/98	4064	1313.2	4384	310.8	8448	1624.0
	1998/99	3864	1340.6	4508	341.2	8372	1681.8
	1999/00	3662	1368.1	4640	368.5	8302	1736.7
	2000/01	3532	1406.5	4467	368.3	7999	1774.8
South East	1996/97	3236	1208.4	3779	313.7	7015	1522.1
	1997/98	3426	1343.1	3996	344.5	7422	1687.6
	1998/99	3435	1382.1	3928	298.0	7363	1680.1
	1999/00	3327	1510.5	4075	357.9	7402	1868.4
	2000/01	3209	1532.7	4073	383.9	7282	1916.7
Eyre	1996/97	2275	812.5	2125	176.6	4400	989.2
	1997/98	2285	914.0	2226	207.2	4511	1121.2
	1998/99	2272	883.0	2244	196.0	4516	1079.0
	1999/00	2213	803.6	2205	200.3	4418	1003.9
	2000/01	2167	916.0	2213	246.1	4380	1162.2
Northern	1996/97	2456	860.6	2976	195.7	5432	1056.2
	1997/98	2470	847.5	3110	204.9	5580	1052.4
	1998/99	2365	838.0	3004	195.7	5369	1033.7
	1999/00	2250	783.1	3063	198.1	5313	981.2
	2000/01	2114	843.9	2608	196.9	4722	1040.8
South Australia	1996/97	45790	19802.7	64332	5366.4	110122	25169.2
	1997/98	47284	21076.4	68635	5686.1	115919	26762.5
	1998/99	46778	21292.2	69012	6300.2	115790	27592.5
	1999/00	46265	22789.4	71906	6383.8	118171	29173.1
	2000/01	44024	22711.3	69915	6499.9	113939	29211.1

Source: ATO business taxation records for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals

**REGIONAL SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS (cont.)**
**Statistical Divisions**
**Total Businesses : Total and Average Business Income, Expenses and Profit, 1996-97 to 2000-01**

SD	Period	Number of	Total	Total	Total	Average	Average	Average
		businesses	expenses	income	profit	income	expenses	profit
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Adelaide	1996/97	68,799	14809.5	17210.1	2400.6	250,150	215,257	34,893
	1997/98	72,383	15418.4	18100.9	2682.5	250,071	213,011	37,060
	1998/99	72,703	15797.3	18882.0	3084.7	259,714	217,285	42,428
	1999/00	74,790	17014.3	20159.1	3144.7	269,542	227,495	42,048
	2000/01	72,063	17078.1	19613.2	2535.1	272,167	236,989	35,179
Outer Adelaide	1996/97	11,557	1680.4	1889.8	209.4	163,519	145,400	18,119
	1997/98	12,499	1854.7	2089.2	234.4	167,147	148,390	18,756
	1998/99	12,520	1977.2	2214.8	237.6	176,903	157,923	18,980
	1999/00	12,961	2164.3	2415.2	250.9	186,344	166,989	19,355
	2000/01	12,601	2244.8	2522.8	278.0	200,207	178,147	22,060
Yorke and Lower North	1996/97	4,857	824.7	979.6	154.9	201,686	169,796	31,890
	1997/98	5,076	921.6	1087.3	165.7	214,210	181,557	32,652
	1998/99	4,947	910.9	1021.2	110.3	206,423	184,130	22,293
	1999/00	4,985	969.7	1008.6	38.9	202,331	194,528	7,802
	2000/01	4,892	996.9	1180.7	183.8	241,352	203,785	37,567
Murray Lands	1996/97	8,062	1334.2	1522.2	188.0	188,817	165,492	23,325
	1997/98	8,448	1422.5	1624.0	201.6	192,238	168,378	23,860
	1998/99	8,372	1471.3	1681.8	210.5	200,879	175,735	25,145
	1999/00	8,302	1571.2	1736.7	165.5	209,189	189,259	19,930
	2000/01	7,999	1564.6	1774.8	210.2	221,872	195,598	26,275
South East	1996/97	7,015	1365.1	1522.1	156.9	216,976	194,603	22,373
	1997/98	7,422	1498.4	1687.6	189.1	227,377	201,893	25,484
	1998/99	7,363	1528.3	1680.1	151.8	228,178	207,558	20,620
	1999/00	7,402	1641.0	1868.4	227.4	252,421	221,696	30,726
	2000/01	7,282	1663.9	1916.7	252.7	263,204	228,500	34,704
Eyre	1996/97	4,400	844.5	989.2	144.7	224,808	191,929	32,879
	1997/98	4,511	918.2	1121.2	203.0	248,544	203,537	45,007
	1998/99	4,516	935.4	1079.0	143.6	238,923	207,126	31,796
	1999/00	4,418	915.9	1003.9	88.0	227,234	207,317	19,917
	2000/01	4,380	992.5	1162.2	169.7	265,338	226,600	38,738
Northern	1996/97	5,432	940.0	1056.2	116.2	194,444	173,045	21,399
	1997/98	5,580	946.9	1052.4	105.5	188,598	169,695	18,903
	1998/99	5,369	940.1	1033.7	93.6	192,536	175,101	17,434
	1999/00	5,313	915.6	981.2	65.6	184,679	172,333	12,346
	2000/01	4,722	931.8	1040.8	109.1	220,420	197,325	23,095
South Australia	1996/97	110,122	21798.4	25169.2	3370.8	228,557	197,948	30,609
	1997/98	115,919	22980.7	26762.5	3781.9	230,873	198,248	32,625
	1998/99	115,790	23560.4	27592.5	4032.1	238,298	203,475	34,823
	1999/00	118,171	25192.2	29173.1	3981.0	246,872	213,184	33,688
	2000/01	113,939	25472.7	29211.1	3738.5	256,375	223,564	32,811

Source: ATO business taxation records for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals

# VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

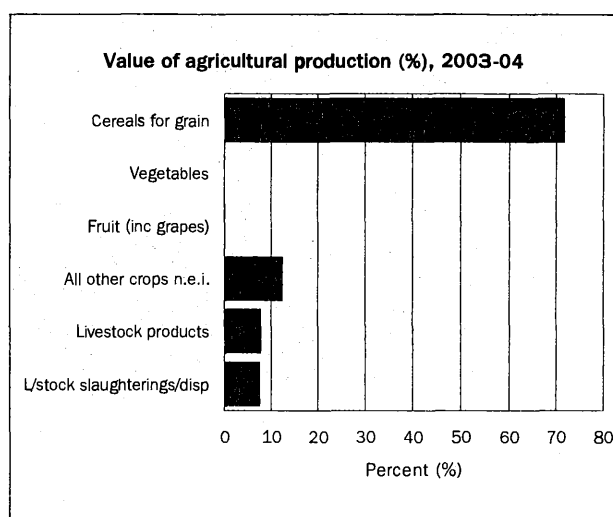
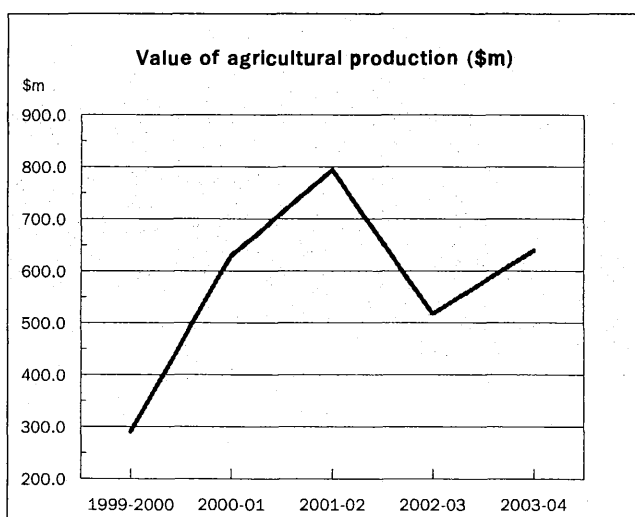
Eyre SD

## Value of Agricultural Production (\$m), 1999-2000 - 2003-2004(a)

Selected Commodities	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Cereals for grain	205.1	520.8	639.5	347.1	459.2
Vegetables	n.p. **	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 **
Fruit (inc grapes)	0.3	0.3	0.1 *	0.1	0.9 **
All other crops n.e.i.	n.p. ***	40.2 ***	63.8 ***	58.4	80.0
Total Crops (inc pastures and grasses)	235.1	561.3	703.3	405.6	540.1
Livestock products	29.8	38.2	48.1	64.1	50.4
Livestock slaughterings/disposals	25.2	29.3	42.4	47.9	48.9
Total Livestock	55.1	67.5	90.5	112.0	99.3
Total Agriculture	290.1	628.8	793.9	517.6	639.4

Source: ABS Agricultural Census and Agricultural Commodity Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



**Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, South Australia, 2001-02**

ANZSIC code	Description	2002		Wages and salaries		Sales and service income	
		No.	% of State	\$m	% of State	\$m	% of State
<b>Adelaide</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	585.0	57.0	275.0	44.3	2173.6	42.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	693.0	81.3	107.3	94.0	798.6	95.8
23	Wood and paper product mfg	406.0	68.6	117.9	47.1	660.1	43.1
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	841.0	86.1	218.2	91.3	998.4	93.4
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	429.0	81.7	297.2	93.2	1643.7	92.2
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	320.0	69.1	99.5	83.8	598.7	82.7
27	Metal product mfg	1115.0	75.0	277.7	64.0	1394.7	52.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1526.0	79.6	1143.0	96.0	7470.7	95.8
29	Other manufacturing	1290.0	79.0	110.9	86.6	582.1	85.5
21-29	Total manufacturing	7205.0	76.1	2646.7	77.5	16320.6	73.6
<b>Outer Adelaide</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	197.0	19.2	152.7	24.6	1157.4	22.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	53.0	6.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	78.0	13.2	6.1	2.4	35.7	2.3
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	56.0	5.7	7.1	3.0	24.9	2.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	40.0	7.6	11.2	3.5	51.1	2.9
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	55.0	11.9	9.0	7.6	60.0	8.3
27	Metal product mfg	134.0	9.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	125.0	6.5	9.2	0.8	90.9	1.2
29	Other manufacturing	169.0	10.4	4.7	3.7	31.0	4.6
21-29	Total manufacturing	907.0	9.6	208.2	6.1	1510.2	6.8
<b>Yorke and Lower North</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	61.0	5.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	19.0	2.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.3
23	Wood and paper product mfg	17.0	2.9	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	18.0	1.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	11.0	2.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18.0	3.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	37.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	10.6	0.4
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	53.0	2.8	3.1	0.3	29.6	0.4
29	Other manufacturing	35.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	12.7	1.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	269.0	2.8	35.3	1.0	247.2	1.1
<b>Murray Lands</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	71.0	6.9	85.3	13.8	821.5	16.2
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	21.0	2.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	22.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	26.0	2.7	4.1	1.7	13.8	1.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	16.0	3.0	2.7	0.8	13.7	0.8
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	19.0	4.1	2.5	2.1	7.5	1.0
27	Metal product mfg	60.0	4.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	63.0	3.3	11.4	1.0	79.9	1.0
29	Other manufacturing	41.0	2.5	1.8	1.4	13.0	1.9
21-29	Total manufacturing	339.0	3.6	113.3	3.3	980.7	4.4

**Manufacturing Industry by Statistical Division, South Australia, 2001-02**

ANZSIC code	Description	2002		Wages and salaries		Sales and service income	
		No.	% of State	\$m	% of State	\$m	% of State
<b>South East</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	64.0	6.2	66.7	10.8	649.7	12.8
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	34.0	4.0	5.1	4.5	21.9	2.6
23	Wood and paper product mfg	41.0	6.9	124.5	49.8	824.5	53.8
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	17.0	1.7	4.5	1.9	14.1	1.3
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	15.0	2.9	1.1	0.3	6.1	0.3
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	22.0	4.8	3.6	3.0	21.8	3.0
27	Metal product mfg	52.0	3.5	5.2	1.2	18.3	0.7
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	53.0	2.8	7.2	0.6	38.1	0.5
29	Other manufacturing	33.0	2.0	6.7	5.2	32.3	4.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	331.0	3.5	224.6	6.6	1626.7	7.3
<b>Eyre</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	27.0	2.6	9.2	1.5	75.1	1.5
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	15.0	1.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
23	Wood and paper product mfg	10.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	3.0	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	5.0	0.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.1
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	11.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	6.8	0.9
27	Metal product mfg	22.0	1.5	1.2	0.3	7.0	0.3
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	50.0	2.6	4.9	0.4	36.0	0.5
29	Other manufacturing	30.0	1.8	0.7	0.5	5.0	0.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	177.0	1.9	18.8	0.6	139.4	0.6
<b>Northern</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	21.0	2.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	17.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.2
23	Wood and paper product mfg	18.0	3.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.2
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	14.0	1.4	3.2	1.3	10.5	1.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	7.0	1.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	18.0	3.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
27	Metal product mfg	67.0	4.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	46.0	2.4	11.6	1.0	56.7	0.7
29	Other manufacturing	34.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	4.7	0.7
21-29	Total manufacturing	242.0	2.6	166.3	4.9	1342.5	6.1
<b>South Australia</b>							
21	Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1026.0	100.0	620.2	100.0	5082.0	100.0
22	Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	852.0	100.0	114.2	100.0	833.6	100.0
23	Wood and paper product mfg	592.0	100.0	250.2	100.0	1532.0	100.0
24	Printing, publishing and recorded media	977.0	100.0	239.1	100.0	1068.5	100.0
25	Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	525.0	100.0	318.8	100.0	1782.9	100.0
26	Non-metallic mineral product mfg	463.0	100.0	118.7	100.0	723.7	100.0
27	Metal product mfg	1487.0	100.0	433.6	100.0	2661.9	100.0
28	Machinery and equipment mfg	1916.0	100.0	1190.5	100.0	7801.9	100.0
29	Other manufacturing	1632.0	100.0	128.0	100.0	680.8	100.0
21-29	Total manufacturing	9470.0	100.0	3413.2	100.0	22167.3	100.0

Source: ABS, Manufacturing Survey for South Australia

## Tourism Regions, June Quarter 2003 and June Quarter 2004

Tourism Region	Establishments		Persons Employed		Takings from Accommodation		Guest Arrivals		Average Length of Stay	
	No.		No.		\$'000		'000		Days	
	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04
Adelaide	97	97	3804	3942	39709	42335	242.0	235.0	2.3	2.4
Adelaide Hills	4	4	119	129	608	668	5.1	6.0	2.3	2.3
Barossa	9	9	316	332	1685	1839	19.7	18.4	1.6	1.8
Clare Valley	4	4	75	87	730	720	8.3	8.5	1.6	1.6
Eyre Peninsula	25	25	615	572	2576	2962	31.0	31.5	1.6	1.7
Fleurieu Peninsula	16	12	252	288	1266	1289	17.3	16.4	1.7	1.7
Flinders Ranges	19	20	319	298	2159	2706	32.0	37.6	1.5	1.5
Kangaroo Island	6	6	110	120	761	827	6.1	7.7	2.5	2.1
Limestone Coast	34	35	444	452	3680	3740	47.7	43.4	1.7	1.7
Murraylands	4	4	42	51	303	346	5.2	4.7	1.5	1.6
Outback SA	9	9	187	196	1302	1450	14.8	15.7	1.6	1.7
Riverland	14	14	524	547	1624	1709	22.5	23.5	1.6	1.6
Yorke Peninsula	8	8	72	73	350	316	4.7	4.9	1.8	1.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>6879</b>	<b>7087</b>	<b>56754</b>	<b>60907</b>	<b>456.4</b>	<b>454.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: Quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation, ABS

## Tourism Regions by Selected LGAs, June Quarter 2004

SLA/TR	Establishments		Persons Employed		Takings from Accommodation		Guest Arrivals		Average Length of Stay	
	No.		No.		\$'000		No.		Days	
	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04	Jun Qtr 03	Jun Qtr 04
Ceduna	4	4	115	71	382	375	5626	4699	1.5	1.5
Port Lincoln	5	5	136	139	821	789	7839	6973	1.7	1.9
Whyalla	7	7	229	228	849	1186	8891	10319	2.0	2.2
Uninc. West Coast	3	3	30	30	183	198	3436	4078	1.1	1.0
<b>Eyre Peninsula (TR)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>2962</b>	<b>31007</b>	<b>31539</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation, ABS

# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

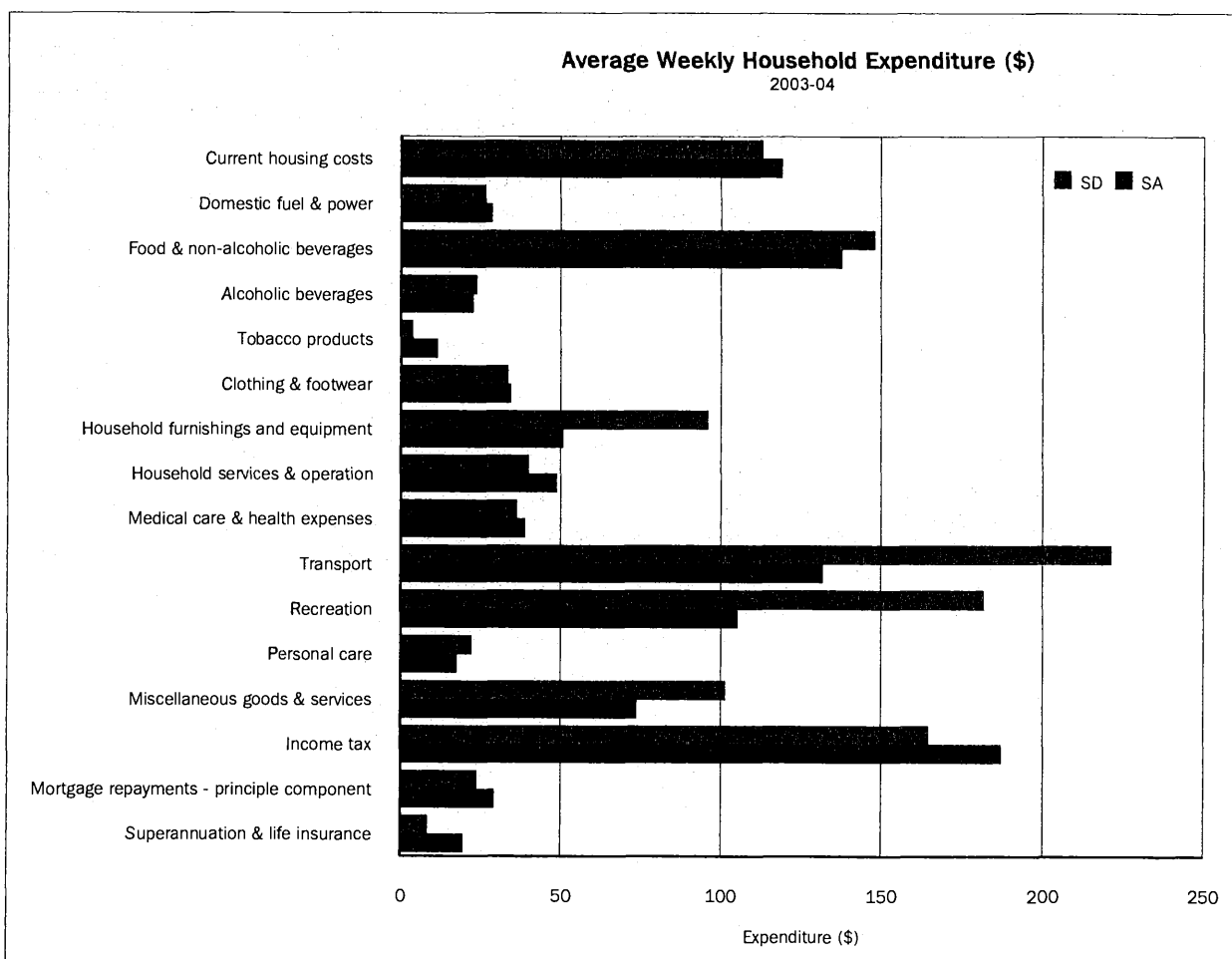
Eyre SD

## Average Weekly Household Expenditure, 1998-99 and 2003-04

Commodity or service	1998-99			2003-04		
	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$
<b>Goods &amp; services</b>						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	57.85 **	64.58	77.05	113.13	91.65	119.14
Domestic fuel & power	20.63	18.70	19.45	26.39	26.66	28.42
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	150.72	114.07	111.06	148.03	129.01	137.83
Alcoholic beverages	18.30 *	19.92	16.49	23.59	19.72	22.49
Tobacco products	4.27 **	16.59	10.92	3.77 **	11.29	11.31
Clothing & footwear	10.23 *	22.09	27.50	33.44 *	26.43	34.44
Household furnishings and equipment	64.55 **	37.56	35.24	96.04 *	46.01	50.80
Household services & operation	32.36 *	32.47	35.22	39.93	41.78	48.63
Medical care & health expenses	49.03 **	26.55	31.37	36.18 *	33.58	38.73
Transport	201.89 *	96.19	87.40	221.41 **	137.62	131.88
Recreation	107.46 *	78.74	83.64	181.87	87.22	105.29
Personal care	9.84 **	10.72	12.54	21.95 **	15.05	17.47
Miscellaneous goods & services	39.69 *	43.10	56.37	101.41 **	73.16	73.75
<b>Total goods and services expenditure</b>	<b>766.82</b>	<b>581.27</b>	<b>604.26</b>	<b>1047.14</b>	<b>739.18</b>	<b>820.18</b>
<b>Selected other payments</b>						
Income tax	108.53 **	112.44	143.45	164.76 *	162.10	187.16
Mortgage repayments - principle component (selected dwelling)	-	15.84	17.66	23.55 **	22.68	29.11
Superannuation & life insurance	8.69 **	10.49	17.72	8.32 **	18.96	19.36

Source: ABS Household Expenditure Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION:

1. This Regional Profile brings together a wide range of existing ABS data, as well as some non-ABS data. It is designed to provide users of regional statistics with broad information on key economic and social variables for the selected region(s) in South Australia. Included are historical and the latest available data (at the time of preparation) enabling comparison over time and between regions.
  2. The data presented are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. Care needs to be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage will differ.
  3. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the bibliography.
- Reference periods
4. The reference period relating to many of the indicators differ as the data are referenced from a wide variety of sources. For simplicity, only a single calendar year number has been used in some row and column headings. This calendar year number refers to the latter year for those data items collected over two years. For example, data for the financial year 2002-03 are shown under the heading '2003' while data collected for the year ending 31 March 2004 are shown under the heading '2004'.
- Regions
5. The regions specified in this Profile are based on areas defined in the 'Australian Standard Geographical Classification Volume 1 (ASGC), 2004' (cat. no. 1216.0). All data items presented have been calculated on SLA and/or LGA boundaries as at 30 June 2003 (i.e. 1998 data is shown for the boundary as at 30 June 2004 - in some cases this may have been estimated).
  6. Where boundary changes have occurred or data has been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area, and therefore concorded data may not reflect the true distribution of the characteristic.
  7. Please note that for some boundary changes an LGA may have been split into several Statistical Local Areas. For the SLAs which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, an attempt has been made to prorate past data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. While this produces distinct numerical estimates for data items, any rates or percentages will be identical for each SLA in the LGA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate for the whole LGA).
  8. While care was taken in producing the concordances, they are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of any concorded data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based on the data.

### SELECTED DATA ITEMS:

- Agriculture
9. The value of agricultural commodities produced is derived by multiplying quantity data by price (or unit value) data. Prior to 1997-98 the quantity data were collected in the Agricultural Census, other ABS collections and, in some cases, from external sources. In 1997-98 the Agricultural Commodities Survey replaced the Agricultural Census until 2000-01 when a Census was again held. All price information is obtained from non-ABS sources. The next Agricultural Census will be held in 2005-06.
  10. The estimates for the Agricultural Commodities Survey are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm population in scope in the survey, and are subject to sampling variability, that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all farms had been included.
  11. An indication of the sampling variability for agricultural estimates is represented by asterisks. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.
  12. Where necessary, agricultural commodity data presented in the Profile have been concorded to align with 2004 LGA boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 agricultural business location counts obtained from the ABS Business Register.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Births 13. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the SLA of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to births registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.
- Building approvals 14. Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from: (1) permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities; (2) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; (3) major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.
15. The statistics included in this Profile relate to all new residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.
16. Excluded from the statistics are construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.). Statistics for this activity can be found in 'Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)'. The value of alterations and additions (including refurbishment and conversion) to residential buildings is excluded from the data presented in the Time Series and Area Comparison Indicators but is included in Table 22 of the Detailed Tables.
- Business register counts 17. These data presents counts of Australian businesses by postcode, state, Industry (ANZSIC Division) and employment. These data are based on a snapshot of active businesses as at June 2004. This is the first issue of business counts produced solely from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR) since the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) in July 2000.
18. The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the ABSBR to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses. Within large and diverse business groups, the units model is also used to define reporting units that can provide data to the ABS at suitable levels of detail. The units model can be used to produce counts of businesses from the ABSBR.
19. In mid 2002, to better use the information available as a result of TNTS, the ABS changed its economic statistics units model. The new units model allocates businesses to one of two sub-populations. The vast majority of businesses are in what is called the Australian Tax Office maintained population (ATOMP), while the remaining businesses are in the Australia Bureau of Statistics maintained population (ABSMP). Together , these two su-populations make up the ABSBR.
20. Please refer to the Explanatory Notes in product 'Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, Counts of Businesses' (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001) for more information about the ABS units model and the composition of the two sub-populations.
21. Most businesses in Australia need to obtain an ABN, and are then included on the whole-government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR), which is maintained by the Australian Tax Office (ATO). Most of these businesses have simple structures.
22. For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS maintains its own units structure through direct contact with each business. These businesses constitute the ABSMP. This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses.
23. As part of TNTS, businesses with an annual turnover of \$50,000 (\$100,000 for non-profit organisations) and above are required to register for an ABN. Businesses below this threshold may choose to register for an ABN.
24. A business entity may receive one ABN regardless of the number of commercial activities it undertakes. However, where commercial activities are carried out by a number of different, but related, entities, each entity may register in its own right. Therefore, some care is needed in interpreting the number and characteristics of ABN entities, presented in this data.
25. These data are based on the postcode and state of the main business address. Therefore, where a business operates in more than one location, that business is only categorised to the postcode and related state or territory of the main business address.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

26. The population includes employing and non-employing businesses.
27. The data presented in the table has been confidentialised to ensure no individual business can be identified.
28. These business counts are not comparable to previous business entity counts produced as at October 2000 and June 2001 (cat. nos. 1369.0.55001, 8136.0.55.001 and 8138.0.55.001). Further details are provided in the Appendix of 'Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, Counts of Businesses' (cat. no. 8161.0.55.001).
29. At June 2004 the number of active businesses on the ABSBR was 3.0 million. Of the total number of businesses 837,078 (28%) were employing, with 2,178,240 (72%) non-employing.
- Deaths
27. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the SLA of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. The data refer to deaths registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.
- Household expenditure
28. Summary results from the 1998-99 and 2003-04 Household Expenditure Surveys (HES) are presented in this Profile. These surveys collected information on the expenditure, income and characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.
29. The expenditure classification used in the 2003-04 HES only had minor changes from that used in the 1998-99 survey at the broad expenditure group level, making comparisons valid at the level presented here.
30. It should be remembered that inflation could be responsible for any apparent increase in expenditure on a certain commodity or service between 1998-99 and 2003-04. Over the five years since the 1998-99 survey the price of goods and services, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose by 19.3% in South Australia. The introduction of the GST on 1st July 2000 has had an influence to the CPI.
31. The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations and hence are subject to sampling variability, that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.
- Income
32. The average individual taxable income data has been sourced from the annual Australian Taxation Office publication and CD-ROM "Taxation Statistics". These are also available on the Tax Office web site <[www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au)>.
33. The ATO has derived the SLA data by converting residential postcode information using geographic concordances based on 2003 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers and other 'invalid' postcodes have been included in an 'unknown' category for the state. 'Unknown' category has been included in the state total data only.
- Labour force estimates
34. The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. SPREE uses Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions to estimate unemployment levels.
35. The estimates at the small area level have been smoothed using a four - quarter average to minimise the variability inherent in the estimates at the SLA level. Estimates have been adjusted to take account of seasonal or other variations, removing irregular movements.
36. A detailed description of the methodology used is presented in the DEWR quarterly publication "Small Area Labour Markets, Australia" or can be accessed through the DEWR web site at <[www.workplace.gov.au](http://www.workplace.gov.au)>
37. Note that recent technical changes made to the methodology have resulted in a break in the statistical series. Where possible DEWR has provided revised estimates back to the June quarter 2001 to reflect these changes. While previous versions of this profile contain estimates prior to the June quarter 2001, any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Local government finance
38. The source data from which local government finance data are derived are reported by local government authorities in accordance with accounting standards AAS27 and in a format as prescribed in the "Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999". Commencing with the 2002-03 financial year these data are obtained from the South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC), having previously been collected by the ABS.
39. From 2002-03 all South Australian local government authorities are required to report functionalised expenses on a Full Cost Attribution (FCA) basis, where all indirect expenses and overheads must be allocated to functions. The FCA is not expected to significantly impact on the comparability of data for infrastructure and environmental services across the time-series because the ABS had required that these overheads be allocated to these functional categories in its collection methodology.
- Local government finance (cont.)
40. Data for 'rates per rateable property' have been calculated using rateable property (or total properties excluding exempt properties) 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 data which were obtained from the Valuer-General by the LGGC. Previous editions of this profile contain estimates which were calculated from rateable property data supplied by local government authorities. Any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.
41. For the purposes of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:
- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area, (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent.
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the Local Government Act 1934).
42. The LGGC is part of the Office of Local Government, and further information about the 'Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999' and the operations of the LGGC may be obtained from its web site at <[www.localgovt.sa.gov.au](http://www.localgovt.sa.gov.au)>.
- Motor vehicle sales
43. New motor vehicle sales statistic are based on the Vehicle Facts (VFACTS) service produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). VFACTS data are based on retail sales of new vehicles by all FCAI members. The figures shown have been derived by converting postcode information to information for the specified region using geographic concordances based on 2004 estimated resident population data.
- Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers and other 'invalid' postcodes have been included in an 'unknown' category for the state. 'Unknown' category has been included in the state total data only.
44. Included are passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates, state/territory and Commonwealth owned vehicles and vehicles belonging to the defence forces. Excluded are motor cycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles.
- Population census data
45. The Population Census data for person counts presented in this Profile are based on place of usual residence on census night which is defined as the address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in the census year. Data for families are only derived for persons counted at their usual residence. The total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. In this Profile visitor only dwellings have been excluded.
46. Census counts should not be confused with the official estimated resident population (ERP) - see paragraphs 48 and 49 below.
47. When compiling census tables data cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential information. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant and may cause totals for the same data item to differ slightly between tables.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Population estimates
48. This Profile contains final estimates of the resident population for the selected region as at 30 June for each of the years shown. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Population Census and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model which uses independent indicators of population change such as dwelling approvals, licensed drivers and Medicare enrolments.
49. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.
- Population projections
50. The cohort-component method was used for these projections. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to the specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.
51. Projected resident population by single year of age and sex is produced in four successive stages — national, state/territory, capital city/balance and finally Statistical Local Area (SLA). Assumptions are made for each level and the resulting projected components and population are constrained to the geographic level above for each year.
- Population projections (cont.)
52. These projections are from the medium scenario (Series B) in Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) published on 2 September 2003. They incorporate the following general assumptions:
53. - total fertility rate (at the national level) declining to 1.6 babies per woman by 2011 and then remaining constant.
54. - life expectancy at birth (at national level) of 84.2 and 87.7 years for males and females respectively in 2050-51. Under this assumption, life expectancy at birth will increase by 0.30 years for males and 0.25 years for females per year until 2005-06, following which improvement will gradually decline until 2050-51.
55. - annual net overseas migration gain (at national level) of 100,000 by 2005-06 and 'medium' net gains and losses in interstate migration from states and territories.
56. The latest available base populations are used for the projections. For example, for Australia and states and territories, preliminary 20 June 2002 Estimated Resident Population was used, while for Sydney/Balance of NSW it was final 30 June 2001 ERP.
57. The base population for SLAs in South Australia was the preliminary estimated resident population in each area by single year of age and sex, at 30 June 2002. SLA fertility and mortality assumptions are derived by combining the medium scenario state/territory assumptions from Population Projections Australia, 2002 to 2101 with historical patterns observed in each SLA.
58. The assumed migration levels were based on historical trends of net migration in each SLA, the assumed levels of state/territory overseas and interstate migration, and in some cases recent state/territory government population or dwelling/land release projections. The assumed SLA net migration levels were constrained to the capital city and balance of state/territory assumptions in Series B.
59. The age-sex distributions for the assumed migration levels were based on overseas and inter-SLA migration rates used in the calculation of published ABS SLA age-sex population estimates, which were originally derived from 2001 Census of Population and Housing migration data.
60. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.
61. While the projections take account of land planning and other decisions by governments known at the time the projections were derived, the ABS does not always have access to the policies or decisions of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and businesses that assist in accurately forecasting small area populations. The projections do not attempt to allow for non-demographic factors (e.g. major government policy decisions, economic factors, wars) which may affect future demographic behaviour.
62. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

63. The unpredictability of migration trends, especially in the short-term, can have a significant effect on projection results. Special care should be taken with small SLAs (populations under 1,000 people) and small age-sex cells (populations under 100 people). Accordingly, SLAs with a base population of less than 500 have generally been kept constant as the age-sex cells are too small for reliable projection.
64. All SLAs in these projections are originally based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification boundaries as they existed at the 2001 Census (ASGC 2001). Where boundary changes have occurred since 2001 concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2004.
65. The effect of intercensal discrepancy on the base year population should also be noted. Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between the post-censal estimated resident population (ERP) of a given area at a given date, and the ERP of that area at that date following processing of the next census. Although we might expect intercensal discrepancy to affect these projections, the direction and magnitude of this discrepancy will not be known until after the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
66. The ABS produces many alternative state/territory projection series using different combinations of assumptions on fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration to illustrate a range of possible outcomes. Series A, B and C are covered in detail in Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) to illustrate a range of possible outcomes.
67. It is important to recognise that the projection results given in this report simply reflect the assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration trends. While the assumptions are formulated on the basis of an objective assessment of demographic trends over the past decade and their likely future dynamics, there can be no certainty that they will be realised.
68. While ABS takes responsibility for the method employed, the assumptions used are the final responsibility of the client, and the projections are not official ABS population statistics.
69. No liability will be accepted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon these population projections.
70. For further information on population projections refer to the ABS publication Population Projections Australia, 2002 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) available from ABS offices in all capital cities.
- Property sales 71. The property sales information have been compiled from data provided by the SA Department of Administrative and Information Services, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General. All data are shown for whole LGAs only.
72. The statistics included only relate to sales for which payment was received equivalent to the full value of the property, and have been shown according to the land use categories prescribed by the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989.
- Property valuations 73. The property valuations information have been compiled from data provided by the SA Department of Administrative and Information Services, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General. All data are shown for whole LGAs only.
- Regional Small Business Statistics 74. The ATO obtains information from businesses on income and expenses for the purpose of calculating income tax payable. The ABS has used these data to develop and produce regional estimates of small business statistics and this Profile contains some of these estimates.
75. The Business Income Tax File, supplied by the ATO, contains data for tax-paying legal entities that operated as trading businesses for, at least, some time during the financial year. This includes companies, partnerships and trusts, and individuals reporting business income. For our purposes 'business' refers to the tax-paying legal entity.
76. Businesses with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m are classified as small.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

