



1997

New  
Issue

1314.4

# REGIONAL INDICATORS

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 12 OCT 1998

## CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes.....	2
Contents .....	3
Introduction .....	5
PARTS	
<b>1</b> Time series indicators .....	7
<b>2</b> Area comparison indicators .....	91
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Explanatory notes .....	99
Glossary .....	104
Bibliography .....	107

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Mark Nowosilskyj on Adelaide 08 8237 7358 or any ABS office shown on the back cover of this publication.

# NOTES

## ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

*Regional Indicators, South Australia* presents a statistical summary of key economic information for statistical subdivisions in South Australia. The publication contains the latest available data (at the time of preparation), as well as historical data, for a selected range of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data and some non-ABS data items identified as indicators of economic activity. *Regional Indicators, South Australia* has been put together 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 and explain the cause of economic growth or decline.



## DATA SOURCES

The data presented in this publication have been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS. 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 source publications is included in the Bibliography at the back of this publication.



## DATA REFERENCES

In tables and graphs, where some or all of the data are not ABS statistics, a reference to the non-ABS source has been included as a footnote. Where the footnote reference is in an abbreviated form refer to the Bibliography for more detail. For ABS sourced data items a reference has not been included, although information about the relevant collections can be referenced from the sources listed in the Bibliography.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The ABS wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their statistical information included in this publication. The inclusion of the non-ABS data adds to the overall understanding of the composition of regional South Australia.



## CONSULTANCY SERVICE

If your region of interest is not covered in this publication a Regional Profile Consultancy Service is available to provide the information included in this publication, and more, for your specified region. A Regional Profile can be produced for standard geographic areas such as local government areas, statistical local areas, statistical subdivisions, statistical divisions or any combinations of these areas. More details about this service are provided on the inside back cover of this publication.

P.M. Gardner  
Regional Director  
South Australia



# CONTENTS .....

Page

Notes .....	2
Introduction .....	5

## PART 1 TIME SERIES INDICATORS

### Section

1 Northern Statistical Subdivision .....	8
2 Western Statistical Subdivision .....	12
3 Eastern Statistical Subdivision .....	16
4 Southern Statistical Subdivision .....	20
5 Barossa Statistical Subdivision .....	24
6 Kangaroo Island Statistical Subdivision .....	28
7 Onkaparinga Statistical Subdivision .....	32
8 Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision .....	36
9 Yorke Statistical Subdivision .....	40
10 Lower North Statistical Subdivision .....	44
11 Riverland Statistical Subdivision .....	48
12 Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivision .....	52
13 Upper South East Statistical Subdivision .....	56
14 Lower South East Statistical Subdivision .....	60
15 Lincoln Statistical Subdivision .....	64
16 West Coast Statistical Subdivision .....	68
17 Whyalla Statistical Subdivision .....	72
18 Pirie Statistical Subdivision .....	76
19 Flinders Ranges Statistical Subdivision .....	80
20 Far North Statistical Subdivision .....	84
21 South Australia .....	88

## PART 2 AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS

### Section

22 Comparison of statistical subdivisions .....	92
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## INFORMATION

Explanatory notes .....	99
Glossary .....	104
Bibliography .....	107



## INTRODUCTION .....

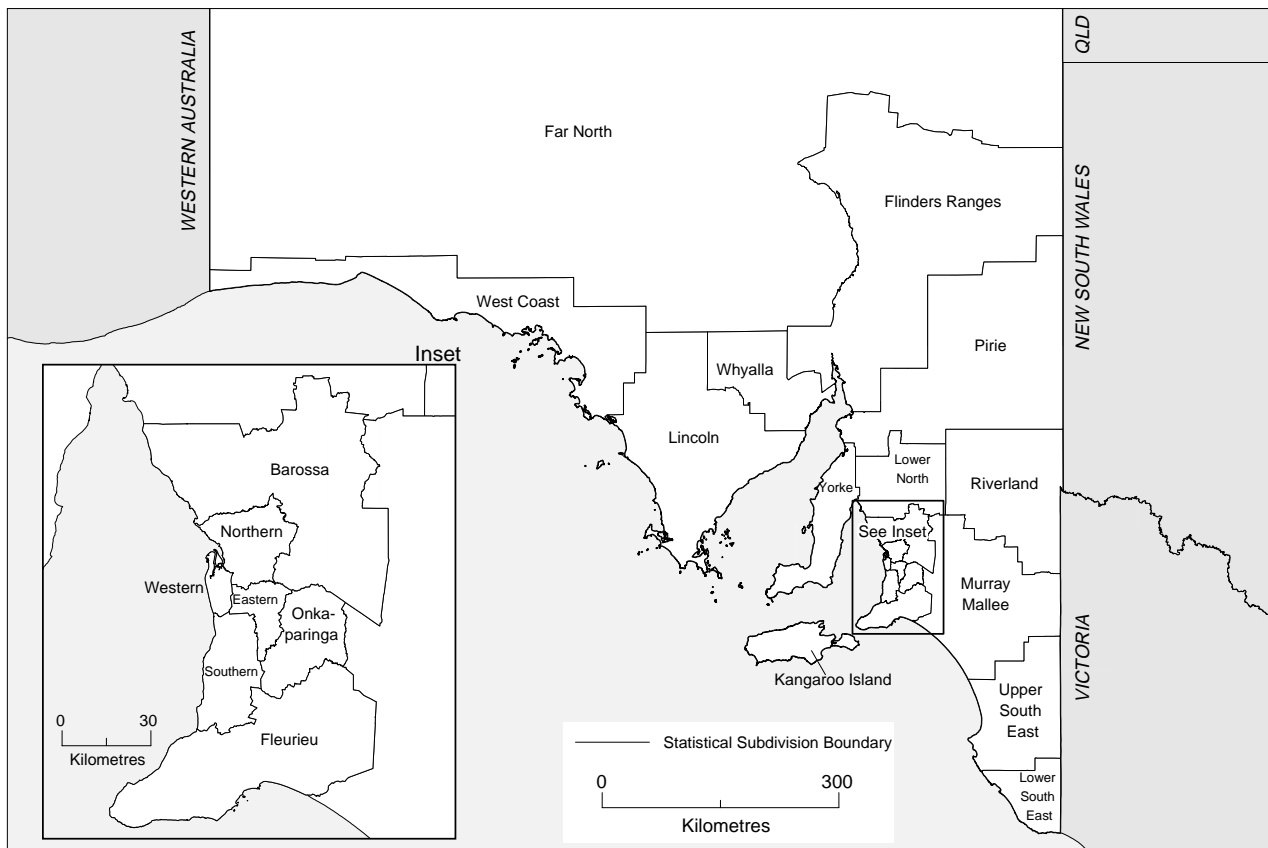
### STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

For the purpose of presenting statistics, such as this series of broad economic indicators for the State, South Australia is divided into a number of geographical areas.

The primary division of the State is into seven statistical divisions (SDs). These divisions are intended to represent regions which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and the economic units within them under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

The seven SDs are, in turn, divided into statistical subdivisions (SSDs) and it is these subdivisions that are the focus of this publication. SSDs are also defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. There are 20 SSDs in South Australia.

SSDs consist of aggregations of statistical local areas (SLAs). The data presented in this publication are calculated on SLA boundaries at 30 June 1996. At this date SLAs equated directly with local government areas (LGAs) except for Enfield which was split into two SLAs, Part A and Part B. The following page outlines the relationship between SDs, SSDs and SLAs in South Australia.



AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION, Main Structure, SA—1996

ASGC description

ASGC description

ASGC description

**Adelaide SD**

*Northern SSD*

Elizabeth (C)  
Enfield (C)—Pt A  
Gawler (M)  
Munno Para (C)  
Salisbury (C)  
Tea Tree Gully (C)

*Western SSD*

Enfield (C)—Pt B  
Henley & Grange (C)  
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)  
Port Adelaide (C)  
Thebarton (M)  
West Torrens (C)  
Unincorp. Western

*Eastern SSD*

Adelaide (C)  
Burnside (C)  
Campbelltown (C)  
East Torrens (DC)  
Kensington & Norwood (C)  
Payneham (C)  
Prospect (C)  
St Peters (M)  
Stirling (DC)  
Unley (C)  
Walkerville (M)

*Southern SSD*

Brighton (C)  
Glenelg (C)  
Happy Valley (C)  
Marion (C)  
Mitcham (C)  
Noarlunga (C)  
Willunga (DC)

**Outer Adelaide SD**

*Barossa SSD*

Angaston (DC)  
Barossa (DC)  
Gumeracha (DC)  
Kapunda (DC)  
Light (DC)  
Mallala (DC)  
Mount Pleasant (DC)  
Tanunda (DC)

*Kangaroo Island SSD*

Dudley (DC)  
Kingscote (DC)

*Onkaparinga SSD*

Mount Barker (DC)  
Onkaparinga (DC)  
Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision  
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)  
Strathalbyn (DC)  
Victor Harbor (DC)  
Yankalilla (DC)

**Yorke and Lower North SD**

*Yorke SSD*

Bute (DC)  
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Minlaton (DC)  
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)  
Port Broughton (DC)  
Walleroo (M)  
Warooka (DC)  
Yorke town (DC)  
Unincorp. Yorke

*Lower North SSD*

Blyth-Snowtown (DC)  
Burra Burra (DC)  
Clare (DC)  
Eudunda (DC)  
Riverton (DC)  
Robertstown (DC)  
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)  
Spalding (DC)  
Wakefield Plains (DC)

**Murray Lands SD**

*Riverland SSD*

Barmera (DC)  
Berri (DC)  
Browns Well (DC)  
Loxton (DC)  
Morgan (DC)  
Paringa (DC)  
Renmark (M)  
Waikerie (DC)  
Unincorp. Riverland