77. Under the current tax assessment act some types of organisations are not required to file income tax returns and this limits data availability. These organisations include:
- (a) general government,
  - (b) public trading enterprises in some states and territories,
  - (c) non-profit institutions serving households, and
  - (d) funds (including superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts).
78. The ATO results are based on business taxation returns lodged for the financial year ended 30 June.
79. Regardless of the number of a business' locations, the ATO collects the main business address only. Data from businesses that have more than one location are coded to the main business location. The ABS uses the postcode reported as the regional indicator and a concordance between Australia Post postcodes and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2004 Statistical Divisions was compiled on a geographic 'best-fit' basis.
80. Further information on these experimental estimates can be found in "Information Paper: Use of Business Income Tax Data for Regional Small Business Statistics - Experimental Estimates, Selected Regions, Australia" (ABS cat. no. 5675.0).
- Schools 81. The Government school data have been compiled from data provided by the Department for Education, Training and Employment. The figures are as at August of each year, with the number of student enrolments being expressed in rounded, full-time equivalents. The Non-Government Schools Secretariat supplied the data for non-Government schools, with the number of student enrolments shown being the average of the figures collected for February and August of each year.
- For years up to 2003 inclusive, data are shown for whole LGA(s). Data for 2004 onwards are shown for SLAs.
- Selected income support customers 82. The term 'Selected income support customers' has been used to define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) welfare schemes. The statistics shown have been compiled from data collected by Centrelink which is the government agency delivering income support payments and services to eligible members of the community on behalf of FaCS.
83. Centrelink customers complete claim forms in order to determine their eligibility for payments and services. The type of payment being claimed determines what form is used and how frequently claim forms need to be submitted.
84. The statistics shown have been provided to the ABS in aggregated form only, according to the postcode district of the postal address on the claim forms. No information about individual income support customers has been released to the ABS. A geographic concordance has been used in order to present the data on ASGC 2004 boundaries. Note that the use of this concordance may lead to total numbers for states/territories which differ slightly from state/territory totals produced directly by Centrelink.
85. Data are for the fortnightly pay period closest to 30 June for the year shown.
86. People receiving more than one FaCS payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type.
87. The main FaCS payment type can be Age Pension, Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Parenting Payment Single, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension, Widow Class B or Youth Allowance.
88. Excluded from income support customers are persons whose main payment type is Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B. Brief descriptions of each payment type are included in the Glossary.
89. The percentage of long-term Newstart Allowance customers should not be applied to the total Newstart Allowance customers as the estimates come from different sources.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

90. Numbers used to calculate the percentage of long-term Newstart Allowance customers exclude those temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. All other numbers include both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures.
91. Age pension numbers exclude Department of Veterans Affairs age pensioners and payments made to persons overseas.
92. Some data have been added to data for other areas in order to preserve the confidentiality of individuals. The list below gives details of the areas effected by the amalgamation of data:  
Data for SLA 48899 Unincorporated Western is included in SLA 45898 Port Adelaide Enfield (C) - Port.  
Data for SLA 49039 Unincorporated Riverland is included in SLA 46674 Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark.  
Data for SLA 49179 Unincorporated Lincoln is included in SLA 43710 Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC).  
Data for SLA 49389 Unincorporated Whyalla included in SLA 48540 Whyalla (C).  
Data for SLA 46970 Roxby Downs (M) is included in SLA 49589 Unincorporated Far North.  
These amalgamations also flow into the addition of these SLAs to LGAs, but do not effect totals for SSDs or higher geographical areas.
93. A statistical overview covering all FaCS income support customers is available on the FaCS web site at <[www.facs.gov.au](http://www.facs.gov.au)>. Detailed information on specific payments and eligibility requirements can be found on the Centrelink web site at <[www.centrelink.gov.au](http://www.centrelink.gov.au)>.
- Tourist accommodation
94. The Survey of Tourist Accommodation has been substantially revised since the December quarter 1997. From the March quarter 1998 the scope of the survey changed to include licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.
95. In addition, a new geographic classification for regional data has been introduced. Data are now classified by Tourism Regions as defined by the State Tourist Commission. As less data are now available for small areas such as LGAs the information for each Tourism Region (and some LGAs) have been included in this Profile to provide some indication of the level of tourism in and around the specified region.
96. Results from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation are published in Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0) and in the Data Cubes (in Excel format) 8635.4.55.001. The composition of each Tourism Region in South Australia is included at the back of this Profile.
97. The ABS has identified 132 hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments that have been operating for a number of quarters but were not on the STA frame. These additional establishments have been included in the STA from the June quarter 2003 but this has resulted in a break in the time series between the March and June quarters 2003. Accordingly, only June quarter 2003 and June quarter 2004 data has been shown in this Profile.
- Wage and salary estimates
98. The wage and salary estimates shown have been produced from data provided to the ABS by the ATO. The ATO supplied aggregated personal income data for persons aged 15 years and older who submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal, or main, source of income for the financial year.
99. All personal income data provided to the ABS by the ATO have been in aggregated form. All data items have been grouped into specified ranges (e.g. age groups, income ranges, occupation groups) while geographically, all data have been aggregated to the statistical local area of usual residence. Individual personal income tax records have not been released to the ABS.
- OTHER INFORMATION:**
- Rounding
100. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES:

101. The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout this Profile.

General abbreviations and symbols	ABN	Australian Business Number
	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
	ABSMP	Australian Bureau of Statistics maintained population
	ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
	ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
	ATO	Australian Taxation Office
	ATOMP	Australian Tax Office maintained population
	ave	average
	bldg	building
	BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
	CDEP	Community Development Employment Program
	DAIS	Department of Administrative and Information Services
	DETE	Department of Education, Training and Employment
	DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
	DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
	dwlg	dwelling
	Elec	Electrical
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population
	FaCS	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services
	FCAI	Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
	GST	Goods and Services Tax
	H/hold	Household
	HES	Household Expenditure Survey
	inc	including
	LGGC	Local Government Grants Commission
	n.a.	Not available or not applicable
	nec	not elsewhere classified
	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
	nfd	not further defined
	non-res	non residential
	n.p.	Not for publication
	O/S	overseas
	prev year	previous year
	prod'n	production
	prop	proportion
	RSE	Relative Standard Error
	SATC	South Australian Tourism Commission
	SE	Standard Error
	TNTS	The New Tax System
	VACP	Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
	0, 0.0	Nil
	-	Figure not calculated
	^	RSE of estimate lies between 10% and 25%
	*	RSE of estimate lies between 25% and 50%
	**	RSE of estimate is over 50%
	***	RSE of estimate not calculated

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Geography	ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
	(C)	City
	(DC)	District Council
	LGA	Local Government Area
	(M)	Municipality
	(RC)	Rural City
	(RegC)	Regional Council
	SA	South Australia
	SD	Statistical Division
	SLA	Statistical Local Area
	SSD	Statistical Subdivision
	TR	Tourism Region
Unincorp.	Unincorporated	
Units	no.	Number
	Sq km	Square kilometre
	\$m	Dollars in millions
	\$'000	Dollars in thousands

## GLOSSARY

<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	Dependent age ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children (0-14 years) and the aged (65 years or more) on those of working age (15-64 years).
<b>Age Pension</b>	A FaCS payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between July 1995 and 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication "Income Support Customers-a statistical overview".
<b>Austudy</b>	A FaCS payment made to full time students aged 25 years or more whose financial circumstances are such that without financial help, full time study would not be possible.
<b>Average annual rate of population change</b>	The average annual rate of population change, $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $r = \left( \sqrt[5]{P_{02} / P_{97}} - 1 \right) \times 100$ <p>where <math>P_{97}</math> is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 and <math>P_{02}</math> is the estimated resident population at 30 June 2002. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1997 to 2002 and compounds yearly.</p>
<b>Average length of stay</b>	Average length of stay is expressed in numbers of days and calculated by dividing guest nights by guest arrivals.
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>	Value obtained by dividing the estimated weekly expenditure of a group of households by the estimated number of households in the group.
<b>Commercial /industrial property sale</b>	Sale of land used for commercial or industrial use within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989). Shops and offices are included in commercial use while light industry is included in industrial use.
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the financial year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
<b>Crude death rate</b>	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the financial year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
<b>Disability support pension</b>	A FaCS payment for people who are unable to work full time at full award wages owing to a substantial physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment, or who are permanently blind. To qualify for the Disability Support Pension a person must be aged 16 years or over and not have reached Age Pension age.
<b>Dwelling unit</b>	A dwelling unit is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.
<b>Employed</b>	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, worked for one hour or more for payment or profit in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business; or were employees who had a job but were absent from work on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down.
<b>Employment - tourist accommodation</b>	The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities).
<b>Environmental services</b>	Includes local government outlay on sanitation, garbage services, storm water drainage, effluent drainage (waste water management), coastal protection, control of agricultural pest plants and animals, landcare and soil erosion projects, and other environmental protection measures.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Establishment with agricultural activity</b>	An establishment which is engaged in agricultural activity, regardless of the unit's predominant activity.
<b>Estimated resident population</b>	The estimated resident population (ERR) of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the latest Population Census. (See also paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes).
<b>Expenditure</b>	The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. Expenditure is net of refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received.
<b>Guest arrivals</b>	The total number of paying guests counted only on the first night they stayed at the accommodation establishment during the survey period.
<b>Homes fully owned</b>	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census that are owned outright, i.e. excludes dwellings that are being purchased (e.g. a mortgage exists or is being purchased under a rent/buy scheme). Also excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the '2001 Census Dictionary' (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Homes rented</b>	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census and includes all types of landlords (e.g. private, State Housing Authority, etc.). Excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the '2001 Census Dictionary' (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
<b>Household</b>	A group of related or unrelated people who usually live in the same dwelling and make common provision for living essentials; or lone person who makes provision for his or her own living essentials without combining with any other person.
<b>Individual taxable income</b>	Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the Income Tax Assessment Act. Taxable income is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Average taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Outlay on goods, services and land related to roadworks, bridges, footpaths, effluent drainage, storm water drainage, domestic water supply undertakings, electricity supply undertakings and aerodromes.
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. For the purposes of this Profile the DEWR labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 and over.
<b>Local government areas</b>	Local government areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia, these include Cities (C), Municipalities (M), Municipal Councils (MC), District Councils (DC) and Rural Cities (RC). LGAs are made up of one or more statistical local areas (SLAs).
<b>Mature age allowance</b>	A FaCS payment that provides assistance to older, long-term unemployed males aged 60 and over, but below the Age Pension age.
<b>Median age</b>	A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above it. The median age was calculated from single year age distributions.
<b>Newstart allowance</b>	A FaCS payment which provides assistance to working-aged people, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. Long-term Newstart Allowance customers are those who have been receiving payments for more than 364 days.
<b>Outlay on goods, services and land</b>	Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.

## GLOSSARY

<b>Parenting payment - single</b>	The Parenting Payment from FaCS attempts to ensure that a parent/guardian (single or member of a couple) who has a child under 16 years of age receives an adequate level of income without needing to look for work. It is an amalgamation of the Parenting Allowance and the Sole Parent Pension. Within the Parenting Payment these two former payments are known as the Parenting Payment (Partnered) and the Parenting Payment (Single) respectively.
<b>Partner allowance</b>	Introduced in July 1995, this payment is available to persons born on or before 1 July 1955 who have no dependent children and no recent workforce experience. It is payable to partners of persons in receipt of various FaCS payments. Partners who do not qualify for this allowance need to qualify for another income support payment in their own right.
<b>Primary production property sale</b>	Sale of land used for farming, horticulture, commercial forestry, horse keeping or intensive animal keeping, or a dairy within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).
<b>Rate revenue accrued</b>	Includes general rates and special rates (including penalties), and excludes service rates (i.e. user charges for sewerage, garbage, electricity supply and water supply).
<b>Rates per rateable property</b>	Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.
<b>Regional SA</b>	Defined as all areas of the State outside the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD).
<b>Relative standard error</b>	The standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate for which it was calculated. The smaller an estimate's RSE, the more likely it is that the estimate is a good proxy for that which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed.
<b>Residential building</b>	Defined here as being a building consisting of one or more dwelling units.
<b>Residential property sale</b>	Sale of land used for a dwelling within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).
<b>Sales and service income</b>	<p>Sales includes sales of goods whether or not produced by the establishment and sales of goods produced for the establishment on a commission basis (see the entry for commission manufacturing). Also includes transfers of goods to other establishments of the same business and installation and delivery charges not separately invoiced to customers.</p> <p>Service income includes income from work done or sales made on a commission basis, income from repair, maintenance or servicing, installation and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers, advertising income and management fees/charges received from related or unrelated businesses. Income from intellectual property royalties and rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases) have also been classified as service income.</p>
<b>Sampling error</b>	<p>Whenever estimates are based on a sample of possible observations, they are subject to sampling errors and the estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all observations.</p> <p>One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken.</p> <p>In this Profile, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with higher RSEs are included in this Profile, because they are the best estimates available.</p> <p>Most estimates have RSEs less than 5%. Estimates that have an estimated relative standard error between 10% and 25% are identified with the symbol '^'. If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (e.g. 2.7 *) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%. If an estimate is identified by a double asterisk (e.g. 1.8 **) the RSE is above 50%.</p> <p>Where an estimate is identified by three asterisks (e.g. 7.5 ***) the RSE has not been calculated. All estimates need to be treated with care when undertaking any analysis - in particular estimates with an RSE above 50% are considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates are available on request.</p>

## GLOSSARY

<b>Selected income support customers</b>	<p>The term 'Selected income support customers' has been used to define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) welfare schemes. People receiving more than one FaCS payment type are only counted once by using the main payment type.</p> <p>The main FaCS payment type can be Age Pension, Austudy, Carer Allowance, Carer Payment, Disability Support Pension, Double Orphan Pension, Exceptional Circumstances, Mobility Allowance, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Parenting Payment Partnered, Parenting Payment Single, Partner Allowance, Sickness Allowance, Special Benefit, Widow Allowance, Wife Pension, Widow Class B or Youth Allowance.</p> <p>Excluded from income support customers are persons whose main payment type is Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart and Family Tax Benefit Parts A and B.</p>
<b>Sickness Allowance</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which provides assistance to people who are temporarily incapacitated and unable to work because of sickness or accident.</p>
<b>Standard error</b>	<p>A measure of the likely difference between estimates obtained in a sample survey and estimates which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all farms had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.</p>
<b>Statistical divisions</b>	<p>Statistical Divisions (SDs) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. SDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns.</p>
<b>Statistical local areas</b>	<p>The Statistical Local Area (SLA) is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Census. SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated area. One or more SLAs can make up an Local Government Area (LGA).</p>
<b>Statistical subdivisions</b>	<p>Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data. SSDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. One or more SSDs can make up an SD.</p>
<b>Takings from tourist accommodation</b>	<p>Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including bed taxes. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.</p>
<b>Total Income-Wage and Salary Earners</b>	<p>Total income from all sources.</p>
<b>Unemployed</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness.</p>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<p>For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.</p>
<b>Value of agricultural commodities produced</b>	<p>The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Census and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March each year.</p>

## GLOSSARY

<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	<p>The gross wages and salaries (including capitalised wages and salaries) of all employees of the establishment. The item includes severance, termination, and redundancy payments, salaries and fees of directors and executives, retainers and commissions of persons who received a retainer, bonuses, and, recreation and other types of leave.</p> <p>Provision expenses for employee entitlements (e.g. provisions for annual leave and leave bonus, long service leave, sick leave, and severance, termination and redundancy payments) are also included. Payments for salary sacrifice and payments to self employed persons such as consultants, contractors and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer, are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded.</p>
<b>Wage and salary earners</b>	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.</p>
<b>Wage and salary income</b>	<p>Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.</p>
<b>Widow allowance</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which assists women who have become widowed, divorced or separated after turning 50 years of age, and who have no recent workforce experience.</p>
<b>Widow class B</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which provides income to certain widows who do not have any dependent children, have limited means of income, and have lost the financial support of their partner. This pension is gradually being phased out from 1 July 1987.</p>
<b>Wife pension</b>	<p>A FaCS payment which assists the wife of an Age or Disability Support pensioner, when the wife is not eligible for any other pension. This pension is being phased out from 1 July 1995.</p>
<b>Youth allowance</b>	<p>This FaCS payment which commenced on 1 July 1998 that provides income support to young people who are studying, looking for work, or who are sick.</p>

## FOOTNOTES

Footnotes to tables and selected data items are shown below. Further information, including detailed technical notes, can be referenced in the relevant source publications (refer to Bibliography).

### Time Series

#### Indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: ABS, compiled from data provided from the state's Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- (c) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (d) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (e) Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
- (f) Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE) and Non-Government Schools Secretariat.
- (g) For years up to 2003 inclusive, data are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.  
Data for 2004 onwards are shown for SLAs.
- (h) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (i) Source: Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (j) Data are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (k) Source: South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)
- (l) Source: Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI).

### Area Comparison

#### indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (c) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (d) Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
- (e) Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing.
- (f) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (g) Source: Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (h) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (i) Source: South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)
- (j) Local government finance data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using estimated resident population. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (k) Source: Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI).