*Murray Mallee SSD*

Coonahpyn Downs (DC)  
Karoonda-East Murray (DC)  
Lameroo (DC)  
Mannum (DC)  
Meningie (DC)  
Murray Bridge (DC)  
Peake (DC)  
Pinnaroo (DC)  
Ridley-Truro (DC)  
Unincorp. Murray Mallee

**South East SD**

*Upper South East SSD*

Lacepede (DC)  
Lucindale (DC)  
Naracoorte (M)  
Naracoorte (DC)  
Robe (DC)  
Tatiara (DC)

*Lower South East SSD*

Beachport (DC)  
Millicent (DC)  
Mount Gambier (C)  
Mount Gambier (DC)  
Penola (DC)  
Port MacDonnell (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 Statistical Subdivision*

Whyalla (C)  
Unincorp. Whyalla

*Pirie SSD*

Crystal Brook-Redhill (DC)  
Hallett (DC)  
Jamestown (DC)  
Orroroo (DC)  
Peterborough (M)  
Peterborough (DC)  
Pirie (DC)  
Port Pirie (C)  
Rocky River (DC)  
Unincorp. Pirie

*Flinders Ranges SSD*

Carrieton (DC)  
Hawker (DC)  
Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)  
Mount Remarkable (DC)  
Port Augusta (C)  
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges

*Far North SSD*

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

PART **1**

**TIME SERIES INDICATORS** .....

Part 1 of this publication provides a comprehensive, yet simple, overview of each statistical subdivision in South Australia.

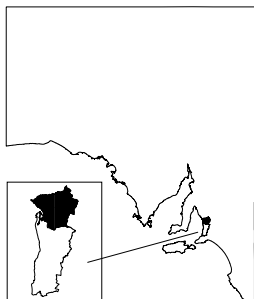
The statistical information is presented as a set of time series indicators that should assist in analysing the changes that have occurred over the last five years as well as understanding the composition and structure of each region.

Each section within this part contains a reference map, some general information about the subdivision, an overview of the key points evident in the data, a table of time series indicators and a set of graphs that complement the data.



SECTION **1**

**NORTHERN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION . . . . .**



The suburbs north of Prospect extending as far as Gawler make up the Northern Statistical Subdivision. It contains the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Elizabeth (C), Enfield (C)–Part A, Gawler (M), Munno Para (C), Salisbury (C) and Tea Tree Gully (C) and covers an area of approximately 670 square kilometres.

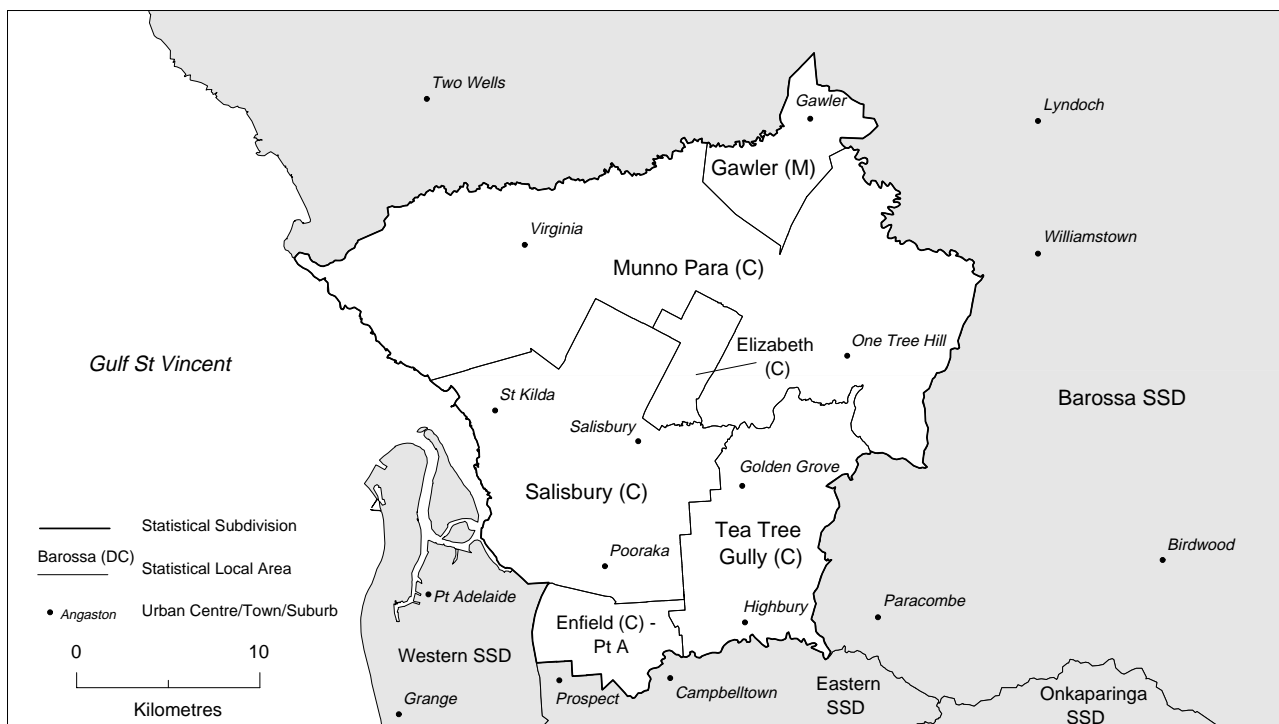
In the northern parts of the region there are broad plains of pastures and market gardens. To the north-west is the coast with its mangrove swamps while to the north-east the terrain becomes undulating as the subdivision embraces the Mount Lofty Ranges. The central and southern parts of the region are urban and include commerce and heavy industry.