## FOOTNOTES

### Detailed Tables

Table 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence on census night.</li><li>(b) Includes Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders.</li><li>(c) Comprises Canada, Ireland, NZ, South Africa, UK and USA. (UK includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of man and UK and Ireland nfd).</li><li>(d) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.</li><li>(e) Excludes birthplace 'not stated'.</li><li>(f) Refers only to persons usually resident on census night in the SLA of enumeration and is applicable to persons aged 5 years and over.</li></ul>
Table 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS using a cohort-component method. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. See paragraphs 50-70 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</li></ul>
Table 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.</li></ul>
Table 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Applicable to persons counted at their usual residence.</li><li>(b) For the purposes of this report, low income families are defined as those earning less than \$20,800 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</li><li>(c) For the purposes of this report, high income families are defined as those earning more than \$62,400 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</li></ul>
Table 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS using a cohort-component method. In this method, the base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. See paragraphs 50-70 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</li></ul>
Table 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</li><li>(b) Full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to census night.</li><li>(c) Includes full/part time status or hours worked 'not stated'.</li><li>(d) Excludes labour force status 'not stated'.</li></ul>
Table 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li></ul>
Table 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li><li>(b) Includes 'not stated' for the particular occupation major group.</li></ul>
Table 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</li></ul>
Table 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</li></ul>
Table 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</li><li>(b) Includes 'not stated' for the particular industry division.</li></ul>
Table 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1997.</li></ul>
Table 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Qualification is coded according to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ) 1993.</li></ul>
Table 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Occupation is coded according to the first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). All other occupation data presented in this Profile is coded according to the second edition of the ASCO, 1997. No attempt has been made to convert the ATO occupation data from first edition to second edition. Hence data from this table should not be compared with that presented in Tables 9, 10 and 14.</li></ul>

## FOOTNOTES

- Table 19 (a) Data for years 1998 to 2003 inclusive are shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. Data for 2004 are shown for SLAs.
- Table 20 (a) Totals refer only to categories as shown. Some FaCS payments such as family allowance payments are not included in this report. See 'Selected income support customers' for further information.  
(b) Data are not available for this region as it has been included with other data in order to preserve confidentiality. See paragraphs 82 to 93.
- Table 21 (a) Long-term is defined as 365 days or more.
- Table 23 (a) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- Table 24 (a) Valuations data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- Table 25 (a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.
- Table 26 (a) Based on place of usual residence.
- Table 27 (a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Further information about the scope, coverage, definitions and explanatory notes, etc. of the data items presented in this publication can be referenced in the publications listed below. Different editions of these publications may need to be referenced to fully explain any changes that may have occurred from year to year. In most cases the actual data shown has been sourced from ABS data not published in publications but available on request.

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, cat. no. 7503.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census Dictionary, 2001, cat. no. 2901.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993, cat. no. 1292.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2004, cat. no. 1216.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, ASCO -- Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997, cat. no. 1220.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993, cat. no. 1262.0, ABS, Canberra
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register, cat. no. 8161.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, South Australia, cat. no. 8731.4, ABS, Adelaide, Monthly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Government Finance Statistics, cat. no. 5512.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2003-04, cat. no. 6530.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Manufacturing Industry, South Australia, cat. no. 8221.4.55.001, ABS, Adelaide, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by Age and Sex, South Australia, cat. no. 3235.4, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101, cat. no. 3222.0, ABS, Canberra, Biennial.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia, cat. no. 3218.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics, ATO, Canberra, Annual.
- Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers - a Statistical Overview, FaCS, Canberra, Annual.
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, DEWR, Canberra, Quarterly.

### WEBSITE LINKS

- ABS Regional Statistics home page: <http://www.abs.gov.au> then select themes/regional statistics
- ATO home page: <http://www.ato.gov.au>
- DAIS home page: <http://www.dais.sa.gov.au>
- DEH home page: <http://www.deh.sa.gov.au>
- DEWR home page: <http://www.dewr.gov.au>
- DoHA home page: <http://www.health.gov.au>
- FaCS home page: <http://www.facs.gov.au>
- FCAI home page: <http://www.autoweb.com.au>
- Office of Local Government home page: <http://www.localgovt.sa.gov.au>
- SATC home page: <http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au>

### ENQUIRIES

For information about the statistics shown in this Profile contact the State Statistical Coordination Unit in Adelaide.

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## COMPOSITION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

Composition of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions based on Local Government Areas (ASGC 2004 Edition).

### Adelaide SD

#### Northern Adelaide SSD

Gawler (T)  
Playford (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) Part  
Salisbury (C)  
Tea Tree Gully (C)

#### Western Adelaide SSD

Charles Sturt (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C) Part  
West Torrens (C)  
Unincorp. Western

#### Eastern Adelaide SSD

Adelaide (C)  
Adelaide Hills (DC) Part  
Burnside (C)  
Campbelltown (C)  
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)  
Prospect (C)  
Unley (C)  
Walkerville (M)

#### Southern Adelaide SSD

Holdfast Bay (C)  
Marion (C)  
Mitcham (C)  
Onkaparinga (C)

### Outer Adelaide SD

#### Barossa SSD

Barossa (DC)  
Light (RegC)  
Mallala (DC)

#### Kangaroo Island SSD

Kangaroo Island (DC)

#### Mt Lofty Ranges SSD

Adelaide Hills (DC) Part  
Mount Barker (DC)

#### Fleurieu SSD

Alexandrina (DC)  
Victor Harbor (C)  
Yankalilla (DC)

### Yorke and Lower North SD

#### Yorke SSD

Barunga West (DC)  
Copper Coast (DC)  
Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Unincorp. Yorke

#### Lower North SSD

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)  
Goyder (DC)  
Wakefield (DC)

### Murray Lands SD

#### Riverland SSD

Berri & Barmera (DC)  
Loxton Waikerie (DC)  
Mid Murray (DC)  
Renmark Paringa (DC)  
Unincorp. Riverland

#### Murray Mallee SSD

Karoonda East Murray (DC)  
Murray Bridge (RC)  
Southern Mallee (DC)  
The Coorong (DC)  
Unincorp. Murray Mallee

### South East SD

#### Upper South East SSD

Kingston (DC)  
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)  
Robe (DC)  
Tatiara (DC)

#### Lower South East SSD

Grant (DC)  
Mount Gambler (C)  
Wattle Range (DC)

### Eyre SD

#### Lincoln SSD

Cleve (DC)  
Elliston (DC)  
Franklin Harbor (DC)  
Kimba (DC)  
Le Hunte (DC)  
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)  
Port Lincoln (C)  
Tumby Bay (DC)  
Unincorp. Lincoln

#### West Coast SSD

Ceduna (DC)  
Streaky Bay (DC)  
Unincorp. West Coast

### Northern SD

#### Whyalla SSD

Whyalla (C)  
Unincorp. Whyalla

#### Pirie SSD

Northern Areas (DC)  
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)  
Peterborough (DC)  
Port Pirie City & Districts (M)  
Unincorp. Pirie

#### Flinders Ranges SSD

Flinders Ranges (DC)  
Mount Remarkable (DC)  
Port Augusta (C)  
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges

#### Far North SSD

Coober Pedy (DC)  
Roxby Downs (M)  
Unincorp. Far North

## COMPOSITION OF TOURISM REGIONS

Composition of Tourism Regions based on Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas (ASGC 2004 Edition).

### Adelaide TR

Adelaide (C)  
Burnside (C)- South- West  
Campbelltown (C)  
Charles Sturt (C)  
Gawler (M)  
Holdfast Bay (C)  
Marion (C)  
Mitcham (C)  
Norwood Payneham St Peters (C)  
Onkaparinga (C)- Hackham  
Onkaparinga (C)- Morphett  
Onkaparinga (C)- North Coast  
Onkaparinga (C)- Reservoir  
Onkaparinga (C)- Woodcroft  
Playford (C)  
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)  
Prospect (C)  
Salisbury (C)  
Tea Tree Gully (C)  
Unley (C)  
Walkerville (M)  
West Torrens (C)  
Unincorp. Western

### Adelaide Hills TR

Adelaide Hills (DC)  
Burnside (DC)- North- East  
Mount Barker (DC)

### Barossa Valley TR

Barossa (DC)  
Light (DC)

### Clare Valley TR

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)  
Goyder (DC)

### Eyre Peninsula TR

Ceduna (DC)  
Cleve (DC)  
Elliston (DC)  
Franklin Harbor (DC)  
Kimba (DC)  
Le Hunte (DC)  
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)  
Port Lincoln (C)  
Streaky Bay (DC)  
Tumby Bay (DC)  
Whyalla (C)  
Unincorp. Lincoln  
Unincorp. West Coast  
Unincorp. Whyalla

### Fleurieu Peninsula TR

Alexandrina (DC)  
Onkaparinga (C)- Hills  
Onkaparinga (C)- South Coast  
Victor Harbor (DC)  
Yankalilla (DC)

### Flinders Ranges TR

Flinders Ranges (DC)  
Mount Remarkable (DC)  
Northern Areas (DC)  
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)  
Peterborough (DC)  
Port Augusta (DC)  
Port Pirie (DC)  
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges  
Unincorp. Pirie

### Kangaroo Island TR

Kangaroo Island (DC)

### Limestone Coast TR

Grant (DC)  
Kingston (DC)  
Mount Gambier (C)  
Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)  
Robe (DC)  
Tatiara (DC)  
The Coorong (DC)  
Wattle Range (DC)  
Unincorp. Murray Mallee

### Murraylands TR

Karoonda East Murray (DC)  
Mid Murray (DC)  
Murray Bridge (RC)  
Southern Mallee (DC)

### Outback SA TR

Coober Pedy (DC)  
Roxby Downs (M)  
Unincorp. Far North

### Riverland TR

Berri & Barmera (DC)  
Loxton Waikerie (DC)  
Renmark Paringa (DC)  
Unincorp. Riverland

### Yorke Peninsula TR

Barunga West (DC)  
Copper Coast (DC)  
Mallala (DC)  
Wakefield (DC)  
Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Unincorp. Yorke





# Offence Profile

## Port Lincoln LGA

This report provides an analysis of the offences recorded in Port Lincoln Local Government Area and where appropriate draws comparisons with Regional South Australia (non-Adelaide Statistical Divisions).

### Explanatory notes

- ❖ The data presented in the profile relate to offences and incidents that occurred in Port Lincoln LGA, irrespective of where the offence was reported to the police.

### Understanding crime statistics<sup>1</sup>

- ❖ When an incident is reported or becomes known to the police, a police incident report is filed. Each incident report may contain more than one offence or more than one count of the same offence.
- ❖ For the majority of statistics presented in this report, the counting unit used is offences and offence counts recorded on all incident reports filed by police in a specified period of time.
- ❖ For further information regarding counting rules please refer to *Crime and Justice in South Australia, 2004*. This publication can be downloaded from the Office of Crime Statistics and Research website: [www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/](http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/).

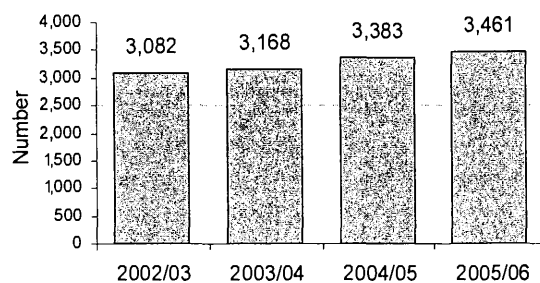
### Recorded offences in Port Lincoln LGA

#### Number of offences

- ❖ There were 3,461 offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.

- This remained relatively stable with 3,383 offences recorded in 2004/05.
- This made up 5.6% of all offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06. In comparison, Port Lincoln LGA accounted for 3.5% of the estimated residential population in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.<sup>2</sup>

The number of recorded offences in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



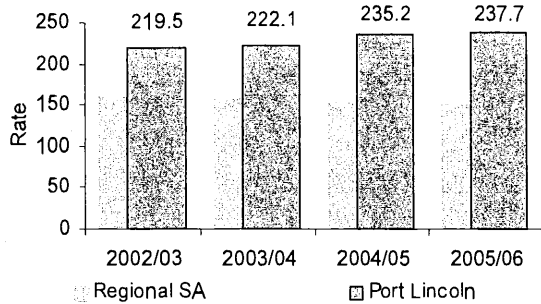
### Rate of offences<sup>3</sup>

- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded an offence rate of 237.7 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 58.2% higher than the offence rate for Regional South Australia (150.2).

<sup>1</sup> The source database used for this report contained data to June 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Regional Population Growth 3218.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics  
<sup>3</sup> The offence rates presented in this report are calculated using Estimated Residential Populations from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see Regional Population Growth 3218.0). The most recent population estimate is 30 June 2005.

The rate per 1,000 population of recorded offences in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



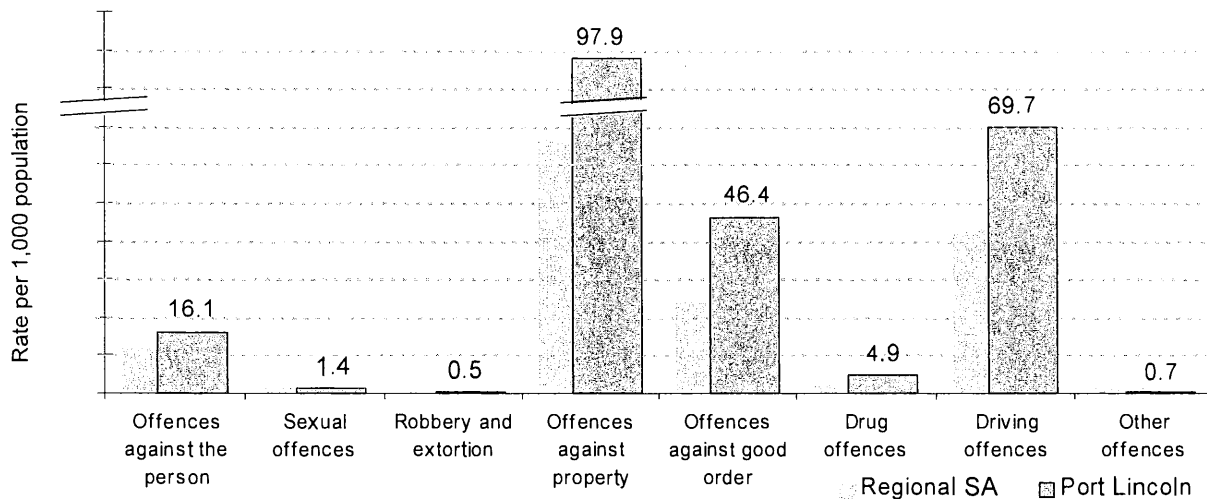
Types of offences

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of all offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences	235	16.1	6.8
Sexual offences	20	1.4	0.6
Robbery and extortion	8	0.5	0.2
Offences against property	1,426	97.9	41.2
Offences against good order	675	46.4	19.5
Drug offences	72	4.9	2.1
Motor vehicle offences	1,015	69.7	29.3
Other offences	10	0.7	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>237.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common types of offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 were offences against property (1,426 offences or 41.2% of all recorded offences) followed by driving offences (1,015 offences or 29.3%) and offences against good order (675 offences or 19.5%).
- ❖ Of the eight offence categories in Port Lincoln LGA, six recorded a rate per 1,000 population that were greater than Regional South Australia;
  - Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences (16.1 compared to 11.5);
  - Robbery and extortion (0.5 compared to 0.2);
  - Offences against property (97.9 compared to 66.5);
  - Offences against good order (46.4 compared to 23.8);
  - Drug offences (4.9 compared to 2.3); and
  - Driving offences (69.7 compared to 43.0).
- ❖ Of the eight offence categories in Port Lincoln LGA, one recorded a rate per 1,000 population that was lower than Regional South Australia;
  - Other offences (0.7 compared to 1.4 in Regional South Australia).
- ❖ The one remaining offence category recorded a rate per 1,000 population that was equal to Regional South Australia;
  - Sexual offences (1.4 in both Port Lincoln LGA and Regional South Australia).

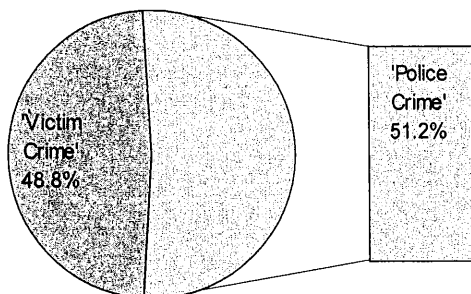
The rate per 1,000 population of selected offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06



### 'Victim crime' vs 'Police detected crime'

- ❖ 'Victim crime' is heavily dependent upon whether the victim of the crime chooses to report that offence. Victim surveys have indicated that sometimes offences are never reported and so are never counted in official police statistics. 'Victim crime' includes offence categories such as offences against the person, sexual offences, robbery and extortion and offences against property.
- ❖ The identification and detection of 'police detected crime' rests predominately with police. Policing practises and the number and range of specialist operations conducted in any given period may influence these statistics. 'Police detected crime' includes offences against good order, drug offences and driving offences.
- ❖ In 2005/06, 51.2% of the recorded crime in Port Lincoln LGA was 'police detected crime'. This is higher than the corresponding percentage for Regional South Australia (47.0%).