The Elizabeth (C) Statistical Local Area is located 27 kilometres north of Adelaide and was named after Queen Elizabeth II. It was proclaimed a city in 1964.

Average annual rainfall in this northern area of the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) varies between 400 and 500 millimetres. Temperatures are generally slightly higher than in the central part of the ASD.

Major activities include manufacturing and storage industries, retailing, textiles, pharmaceuticals and leather goods.

With an estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 of 336,575 persons, the subdivision comprises 22.7% of the State's total population and 31.1% of the ASD's population.





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Northern Statistical Subdivision increased by 3.4% from 325,407 to 336,575 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.5% or 1,692 persons. At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 75,031 persons (22.3% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 34,775 (10.3%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.1%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 13.5%. Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed decreased by 4.4% from 160,943 to 153,933.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 29.7% is marginally higher than the State ratio (28.7%).

In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 1,650 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 3,046 in 1991–92. However, the 1996–97 approvals were up slightly on 1995–96. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$105.0m. This was significantly higher than in the preceding year.

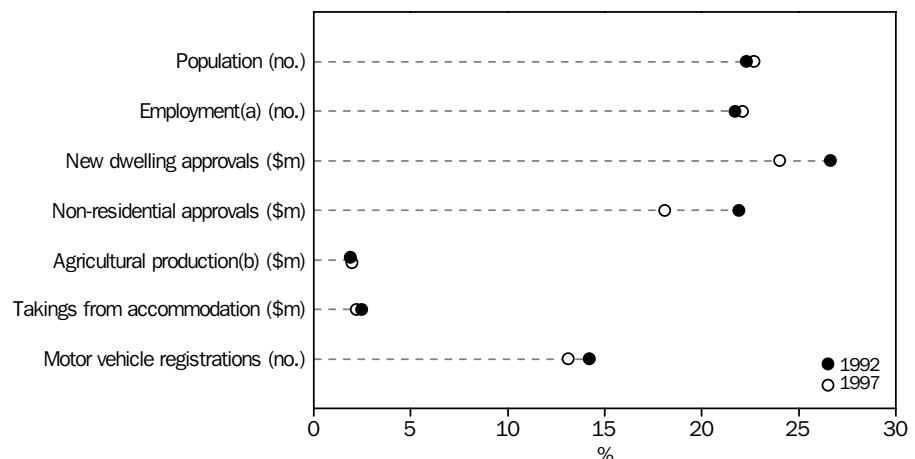
The value of manufacturing production turnover for the year ending 30 June 1994 was estimated to be \$4,168.1m or 24.8% of the State's total manufacturing turnover. This was a significant increase from the estimated turnover of \$3,530.2m in 1991–92.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$63.0m or 2.0% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) declined slightly over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from 2.5% to 2.2%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$26,292 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

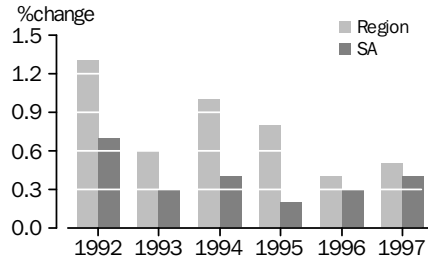
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	325 407	327 462	330 798	333 554	334 883	336 575
Population change from previous year (no.)	4 120	2 055	3 336	2 756	1 329	1 692
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	74 998	75 137	75 433	75 657	75 367	75 031
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	28 675	29 962	31 319	32 656	33 814	34 775
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	138 783	143 092	141 149	142 045	160 943	153 933
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	1.1	3.1	–1.4	0.6	13.3	–4.4
Unemployed (no.)	21 739	19 607	18 531	19 574	16 720	19 191
Unemployment rate (%)	13.5	12.1	11.6	12.1	9.4	11.1
Labour force participation rate (%)	64.1	64.5	62.5	62.7	68.5	66.2
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	18 136	19 199	18 564	17 511	18 178	18 441
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 015	909
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 380	1 483
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	18 136	19 199	18 564	17 511	20 573	20 833
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.9	26.1
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	64 848	68 330	70 307	70 798	75 001	77 590
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	21.3	21.7	21.8	22.2	22.6	22.9
Social security dependency ratio (%)	25.9	27.1	27.5	27.5	28.9	29.7
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	3 046	3 681	3 703	2 771	1 436	1 650
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	201.1	248.3	255.2	200.4	108.4	123.6
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	26.6	29.5	30.4	27.1	23.1	24.0
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	137.4	79.0	85.3	154.5	54.5	105.0
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	21.9	18.9	22.7	31.3	9.6	18.1
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	18 531	n.a.	18 045	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	3 530.2	n.a.	4 168.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	22.8	n.a.	24.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	41.4	44.1	52.0	82.8	63.0	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.0	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	469	426	472	484
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	35.8	37.6	37.3	38.7	39.5	41.2
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	5 271	4 942	4 884	5 322	5 280	5 636
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	14.2	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	13.1
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 112	24 052	25 414	25 814	26 292	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