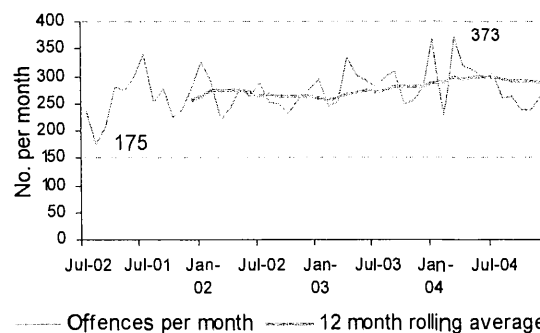
'Victim crime' and 'police crime': percentage breakdown, 2005/06



### Monthly trends

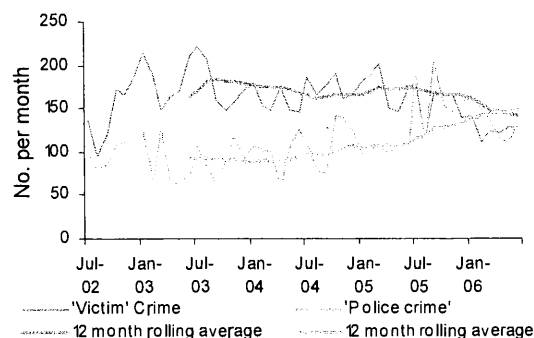
- ❖ The average number of offences recorded per month during 2005/06 was 288.4 offences, higher than the average over the last four years (272.8 offences per month)
  - The lowest number of offences recorded per month over the last four years occurred in February 2001 (175 offences).
  - The highest number of offences recorded per month occurred in March 2004 (373 offences).

The number of recorded offences per month in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06<sup>4</sup>



- ❖ The average number of 'police detected crime' offences recorded per month during 2005/06 in Port Lincoln LGA was 147.7 offences, slightly higher than that of 'victim crime' offences (140.8).

The number of recorded offences per month in Port Lincoln LGA by type of crime, 2002/03 to 2005/06



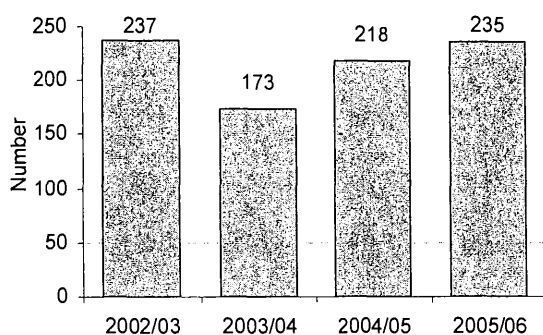
<sup>4</sup> The 12 month rolling average has been computed by averaging the current and previous 11 months for each of the months depicted.

## Types of offences in Port Lincoln LGA

### Offences against the person, excluding sexual assault

- ❖ There were 235 offences against the person, excluding sexual assault recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased 7.8% from 218 offences recorded in 2004/05, continuing an increase from the previous year.
  - This made up 4.9% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against the person, excluding sexual assault in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



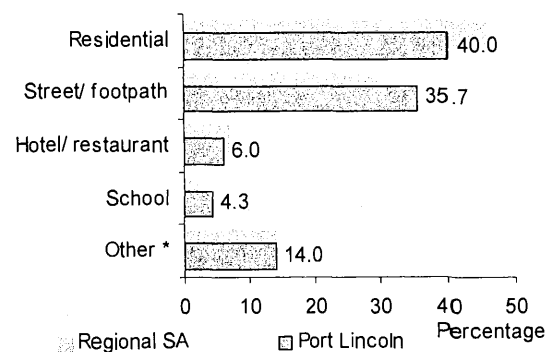
- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded an offence against the person, excluding sexual assault rate of 16.1 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 39.7% higher than the rate for Regional South Australia (11.5).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common type of offence against the person, excluding sexual assault recorded in Port Lincoln LGA was minor assault (183 offences).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of offences against the person, excluding sexual offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Homicide	1	0.1	0.4
Major Assault	21	1.4	8.9
Minor Assault	183	12.6	77.9
Other offences against the person	30	2.1	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against the person to occur in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 was residential (40.0% compared with 45.7% in Regional South Australia) followed by street/ footpath (35.7% compared with 29.7%).

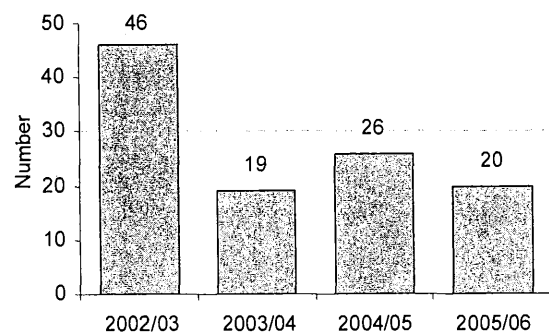
Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences by type of location, Port Lincoln LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>5</sup>



### Sexual offences

- ❖ There were 20 sexual offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.
  - This decreased by 6 offences from 26 in 2004/05, reversing an increase from the previous year.
  - This made up 3.4% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded sexual offences in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded a sexual offence rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 4.2% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (1.4).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of sexual offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA were rape (6 offences), indecent assault (5), other sexual offences (5) and unlawful sexual intercourse (4).

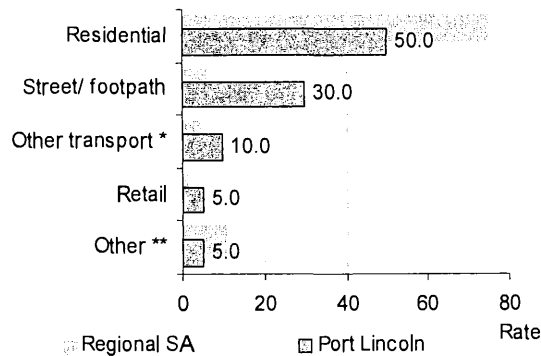
<sup>5</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.  
 \* Other includes other transport \*\* (3.8%), open space (2.6%), retail (2.1%), medical (2.1%), justice (2.1%) and other building \*\*\* (1.3%).  
 \*\* Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.  
 \*\*\* Other building includes construction sites, offices, factory/warehouses, places of worship and public toilets.

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of sexual offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Rape	6	0.4	30.0
Indecent assault	5	0.3	25.0
Unlawful sexual intercourse	4	0.3	20.0
Other sexual offences	5	0.3	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

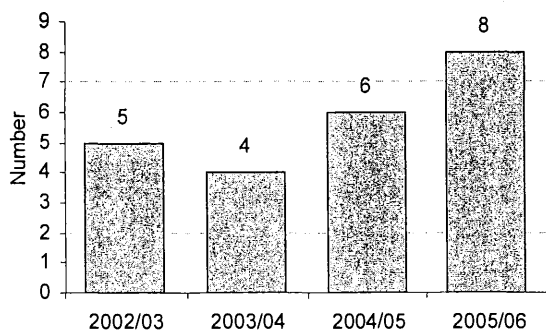
❖ The most common type of location for sexual offences to occur in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 was residential (10 offences) followed by street/ footpath (6).

Sexual offences by type of location, Port Lincoln LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>6</sup>



### Robbery and extortion

The number of recorded robbery and extortion offences in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



❖ There were 8 robbery and extortion offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.

<sup>6</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.  
 \* Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.  
 \*\* Other includes open space (5.0%).

- This increased by 2 offences from 6 in 2004/05, after remaining relatively stable for three years (ranging from 4 in 2003/04 to 6 in 2004/05).
- This made up 9.9% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded a robbery and extortion rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.

- This rate was 179.9% higher than the rate for Regional South Australia (0.2).

❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of robbery and extortion offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA were unarmed robbery (5 offences) and armed robbery (3).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of robbery and extortion offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Armed robbery	3	0.2	37.5
Unarmed robbery	5	0.3	62.5
Extortion	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

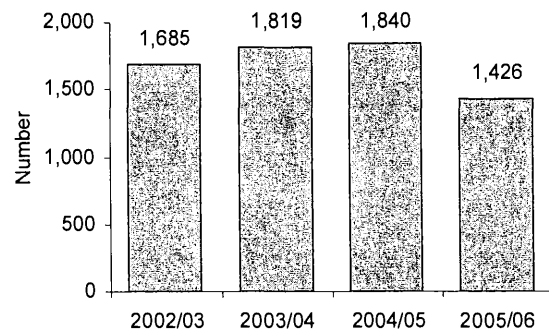
❖ The most common type of location for robbery and extortion offences to occur in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 was street/ footpath (4 offences) followed by retail (1).

### Offences against property

❖ There were 1,426 offences against property recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.

- This decreased substantially, down 22.5% from 1,840 offences recorded in 2004/05, after remaining relatively stable for two years (ranging from 1,819 in 2003/04 to 1,840 in 2004/05).
- This made up 5.2% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against property in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



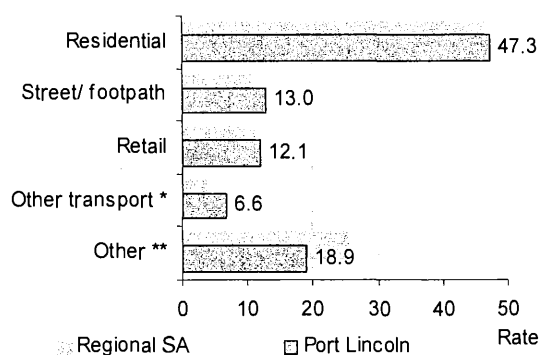
- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded an offence against property rate of 97.9 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 47.3% higher than the rate for Regional South Australia (66.5).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of offences against property recorded in Port Lincoln LGA were other theft (455 offences) and property damage (394).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of offences against property recorded in Port Lincoln LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	199	13.7	14.0
Fraud and misappropriation	30	2.1	2.1
Receiving and unlawful poss. of stolen goods	24	1.6	1.7
Theft/ illegal use of motor vehicle	29	2.0	2.0
Theft from a motor vehicle	188	12.9	13.2
Theft from shops	83	5.7	5.8
Other theft	455	31.2	31.9
Arson/ explosives	24	1.6	1.7
Property damage	394	27.1	27.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against property to occur in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 was residential (47.3% compared with 46.4% in Regional South Australia) followed by street/ footpath (13.0% compared with 10.4%).

Offences against property by type of location, Port Lincoln LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>7</sup>



<sup>7</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.

\* Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.

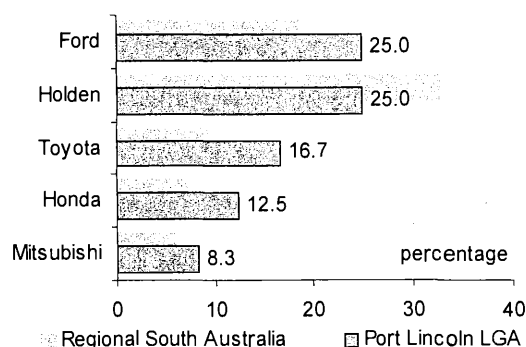
\*\* Other includes other building \*\*\* (6.5%), school (4.6%), hotel/ restaurant (3.0%), open space (2.2%), financial (1.2%), medical (0.7%), justice (0.4%), agricultural (0.2%) and public transport (0.1%).

\*\*\* Other building includes construction sites, offices, factory/warehouses, places of worship and public toilets.

## Motor Vehicle Theft<sup>8</sup>

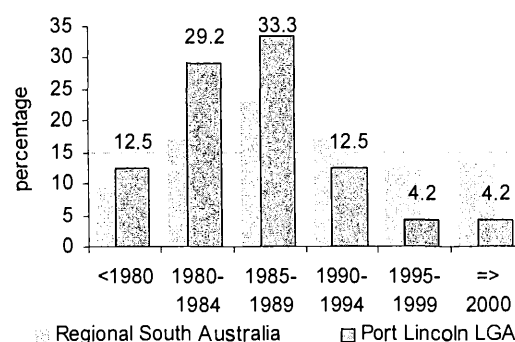
- ❖ Of the vehicles stolen in Port Lincoln LGA during 2005/06, 87.5% were recovered during that same period, much higher than that of Regional South Australia (74.2%).
- ❖ In 2005/06, Ford made up 25.0% of vehicles stolen in Port Lincoln LGA (compared to 18.7% of vehicles stolen in Regional South Australia), while Holden accounted for a further 25.0% (compared to 32.9%).

The most frequent makes of motor vehicles stolen in Port Lincoln LGA compared to Regional South Australia, 2005/06



- ❖ The median year of manufacture of vehicles stolen in Port Lincoln LGA was 1986, earlier than that of Regional South Australia (1989).
- ❖ The most common years of manufacture of vehicles stolen in Port Lincoln LGA were 1985 to 1989 (33.3% compared to 23.1% in Regional South Australia).

The year of manufacture of cars stolen in Port Lincoln LGA compared to Regional South Australia, 2005/06

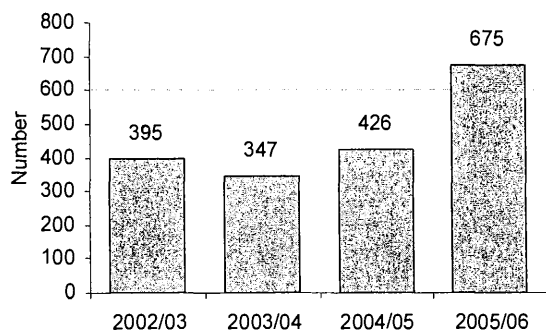


<sup>8</sup> The data in this section has been sourced from the National Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System (CARS).

### Offences against good order

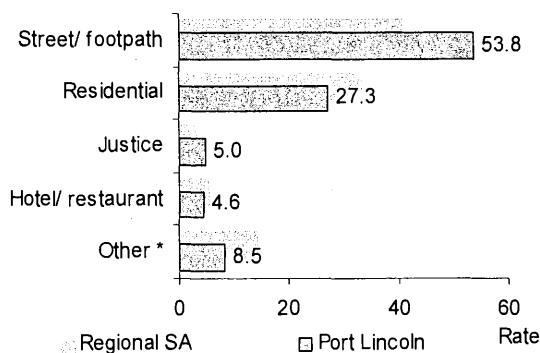
- ❖ There were 675 offences against good order recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased substantially, up 58.5% from 426 offences recorded in 2004/05, continuing an increase from the previous year.
  - This made up 6.9% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against good order in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded an offence against good order rate of 46.4 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 95.0% higher than the rate for Regional South Australia (23.8).
- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against good order to occur in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 was street/ footpath (53.8% compared with 40.8% in Regional South Australia).

Offences against good order by type of location, Port Lincoln LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.

\* Other includes other building \*\* (2.1%), medical (1.9%), open space (1.8%), other transport \*\*\* (1.3%), retail (1.0%) and school (0.4%).

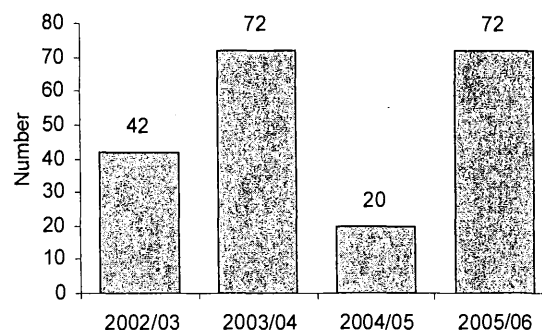
\*\* Other building includes construction sites, offices, factory/warehouses, places of worship and public toilets.

\*\*\* Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.

### Drug offences

- ❖ There were 72 drug offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased substantially, up by 52 offences from 20 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 7.6% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded drug offences in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



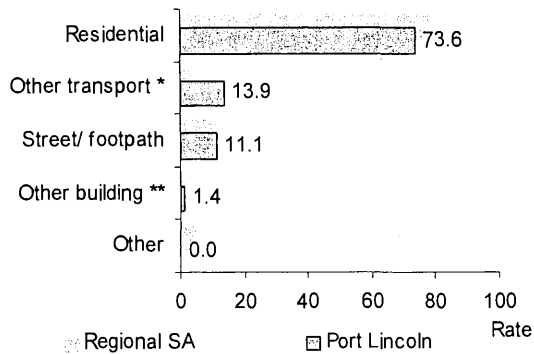
- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded a drug offence rate of 4.9 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 114.6% higher than the rate for Regional South Australia (2.3).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of drug offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA were produce/ manufacture (26 offences), possess/ use (17) and sell/trade (15).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of drug offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Possess/ use	17	1.2	23.6
Sell/trade	15	1.0	20.8
Produce/ manufacture	26	1.8	36.1
Possess implement for drug use	4	0.3	5.6
Other drug offences	10	0.7	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for drug offences to occur in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 was residential (73.6% compared with 78.0% in Regional South Australia).

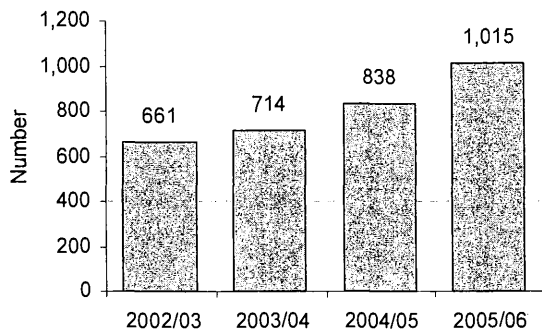
Drug offences by type of location, Port Lincoln LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>10</sup>



### Driving offences

- ❖ There were 1,015 driving offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased substantially, up 21.1% from 838 offences recorded in 2004/05, continuing a two year increase.
  - This made up 5.7% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded driving offences in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded a driving offence rate of 69.7 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 61.9% higher than the rate for Regional South Australia (43.0).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of driving offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA were motor vehicle registration offences (384 offences), driving offences involving alcohol or drugs (244) and driving licences offences (233).

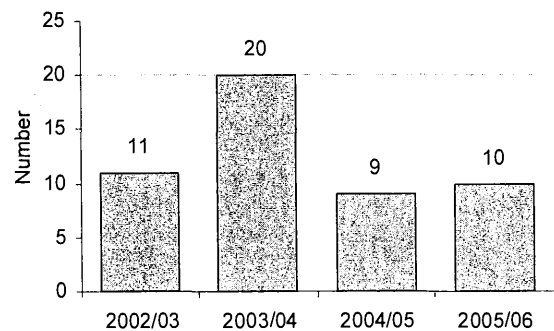
The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of driving offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	244	16.8	24.0
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	59	4.1	5.8
Driving licences offences	233	16.0	23.0
Traffic offences	80	5.5	7.9
Motor vehicle registration offences	384	26.4	37.8
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	15	1.0	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Other offences

- ❖ There were 10 other offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06.
  - This remained relatively stable with 9 offences in 2004/05.
  - This made up 1.7% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded other offences in Port Lincoln LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Port Lincoln LGA recorded an other offence rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 52.0% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (1.4).
- ❖ The most common type of location for other offences to occur in Port Lincoln LGA in 2005/06 was other transport \* (3 offences) followed by retail (2) and open space (2).

<sup>10</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.

\* Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.

\*\* Other building includes construction sites, offices, factory/warehouses, places of worship and public toilets.

## Appendix 1

The number, rate and percentage of all offences recorded in Port Lincoln LGA and Regional South Australia, 2005/06

	No. of recorded offences		Rate per 1,000 population		Percentage of all offences	
	Port Lincoln	Regional SA	Port Lincoln	Regional SA	Port Lincoln	Regional SA
<b>Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Homicide	1	22	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Major Assault	21	546	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.9
Minor Assault	183	3,684	12.6	8.9	5.3	5.9
Other	30	515	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Rape	6	161	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Indecent assault	5	243	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Unlawful sexual intercourse	4	107	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	5	81	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Robbery and extortion</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Armed robbery	3	30	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unarmed robbery	5	44	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Extortion	0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>27,445</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	199	4,760	13.7	11.5	5.7	7.7
Fraud and misappropriation	30	681	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.1
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	24	328	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
Theft/illegal use of motor vehicle	29	738	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.2
Theft from a motor vehicle	188	2,453	12.9	5.9	5.4	4.0
Theft from shops	83	1,276	5.7	3.1	2.4	2.1
Other larceny	455	9,015	31.2	21.8	13.1	14.5
Arson/explosives	24	487	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.8
Property damage and environmental offences	394	7,707	27.1	18.7	11.4	12.4
<b>Offences against good order</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Possess/use	17	173	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Sell/trade	15	233	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Produce/manufacture	26	442	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
Possess implement for drug use	4	49	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	10	54	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1
<b>Driving offences</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>17,768</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	244	3,148	16.8	7.6	7.0	5.1
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	59	1,230	4.1	3.0	1.7	2.0
Driving licences offences	233	3,751	16.0	9.1	6.7	6.0
Traffic offences	80	1,939	5.5	4.7	2.3	3.1
Motor vehicle registration offences	384	7,474	26.4	18.1	11.1	12.1
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	15	226	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>62,004</b>	<b>237.7</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The number of recorded offences, the percentage change (2004/05 to 2005/06) and the average annual percentage change (2002/03 to 2005/06) in Port Lincoln LGA

	Number of recorded offences				Average annual	
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Percentage change 2004/05 to 2005/06	percentage change 2002/03 to 2005/06
<b>Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Homicide	1	3	1	1	*	*
Major Assault	29	15	20	21	*	*
Minor Assault	180	138	157	183	16.6	0.6
Other	27	17	40	30	*	*
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Rape	7	10	13	6	*	*
Indecent assault	17	3	9	5	*	*
Unlawful sexual intercourse	4	3	3	4	*	*
Other	18	3	1	5	*	*
<b>Robbery and extortion</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Armed robbery	0	2	1	3	*	*
Unarmed robbery	5	2	5	5	*	*
Extortion	0	0	0	0	*	*
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	285	304	307	199	-35.2	-11.3
Fraud and misappropriation	37	64	60	30	-50.0	*
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	19	29	17	24	*	*
Theft/illegal use of motor vehicle	50	45	65	29	-55.4	-16.6
Theft from a motor vehicle	190	304	260	188	-27.7	-0.4
Theft from shops	71	95	107	83	-22.4	5.3
Other larceny	463	490	551	455	-17.4	-0.6
Arson/explosives	26	18	17	24	*	*
Property damage and environmental offences	544	470	456	394	-13.6	-10.2
<b>Offences against good order</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Possess/use	2	6	5	17	*	*
Sell/trade	6	38	2	15	*	*
Produce/manufacture	26	26	9	26	*	*
Possess implement for drug use	0	1	1	4	*	*
Other	8	1	3	10	*	*
<b>Driving offences</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	96	112	121	244	101.7	36.5
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	77	86	73	59	-19.2	-8.5
Driving licences offences	115	142	204	233	14.2	26.5
Traffic offences	63	64	68	80	17.6	8.3
Motor vehicle registration offences	304	295	362	384	6.1	8.1
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	6	15	10	15	*	*
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
population	14,043	14,265	14,385	14,563		

\*Percentage changes are not calculated for offence categories with less than 50 offences recorded in the base year.  
The most recent population estimate for Port Lincoln Local Government Area is 30 June 2005.

This automated report was prepared by Ingrid Ahmer, Office of Crime Statistics and Research  
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## Offence Profile

# Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA

This report provides an analysis of the offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula Local Government Area and where appropriate draws comparisons with Regional South Australia (non-Adelaide Statistical Divisions).

### Explanatory notes

- ❖ The data presented in the profile relate to offences and incidents that occurred in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, irrespective of where the offence was reported to the police.

### Understanding crime statistics<sup>1</sup>

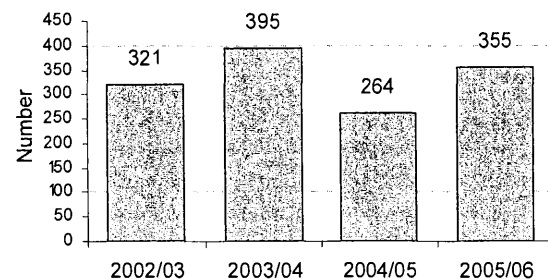
- ❖ When an incident is reported or becomes known to the police, a police incident report is filed. Each incident report may contain more than one offence or more than one count of the same offence.
- ❖ For the majority of statistics presented in this report, the counting unit used is offences and offence counts recorded on all incident reports filed by police in a specified period of time.
- ❖ For further information regarding counting rules please refer to *Crime and Justice in South Australia, 2004*. This publication can be downloaded from the Office of Crime Statistics and Research website: [www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/](http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/).

### Recorded offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA

#### Number of offences

- ❖ There were 355 offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased substantially, up 34.5% from 264 offences recorded in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.6% of all offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06. In comparison, Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA accounted for 1.0% of the estimated residential population in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.<sup>2</sup>

The number of recorded offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



<sup>1</sup> The source database used for this report contained data to June 2006.

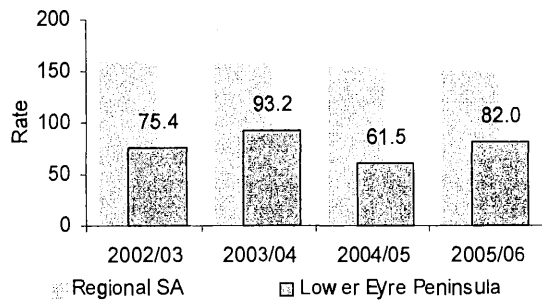
<sup>2</sup> Regional Population Growth 3218.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics

### Rate of offences<sup>2</sup>

- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded an offence rate of 82.0 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.

- This rate was 45.4% lower than the offence rate for Regional South Australia (150.2).

The rate per 1,000 population of recorded offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



### Types of offences

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of all offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences	18	4.2	5.1
Sexual offences	7	1.6	2.0
Robbery and extortion	0	0.0	0.0
Offences against property	183	42.3	51.5
Offences against good order	58	13.4	16.3
Drug offences	8	1.8	2.3
Motor vehicle offences	79	18.2	22.3
Other offences	2	0.5	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common types of offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06 were offences against property (183 offences or 51.5% of all recorded offences) followed by driving offences (79 offences or 22.3%) and offences against good order (58 offences or 16.3%).

- ❖ Of the eight offence categories in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, one recorded a rate per 1,000 population that was greater than Regional South Australia;

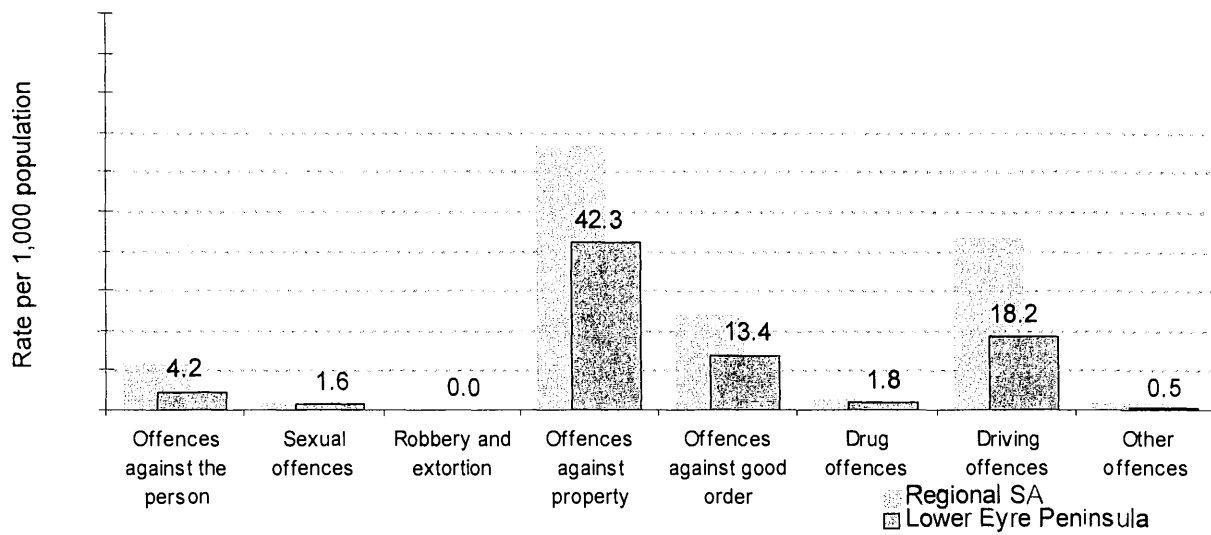
- Sexual offences (1.6 compared to 1.4).

- ❖ Of the eight offence categories in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, seven recorded a rate per 1,000 population that were lower than Regional South Australia;

- Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences (4.2 compared to 11.5 in Regional South Australia);
- Robbery and extortion (0.0 compared to 0.2 in Regional South Australia);
- Offences against property (42.3 compared to 66.5 in Regional South Australia);
- Offences against good order (13.4 compared to 23.8 in Regional South Australia);
- Drug offences (1.8 compared to 2.3 in Regional South Australia);
- Driving offences (18.2 compared to 43.0 in Regional South Australia); and
- Other offences (0.5 compared to 1.4 in Regional South Australia).

<sup>3</sup> The offence rates presented in this report are calculated using Estimated Residential Populations from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see Regional Population Growth 3218.0). The most recent population estimate is 30 June 2005.

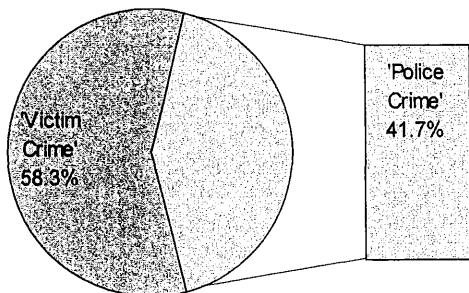
The rate per 1,000 population of selected offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06



### 'Victim crime' vs 'Police detected crime'

- ❖ 'Victim crime' is heavily dependent upon whether the victim of the crime chooses to report that offence. Victim surveys have indicated that sometimes offences are never reported and so are never counted in official police statistics. 'Victim crime' includes offence categories such as offences against the person, sexual offences, robbery and extortion and offences against property.
- ❖ The identification and detection of 'police detected crime' rests predominately with police. Policing practises and the number and range of specialist operations conducted in any given period may influence these statistics. 'Police detected crime' includes offences against good order, drug offences and driving offences.
- ❖ In 2005/06, 41.7% of the recorded crime in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA was 'police detected crime'. This is lower than the corresponding percentage for Regional South Australia (47.0%).

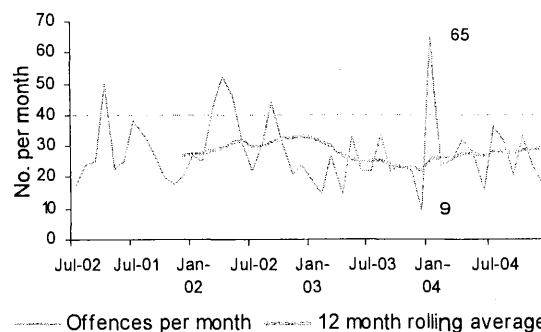
'Victim crime' and 'police crime': percentage breakdown, 2005/06



### Monthly trends

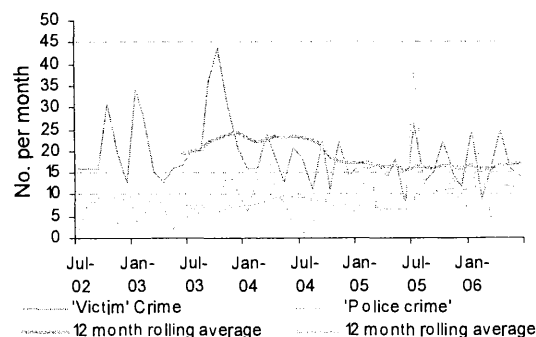
- ❖ The average number of offences recorded per month during 2005/06 was 29.6 offences, slightly higher than the average over the last four years (27.8 offences per month)
  - The lowest number of offences recorded per month over the last four years occurred in December 2003 (9 offences).
  - The highest number of offences recorded per month occurred in January 2004 (65 offences).

The number of recorded offences per month in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06<sup>4</sup>



- ❖ The average number of 'police detected crime' offences recorded per month during 2005/06 in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA was 12.3 offences, slightly lower than that of 'victim crime' offences (17.3).

The number of recorded offences per month in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA by type of crime, 2002/03 to 2005/06



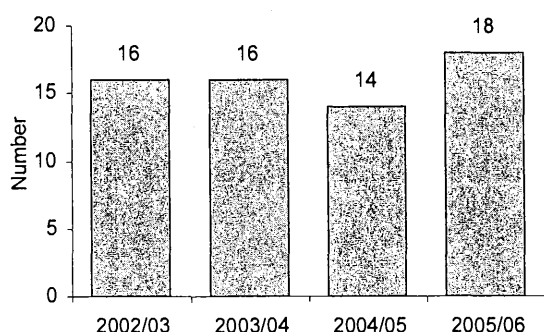
<sup>4</sup> The 12 month rolling average has been computed by averaging the current and previous 11 months for each of the months depicted.

## Types of offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA

### Offences against the person, excluding sexual assault

- ❖ There were 18 offences against the person, excluding sexual assault recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased by 4 offences from 14 in 2004/05, after remaining relatively stable for three years (ranging from 14 in 2004/05 to 16 in 2002/03 and 2003/04).
  - This made up 0.4% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against the person, excluding sexual assault in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded an offence against the person, excluding sexual assault rate of 4.2 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 64.0% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (11.5).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of offences against the person, excluding sexual assault recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA were minor assault (13 offences) and other offences against the person (5).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of offences against the person, excluding sexual offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2005/06

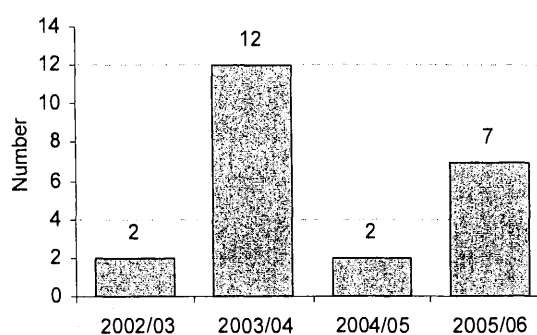
	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Homicide	0		
Major Assault	0		
Minor Assault	13	3.0	72.2
Other offences against the person	5	1.2	27.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against the person to occur in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06 was residential (7 offences) followed by street/ footpath (5).

### Sexual offences

- ❖ There were 7 sexual offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased by 5 offences from 2 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 1.2% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded sexual offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded a sexual offence rate of 1.6 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 12.7% higher than the rate for Regional South Australia (1.4).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common type of sexual offence recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA was indecent assault (5 offences).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of sexual offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Rape	1	0.2	14.3
Indecent assault	5	1.2	71.4
Unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0.0	0.0
Other sexual offences	1	0.2	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for sexual offences to occur in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06 was residential (6 offences).

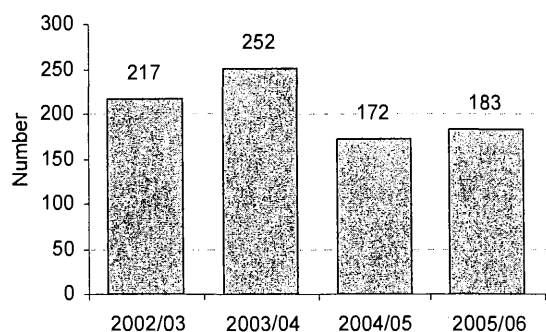
### Robbery and extortion

- ❖ There were no robbery and extortion offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.