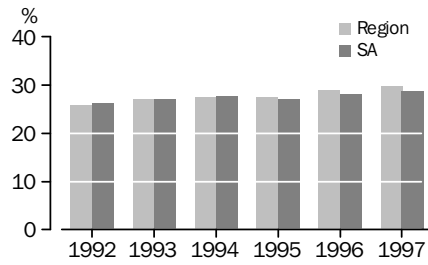
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

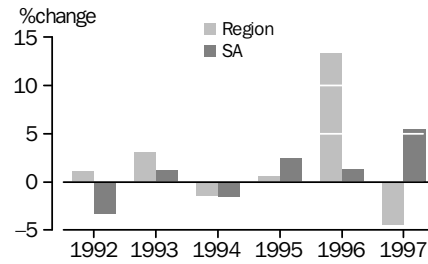


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



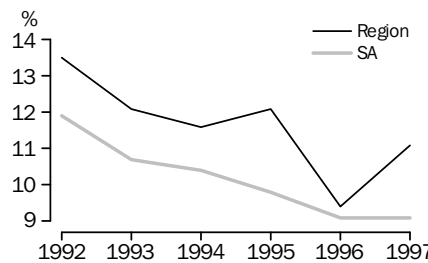
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



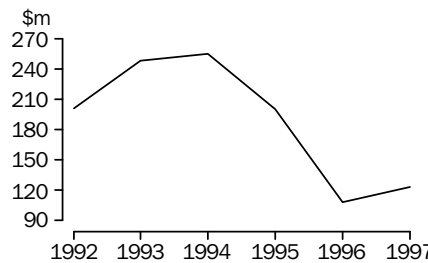
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

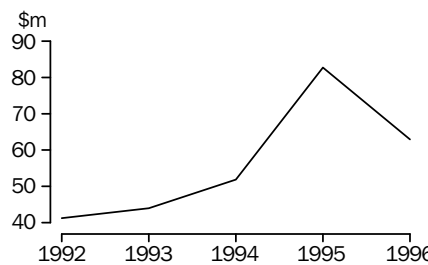


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

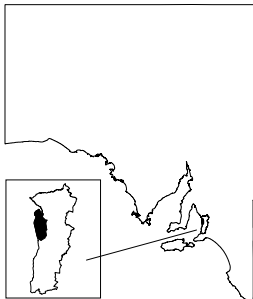


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



## SECTION 2

## WESTERN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION .....



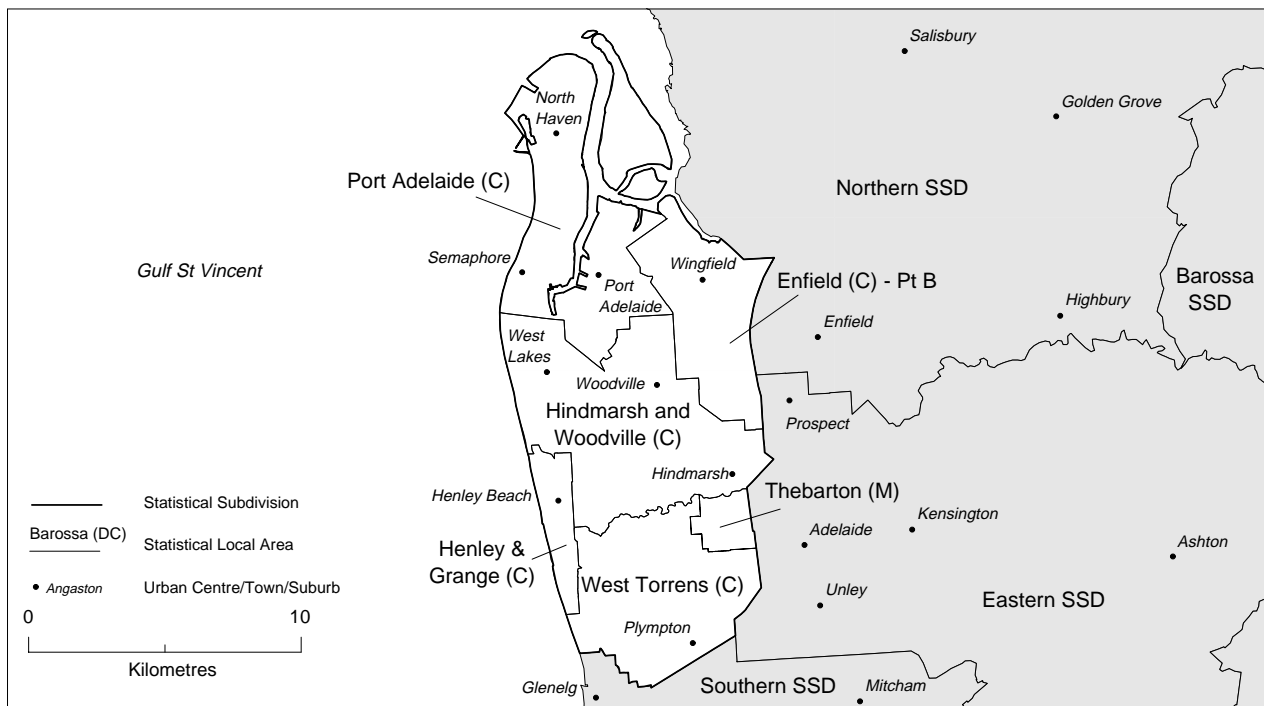
The western suburbs of Adelaide make up the Western Statistical Subdivision. It is bounded by the coast and its stretch of beaches in the west, Adelaide Airport in the south and the Port River system in the north. The eastern boundary follows the main north railway and the west parklands of the Adelaide City Council.