### Offences against property

- ❖ There were 183 offences against property recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased 6.4% from 172 offences recorded in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.7% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against property in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



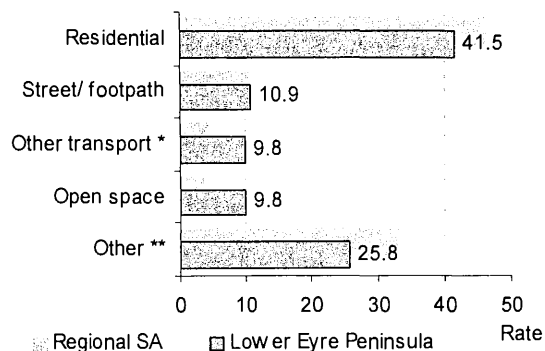
- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded an offence against property rate of 42.3 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 36.4% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (66.5).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of offences against property recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	35	8.1	19.1
Fraud and misappropriation	2	0.5	1.1
Receiving and unlaw ful poss. of stolen goods	0	0.0	0.0
Theft/ illegal use of motor vehicle	2	0.5	1.1
Theft from a motor vehicle	34	7.9	18.6
Theft from shops	4	0.9	2.2
Other theft	66	15.2	36.1
Arson/ explosives	3	0.7	1.6
Property damage	37	8.5	20.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of offences against property recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA were other theft (66 offences) and property damage (37).
- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against property to occur in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06 was residential (41.5% compared with 46.4% in Regional South Australia) followed by street/ footpath (10.9% compared with 10.4%).

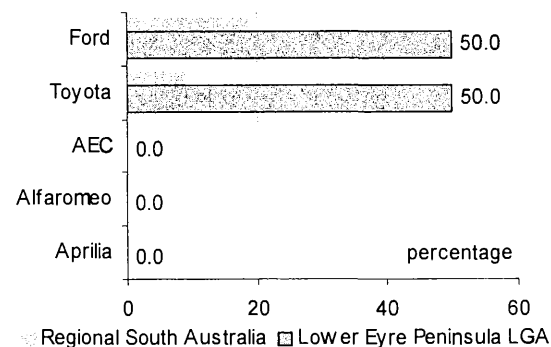
Offences against property by type of location, Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>5</sup>



### Motor Vehicle Theft<sup>6</sup>

- ❖ Of the vehicles stolen in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA during 2005/06, 100.0% were recovered during that same period, much higher than that of Regional South Australia (74.2%).
- ❖ In 2005/06, Ford made up 50.0% of vehicles stolen in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA (compared to 18.7% of vehicles stolen in Regional South Australia).

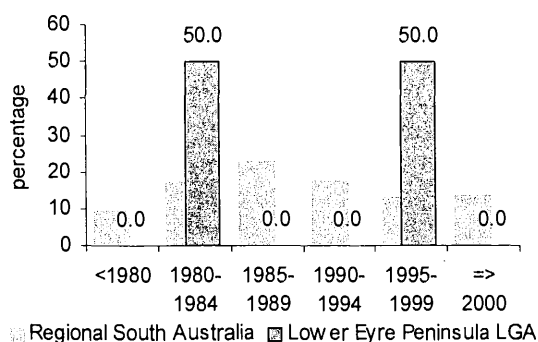
The most frequent makes of motor vehicles stolen in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA compared to Regional South Australia, 2005/06



<sup>5</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.  
<sup>\*</sup> Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.  
<sup>\*\*</sup> Other includes other building \*\*\* (8.2%), agricultural (6.6%), retail (5.5%), school (3.3%), public transport (1.1%) and hotel/ restaurant (1.1%).  
<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Other building includes construction sites, offices, factory/warehouses, places of worship and public toilets.  
<sup>6</sup> The data in this section has been sourced from the National Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System (CARS).

- ❖ The median year of manufacture of vehicles stolen in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA was 1995, much later than that of Regional South Australia (1989).
- ❖ The most common years of manufacture of vehicles stolen in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA were 1980 to 1984 (50.0% compared to 17.2% in Regional South Australia) and 1995 to 1999 (50.0% compared to 12.8%).

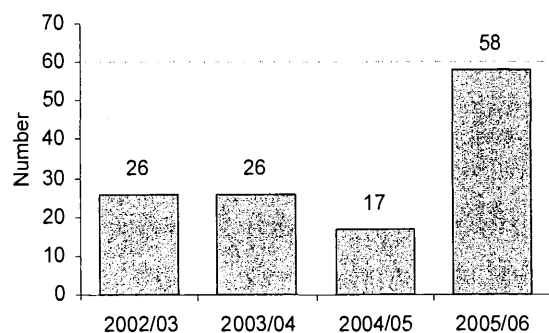
The year of manufacture of cars stolen in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA compared to Regional South Australia, 2005/06



#### Offences against good order

- ❖ There were 58 offences against good order recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased substantially, up by 41 offences from 17 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.6% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

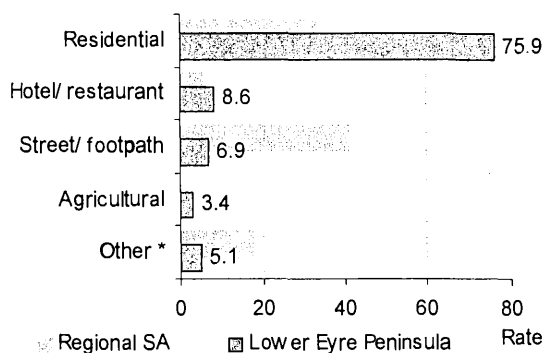
The number of recorded offences against good order in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded an offence against good order rate of 13.4 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 43.6% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (23.8).
- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against good order to occur in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06 was residential

(75.9% compared with 33.6% in Regional South Australia).

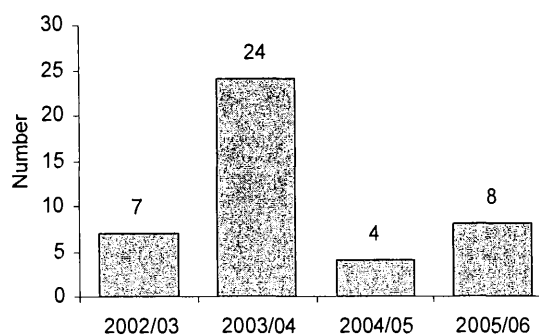
Offences against good order by type of location, Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>7</sup>



#### Drug offences

- ❖ There were 8 drug offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased by 4 offences from 4 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.8% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded drug offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded a drug offence rate of 1.8 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 19.8% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (2.3).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of drug offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA were produce/ manufacture (5 offences) and possess/ use (2).

<sup>7</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.  
\* Other includes retail (1.7%), other transport \*\*\* (1.7%) and other building \*\* (1.7%).  
\*\* Other building includes construction sites, offices, factory/warehouses, places of worship and public toilets.  
\*\*\* Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of drug offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2005/06

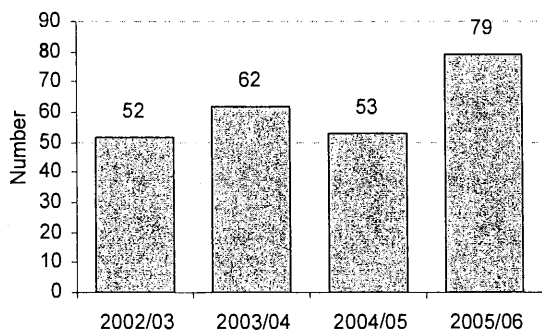
	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Possess/ use	2	0.5	25.0
Sell/trade	0	0.0	0.0
Produce/ manufacture	5	1.2	62.5
Possess implement for drug use	0	0.0	0.0
Other drug offences	1	0.2	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for drug offences to occur in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06 was residential (8 offences).

### Driving offences

- ❖ There were 79 driving offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased by 26 offences from 53 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.4% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded driving offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded a driving offence rate of 18.2 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 57.6% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (43.0).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of driving offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA were motor vehicle registration offences (45 offences) and driving offences involving alcohol or drugs (19).

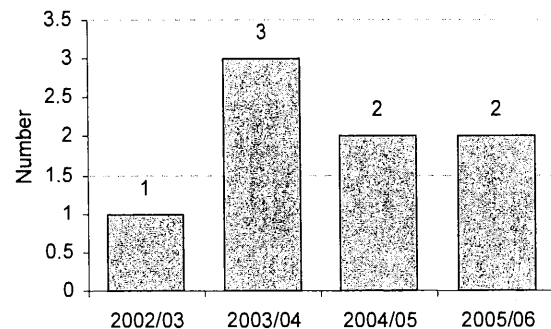
The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of driving offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	19	4.4	24.1
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	6	1.4	7.6
Driving licences offences	7	1.6	8.9
Traffic offences	1	0.2	1.3
Motor vehicle registration offences	45	10.4	57.0
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	1	0.2	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Other offences

- ❖ There were 2 other offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06.
  - This remained stable with 2 offences in 2004/05 and 2005/06.
  - This made up 0.3% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded other offences in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA recorded an other offence rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 67.7% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (1.4).
- ❖ The most common type of location for other offences to occur in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA in 2005/06 was street/ footpath (2 offences).

## Appendix 1

The number, rate and percentage of all offences recorded in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA and Regional South Australia, 2005/06

	No. of recorded offences		Rate per 1,000 population		Percentage of all offences	
	Lower Eyre		Lower Eyre		Lower Eyre	
	Peninsula	Regional SA	Peninsula	Regional SA	Peninsula	Regional SA
<b>Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Homicide	0	22	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Major Assault	0	546	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9
Minor Assault	13	3,684	3.0	8.9	3.7	5.9
Other	5	515	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Rape	1	161	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Indecent assault	5	243	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.4
Unlawful sexual intercourse	0	107	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other	1	81	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Robbery and extortion</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Armed robbery	0	30	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unarmed robbery	0	44	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Extortion	0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>27,445</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	35	4,760	8.1	11.5	9.9	7.7
Fraud and misappropriation	2	681	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.1
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	0	328	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Theft/illegal use of motor vehicle	2	738	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.2
Theft from a motor vehicle	34	2,453	7.9	5.9	9.6	4.0
Theft from shops	4	1,276	0.9	3.1	1.1	2.1
Other larceny	66	9,015	15.2	21.8	18.6	14.5
Arson/explosives	3	487	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8
Property damage and environmental offences	37	7,707	8.5	18.7	10.4	12.4
<b>Offences against good order</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Possess/use	2	173	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
Sell/trade	0	233	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Produce/manufacture	5	442	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.7
Possess implement for drug use	0	49	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	1	54	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
<b>Driving offences</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17,768</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	19	3,148	4.4	7.6	5.4	5.1
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	6	1,230	1.4	3.0	1.7	2.0
Driving licences offences	7	3,751	1.6	9.1	2.0	6.0
Traffic offences	1	1,939	0.2	4.7	0.3	3.1
Motor vehicle registration offences	45	7,474	10.4	18.1	12.7	12.1
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	1	226	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>62,004</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The number of recorded offences, the percentage change (2004/05 to 2005/06) and the average annual percentage change (2002/03 to 2005/06) in Lower Eyre Peninsula LGA

	Number of recorded offences				Average annual	
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Percentage change 2004/05 to 2005/06	percentage change 2002/03 to 2005/06
<b>Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	*	*
Homicide	0	0	0	0	*	*
Major Assault	1	1	1	0	*	*
Minor Assault	12	9	12	13	*	*
Other	3	6	1	5	*	*
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	*	*
Rape	1	9	0	1	*	*
Indecent assault	1	2	1	5	*	*
Unlaw ful sexual intercourse	0	0	1	0	*	*
Other	0	1	0	1	*	*
<b>Robbery and extortion</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	*	*
Armed robbery	0	0	0	0	*	*
Unarmed robbery	0	0	0	0	*	*
Extortion	0	0	0	0	*	*
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	60	51	29	35	*	-16.4
Fraud and misappropriation	0	5	1	2	*	*
Receiving and unlaw ful possession of stolen goods	1	2	0	0	*	*
Theft/illegal use of motor vehicle	7	4	5	2	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	24	32	20	34	*	*
Theft from shops	5	6	7	4	*	*
Other larceny	89	115	85	66	-22.4	-9.5
Arson/explosives	0	0	4	3	*	*
Property damage and environmental offences	31	37	21	37	*	*
<b>Offences against good order</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>58</b>	*	*
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	*	*
Possess/use	1	2	0	2	*	*
Sell/trade	0	15	0	0	*	*
Produce/manufacture	6	6	4	5	*	*
Possess implement for drug use	0	1	0	0	*	*
Other	0	0	0	1	*	*
<b>Driving offences</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	11	15	9	19	*	*
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	11	12	4	6	*	*
Driving licences offences	5	12	7	7	*	*
Traffic offences	4	6	2	1	*	*
Motor vehicle registration offences	21	17	30	45	*	*
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	0	0	1	1	*	*
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
population	4,256	4,240	4,291	4,330		

\*Percentage changes are not calculated for offence categories with less than 50 offences recorded in the base year.  
The most recent population estimate for Lower Eyre Peninsula Local Government Area is 30 June 2005.

This automated report was prepared by Ingrid Ahmer, Office of Crime Statistics and Research  
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## Offence Profile

# Tumby Bay LGA

This report provides an analysis of the offences recorded in Tumby Bay Local Government Area and where appropriate draws comparisons with Regional South Australia (non-Adelaide Statistical Divisions).

### Explanatory notes

- ❖ The data presented in the profile relate to offences and incidents that occurred in Tumby Bay LGA, irrespective of where the offence was reported to the police.

### Understanding crime statistics<sup>1</sup>

- ❖ When an incident is reported or becomes known to the police, a police incident report is filed. Each incident report may contain more than one offence or more than one count of the same offence.
- ❖ For the majority of statistics presented in this report, the counting unit used is offences and offence counts recorded on all incident reports filed by police in a specified period of time.
- ❖ For further information regarding counting rules please refer to *Crime and Justice in South Australia, 2004*. This publication can be downloaded from the Office of Crime Statistics and Research website: [www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/](http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au/).

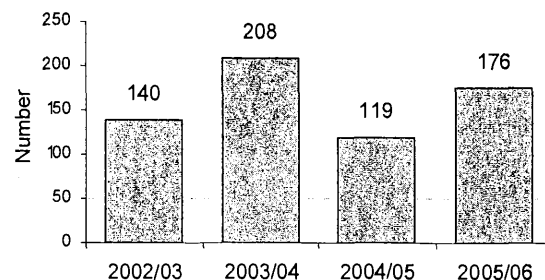
### Recorded offences in Tumby Bay LGA

#### Number of offences

- ❖ There were 176 offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.

- This increased substantially, up 47.9% from 119 offences recorded in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
- This made up 0.3% of all offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06. In comparison, Tumby Bay LGA accounted for 0.7% of the estimated residential population in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.<sup>2</sup>

The number of recorded offences in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



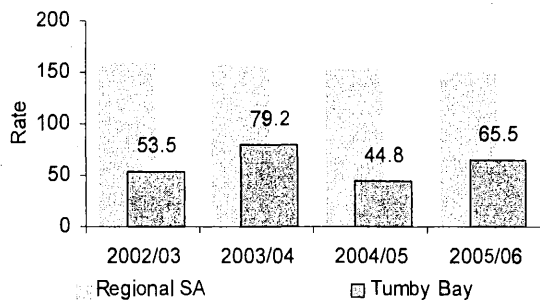
### Rate of offences<sup>3</sup>

- ❖ Tumby Bay LGA recorded an offence rate of 65.5 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 56.4% lower than the offence rate for Regional South Australia (150.2).

<sup>1</sup> The source database used for this report contained data to June 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Regional Population Growth 3218.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics  
<sup>3</sup> The offence rates presented in this report are calculated using Estimated Residential Populations from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see Regional Population Growth 3218.0). The most recent population estimate is 30 June 2005.

The rate per 1,000 population of recorded offences in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



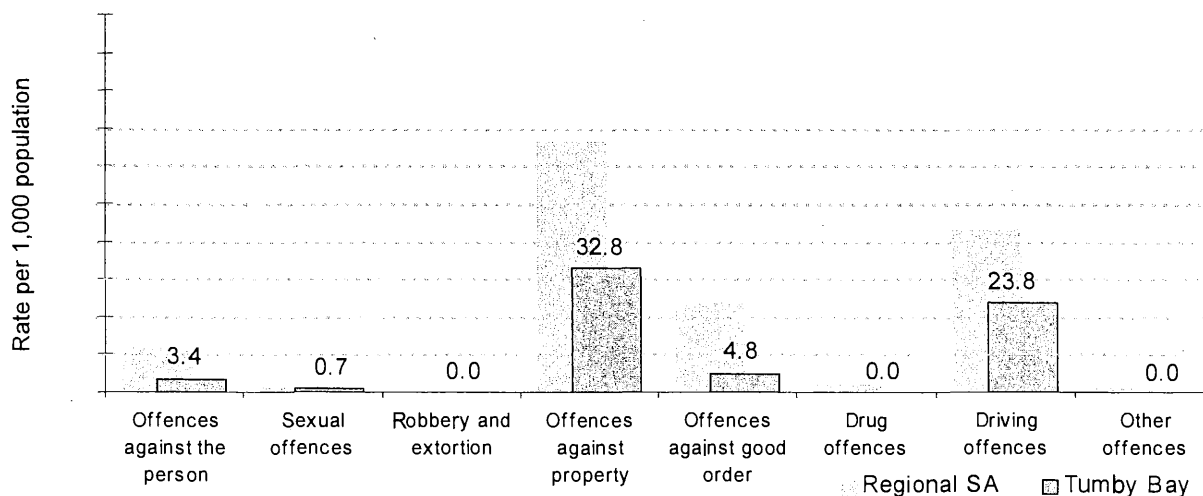
### Types of offences

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of all offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences	9	3.4	5.1
Sexual offences	2	0.7	1.1
Robbery and extortion	0	0.0	0.0
Offences against property	88	32.8	50.0
Offences against good order	13	4.8	7.4
Drug offences	0	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle offences	64	23.8	36.4
Other offences	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common types of offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06 were offences against property (88 offences or 50.0% of all recorded offences) followed by driving offences (64 offences or 36.4%).
- ❖ Of the eight offence categories in Tumby Bay LGA, all recorded a rate per 1,000 population that were lower than Regional South Australia;
  - Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences (3.4 compared to 11.5 in Regional South Australia);
  - Sexual offences (0.7 compared to 1.4 in Regional South Australia);
  - Robbery and extortion (0.0 compared to 0.2 in Regional South Australia);
  - Offences against property (32.8 compared to 66.5 in Regional South Australia);
  - Offences against good order (4.8 compared to 23.8 in Regional South Australia);
  - Drug offences (0.0 compared to 2.3 in Regional South Australia);
  - Driving offences (23.8 compared to 43.0 in Regional South Australia); and
  - Other offences (0.0 compared to 1.4 in Regional South Australia).

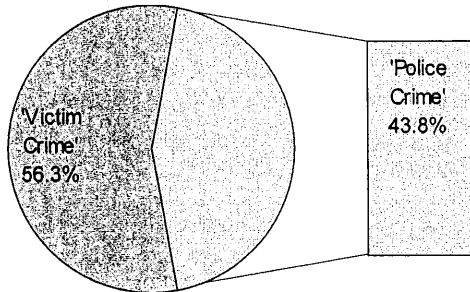
The rate per 1,000 population of selected offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06



'Victim crime' vs 'Police detected crime'

- ❖ 'Victim crime' is heavily dependent upon whether the victim of the crime chooses to report that offence. Victim surveys have indicated that sometimes offences are never reported and so are never counted in official police statistics. 'Victim crime' includes offence categories such as offences against the person, sexual offences, robbery and extortion and offences against property.
- ❖ The identification and detection of 'police detected crime' rests predominately with police. Policing practises and the number and range of specialist operations conducted in any given period may influence these statistics. 'Police detected crime' includes offences against good order, drug offences and driving offences.
- ❖ In 2005/06, 43.8% of the recorded crime in Tumby Bay LGA was 'police detected crime'. This is lower than the corresponding percentage for Regional South Australia (47.0%).

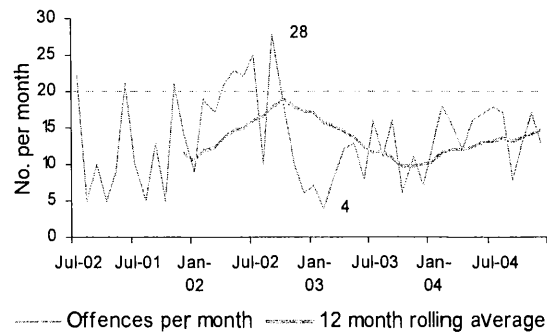
'Victim crime' and 'police crime': percentage breakdown, 2005/06



Monthly trends

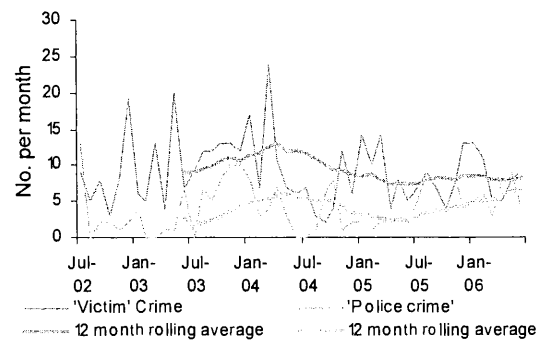
- ❖ The average number of offences recorded per month during 2005/06 was 14.7 offences, slightly higher than the average over the last four years (13.4 offences per month)
  - The lowest number of offences recorded per month over the last four years occurred in February 2003 (4 offences).
  - The highest number of offences recorded per month occurred in September 2002 (28 offences).

The number of recorded offences per month in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06<sup>4</sup>



- ❖ The average number of 'police detected crime' offences recorded per month during 2005/06 in Tumby Bay LGA was 6.4 offences, similar to that of 'victim crime' offences (8.3).

The number of recorded offences per month in Tumby Bay LGA by type of crime, 2002/03 to 2005/06



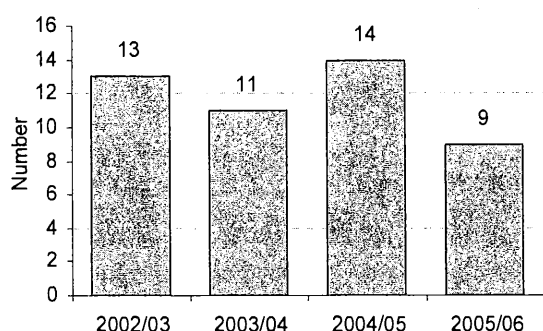
<sup>4</sup> The 12 month rolling average has been computed by averaging the current and previous 11 months for each of the months depicted.

## Types of offences in Tumby Bay LGA

### Offences against the person, excluding sexual assault

- ❖ There were 9 offences against the person, excluding sexual assault recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.
  - This decreased by 5 offences from 14 in 2004/05, reversing an increase from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.2% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against the person, excluding sexual assault in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Tumby Bay LGA recorded an offence against the person, excluding sexual assault rate of 3.4 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 71.0% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (11.5).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of offences against the person, excluding sexual assault recorded in Tumby Bay LGA were minor assault (7 offences) and other offences against the person (2).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of offences against the person, excluding sexual offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA, 2005/06

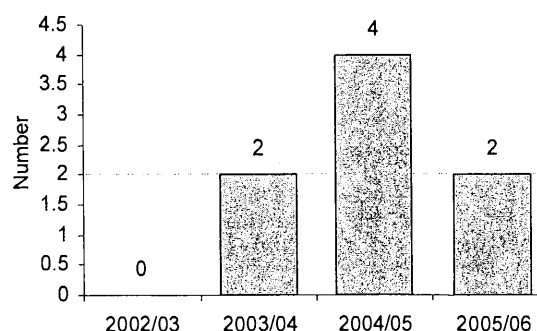
	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Homicide	0		
Major Assault	0		
Minor Assault	7	2.6	77.8
Other offences against the person	2	0.7	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against the person to occur in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06 was residential (5 offences).

### Sexual offences

- ❖ There were 2 sexual offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.
  - This remained relatively stable with 4 offences in 2004/05.
  - This made up 0.3% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded sexual offences in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Tumby Bay LGA recorded a sexual offence rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 48.1% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (1.4).
- ❖ During 2005/06, all of the sexual offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA were indecent assault (2 offences).

The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of sexual offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Rape	0	0.0	0.0
Indecent assault	2	0.7	100.0
Unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0.0	0.0
Other sexual offences	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for sexual offences to occur in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06 was residential (2 offences).

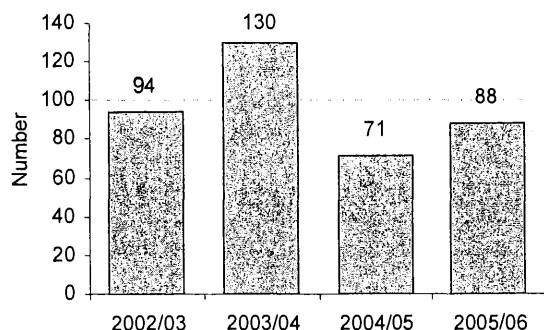
### Robbery and extortion

- ❖ There were no robbery and extortion offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.

### Offences against property

- ❖ There were 88 offences against property recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased by 17 offences from 71 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.3% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against property in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Tumby Bay LGA recorded an offence against property rate of 32.8 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 50.7% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (66.5).
- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of offences against property recorded in Tumby Bay LGA were other theft (34 offences) and property damage (27).

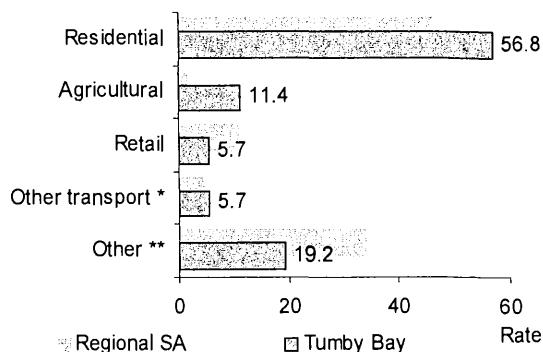
The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of offences against property recorded in Tumby Bay LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	16	6.0	18.2
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0.0	0.0
Receiving and unlaw ful poss. of stolen goods	0	0.0	0.0
Theft/ illegal use of motor vehicle	2	0.7	2.3
Theft from a motor vehicle	6	2.2	6.8
Theft from shops	1	0.4	1.1
Other theft	34	12.7	38.6
Arson/ explosives	2	0.7	2.3
Property damage	27	10.1	30.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against property to occur in Tumby Bay LGA in

2005/06 was residential (56.8% compared with 46.4% in Regional South Australia).

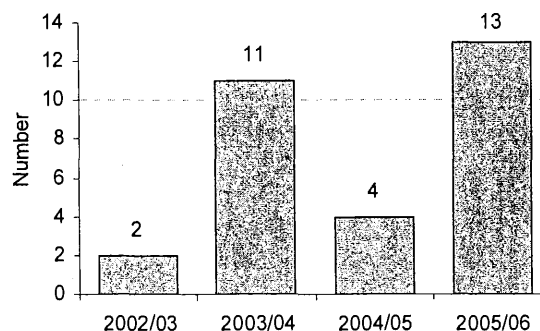
Offences against property by type of location, Tumby Bay LGA compared with Regional South Australia, 2005/06<sup>5</sup>



### Offences against good order

- ❖ There were 13 offences against good order recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased by 9 offences from 4 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.1% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded offences against good order in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Tumby Bay LGA recorded an offence against good order rate of 4.8 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 79.6% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (23.8).
- ❖ The most common type of location for offences against good order to occur in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06 was residential (8 offences).

<sup>5</sup> Recorded for where the offence took place. Percentages may not sum to 100 as unknown locations are not shown.

\* Other transport includes car parks and motor vehicles.

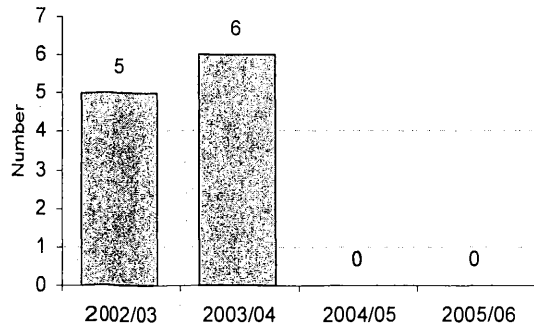
\*\* Other includes open space (5.7%), school (4.5%), street/ footpath (3.4%), hotel/ restaurant (3.4%), other building \*\*\* (1.1%) and justice (1.1%).

\*\*\* Other building includes construction sites, offices, factory/warehouses, places of worship and public toilets.

### Drug offences

- ❖ There were no drug offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.

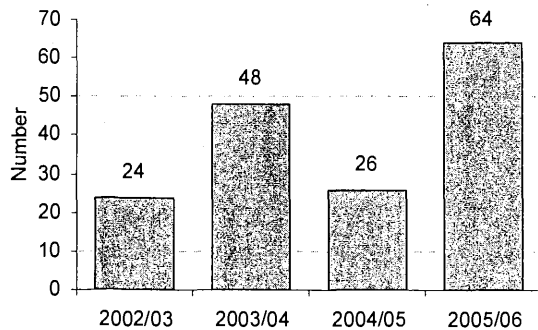
The number of recorded drug offences in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



### Driving offences

- ❖ There were 64 driving offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.
  - This increased substantially, up by 38 offences from 26 in 2004/05, reversing a decrease from the previous year.
  - This made up 0.4% of all such offences in Regional South Australia during 2005/06.

The number of recorded driving offences in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



- ❖ Tumby Bay LGA recorded a driving offence rate of 23.8 per 1,000 population in 2005/06.
  - This rate was 44.6% lower than the rate for Regional South Australia (43.0).

- ❖ During 2005/06, the most common types of driving offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA were motor vehicle registration offences (31 offences) and driving licences offences (16).

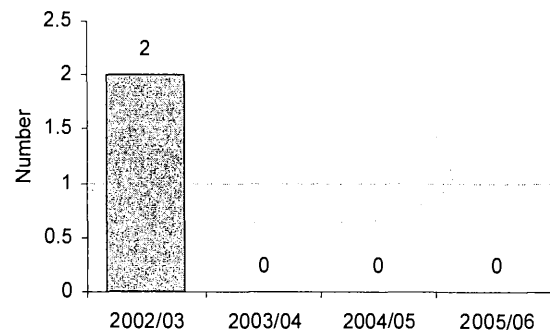
The number, rate per 1,000 population and percentage of driving offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA, 2005/06

	Number of offences	Rate / 1000 persons	% of total
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	9	3.4	14.1
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	4	1.5	6.3
Driving licences offences	16	6.0	25.0
Traffic offences	4	1.5	6.3
Motor vehicle registration offences	31	11.5	48.4
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Other offences

- ❖ There were no other offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA in 2005/06.

The number of recorded other offences in Tumby Bay LGA, 2002/03 to 2005/06



## Appendix 1

The number, rate and percentage of all offences recorded in Tumby Bay LGA and Regional South Australia, 2005/06

	No. of recorded offences		Rate per 1,000 population		Percentage of all offences	
	Tumby Bay	Regional SA	Tumby Bay	Regional SA	Tumby Bay	Regional SA
<b>Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Homicide	0	22	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Major Assault	0	546	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9
Minor Assault	7	3,684	2.6	8.9	4.0	5.9
Other	2	515	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Rape	0	161	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Indecent assault	2	243	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.4
Unlawful sexual intercourse	0	107	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other	0	81	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Robbery and extortion</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Armed robbery	0	30	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unarmed robbery	0	44	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Extortion	0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Offences against property</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>27,445</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	16	4,760	6.0	11.5	9.1	7.7
Fraud and misappropriation	0	681	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	0	328	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Theft/illegal use of motor vehicle	2	738	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.2
Theft from a motor vehicle	6	2,453	2.2	5.9	3.4	4.0
Theft from shops	1	1,276	0.4	3.1	0.6	2.1
Other larceny	34	9,015	12.7	21.8	19.3	14.5
Arson/explosives	2	487	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
Property damage and environmental offences	27	7,707	10.1	18.7	15.3	12.4
<b>Offences against good order</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Possess/use	0	173	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Sell/trade	0	233	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Produce/manufacture	0	442	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7
Possess implement for drug use	0	49	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0	54	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Driving offences</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>17,768</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	9	3,148	3.4	7.6	5.1	5.1
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	4	1,230	1.5	3.0	2.3	2.0
Driving licences offences	16	3,751	6.0	9.1	9.1	6.0
Traffic offences	4	1,939	1.5	4.7	2.3	3.1
Motor vehicle registration offences	31	7,474	11.5	18.1	17.6	12.1
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	0	226	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>62,004</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The number of recorded offences, the percentage change (2004/05 to 2005/06) and the average annual percentage change (2002/03 to 2005/06) in Tumby Bay LGA

	Number of recorded offences				Average annual	
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Percentage change 2004/05 to 2005/06	percentage change 2002/03 to 2005/06
<b>Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences</b>	13	11	14	9	*	*
Homicide	0	0	0	0	*	*
Major Assault	3	1	3	0	*	*
Minor Assault	8	9	10	7	*	*
Other	2	1	1	2	*	*
<b>Sexual offences</b>	0	2	4	2	*	*
Rape	0	1	2	0	*	*
Indecent assault	0	1	1	2	*	*
Unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	1	0	*	*
Other	0	0	0	0	*	*
<b>Robbery and extortion</b>	0	0	0	0	*	*
Armed robbery	0	0	0	0	*	*
Unarmed robbery	0	0	0	0	*	*
Extortion	0	0	0	0	*	*
<b>Offences against property</b>	94	130	71	88	23.9	-2.2
Serious criminal trespass/ break and enter	22	17	18	16	*	*
Fraud and misappropriation	4	2	0	0	*	*
Receiving and unlawful possession of stolen goods	5	0	0	0	*	*
Theft/illegal use of motor vehicle	6	4	0	2	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	6	16	6	6	*	*
Theft from shops	4	4	0	1	*	*
Other larceny	39	59	34	34	*	*
Arson/explosives	0	0	0	2	*	*
Property damage and environmental offences	8	28	13	27	*	*
<b>Offences against good order</b>	2	11	4	13	*	*
<b>Drug offences</b>	5	6	0	0	*	*
Possess/use	0	2	0	0	*	*
Sell/trade	1	0	0	0	*	*
Produce/manufacture	3	4	0	0	*	*
Possess implement for drug use	1	0	0	0	*	*
Other	0	0	0	0	*	*
<b>Driving offences</b>	24	48	26	64	*	*
Driving offences involving alcohol or drugs	2	14	8	9	*	*
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	4	5	4	4	*	*
Driving licences offences	5	8	3	16	*	*
Traffic offences	2	3	0	4	*	*
Motor vehicle registration offences	11	17	11	31	*	*
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	0	1	0	0	*	*
<b>Other offences</b>	2	0	0	0	*	*
<b>Total</b>	140	208	119	176	47.9	7.9
population	2,616	2,627	2,654	2,685		

\*Percentage changes are not calculated for offence categories with less than 50 offences recorded in the base year.  
The most recent population estimate for Tumby Bay Local Government Area is 30 June 2005.

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