The subdivision comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Enfield (C)–Part B, Henley & Grange (C), Hindmarsh and Woodville (C), Port Adelaide (C), Thebarton (M), West Torrens (C) and Unincorporated Western and covers an area of approximately 160 square kilometres.

The climate is Mediterranean with warm to hot, dry summers and cool to mild winters. Average temperatures are around 28°C in summer and 15°C in winter.

Major industries in the subdivision include manufacturing, transport and storage and retail. In the north-west Port Adelaide's commercial heyday as a harbour was in the late 19th Century but, along with most other parts of this region, this area now contains many industrial sites.

With an estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 of 209,149 persons, the region comprises 14.1% of the State's total population and 19.3% of the ASD's population.



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Western Statistical Subdivision decreased by 1.4% from 212,216 to 209,149 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.2% or 458 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 34,238 persons (16.4% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 38,426 (18.4%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.6%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 14.6%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 15.7% from 79,802 to 92,312.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 35.9% is significantly higher than the State ratio (28.7%).

In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 459 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 1,078 in 1991–92.

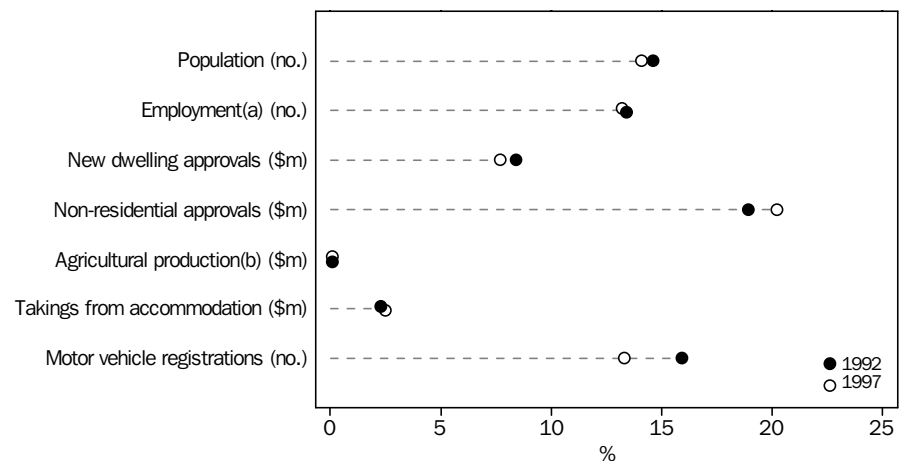
The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$117.4m. Along with 1995–96 this was significantly higher than in the preceding few years.

The value of manufacturing production turnover for the year ending 30 June 1994 was estimated to be \$26,995m or 28.0% of the State's total manufacturing turnover.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) increased slightly over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from 2.3% to 2.5%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$27,093 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

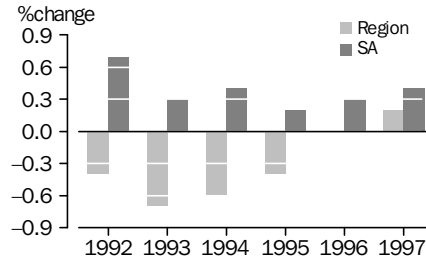
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	212 216	210 754	209 520	208 595	208 691	209 149
Population change from previous year (no.)	-819	-1 462	-1 234	-925	96	458
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.2
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	34 382	34 287	34 158	34 160	34 209	34 238
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	37 203	37 519	37 788	38 057	38 477	38 426
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	85 705	84 379	88 186	87 506	79 802	92 312
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-4.9	-1.5	4.5	-0.8	-8.8	15.7
Unemployed (no.)	14 681	15 701	14 072	11 393	10 442	12 159
Unemployment rate (%)	14.6	15.7	13.8	11.5	11.6	11.6
Labour force participation rate (%)	56.4	56.7	58.3	56.7	51.7	59.7
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	13 397	13 656	12 910	11 959	12 306	12 826
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	459	387
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	794	838
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	13 397	13 656	12 910	11 959	13 559	14 051
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	18.2	17.7	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.6
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	60 437	61 497	61 543	60 136	61 474	62 724
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	19.8	19.5	19.1	18.9	18.6	18.5
Social security dependency ratio (%)	34.0	34.8	35.1	34.5	35.2	35.9
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	1 078	993	879	886	488	459
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	63.5	62.2	60.1	65.6	41.3	39.8
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	8.4	7.4	7.2	8.9	8.8	7.7
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	118.2	56.7	43.9	39.1	108.1	117.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	18.9	13.5	11.7	7.9	19.1	20.2
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	28 228	n.a.	26 995	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	4 925.7	n.a.	4 706.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	31.9	n.a.	28.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	1.1	2.1	2.1	12.9	2.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	375	395	382	397
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	45.6	46.8	45.3	47.9	48.2	53.8
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.2
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	5 878	5 889	5 863	6 326	5 452	5 730
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	15.9	15.4	15.2	14.9	12.7	13.3
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 599	24 592	26 003	26 514	27 093	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

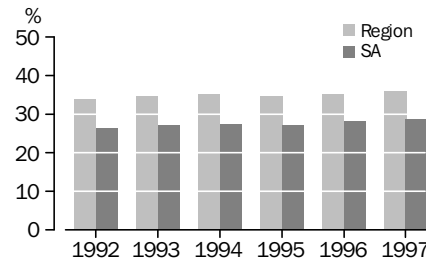
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

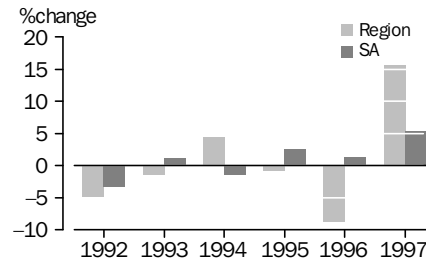


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



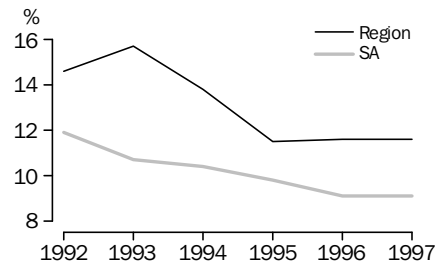
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



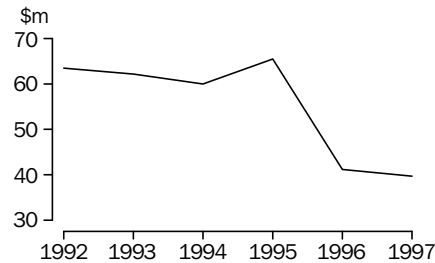
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

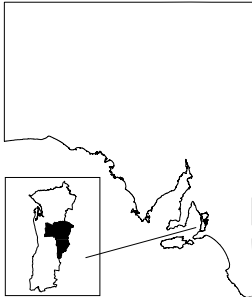


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **3**

**EASTERN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....

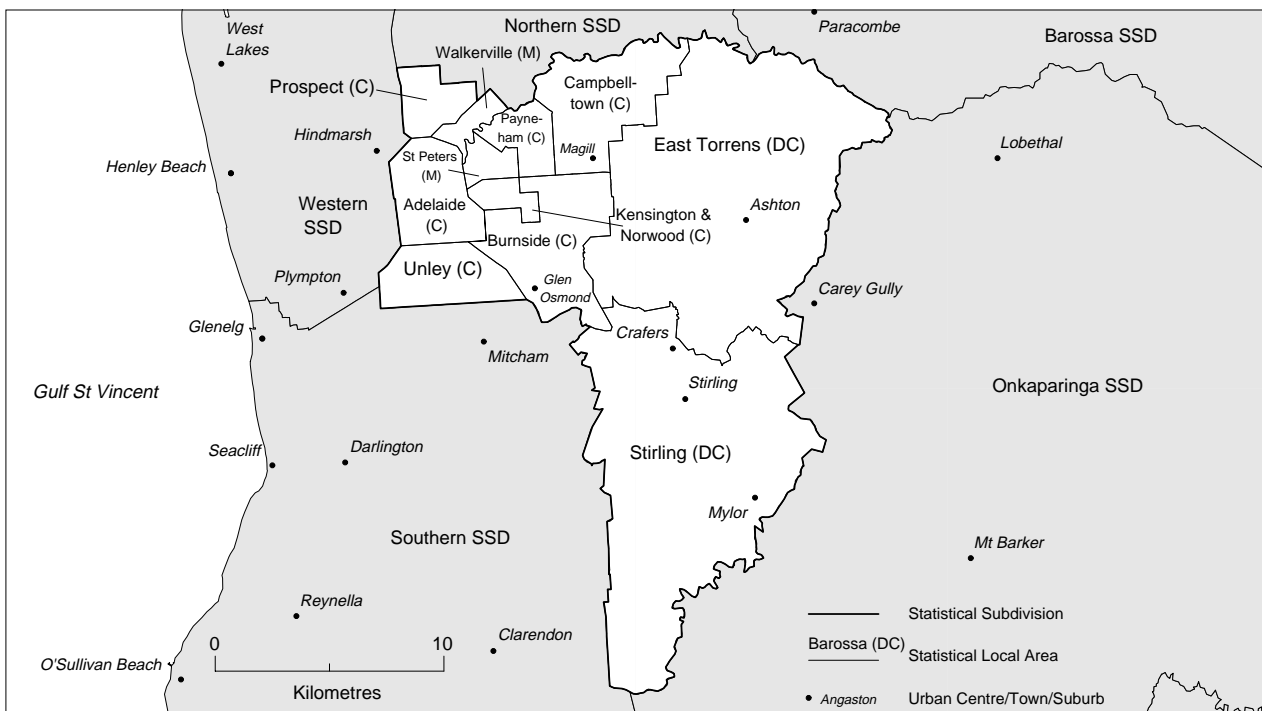


The Eastern Statistical Subdivision contains the central business district and the inner northern and southern suburbs around the city centre and stretches east to the Adelaide Hills. It includes the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Adelaide (C), Burnside (C), Campbelltown (C), East Torrens (DC), Kensington & Norwood (C), Payneham (C), Prospect (C), St Peters (M), Stirling (DC), Unley (C) and Walkerville (M). The subdivision covers an area of approximately 330 square kilometres. The terrain gradually climbs as it moves eastward from the flat plains in the city and inner suburbs to the foothills and up into the central Mount Lofty Ranges.

The climate is Mediterranean with warm to hot, dry summers and cool to mild winters. Average temperatures are around 28°C in summer and 15°C in winter. In the hills temperatures are cooler and average annual rainfall increases to between 1,000 and 1,200 millimetres in the highest parts of the ranges.

With the central business district the region provides the focal point of the State's financial and commercial businesses. The remainder of the plains region is principally residential with some commercial and office development and small areas of light industry scattered throughout. In the hills areas agricultural activities, mainly fruit growing, are evident. Urban development has been limited beyond the foothills.

At 30 June 1997 the Eastern Statistical Subdivision comprised 14.9% of South Australia's total population and 20.3% of South Australia's population living within the ASD.





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Eastern Statistical Subdivision increased by 1.4% from 216,773 to 219,851 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.4% or 984 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 34,544 persons (15.7% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 35,493 (16.1%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 6.8%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 9.5%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 13.6% from 96,632 to 109,726.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 23.7% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 749 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 1,353 in 1991–92.

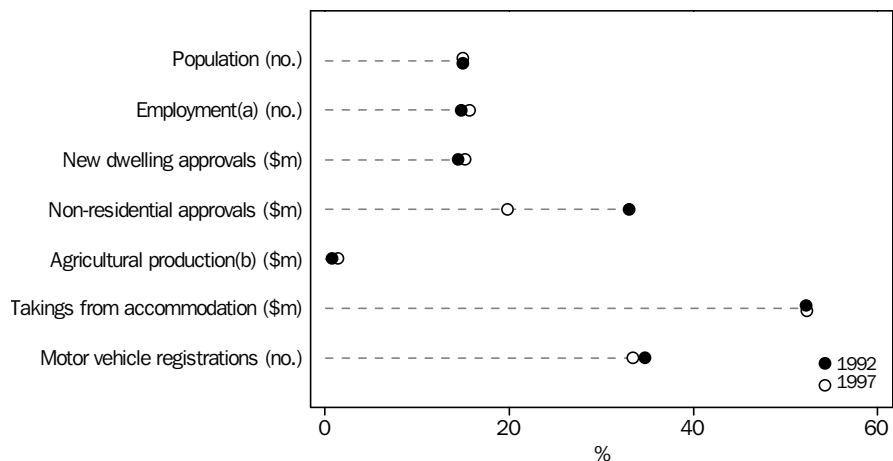
The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$114.8m. This has decreased over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$43.8m or 1.4% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) remained relatively steady over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 at around 52.5%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$33,513 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

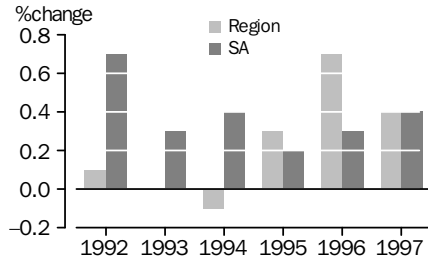
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	216 773	216 838	216 717	217 414	218 867	219 851
Population change from previous year (no.)	211	65	-121	697	1 453	984
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	34 428	34 475	34 439	34 578	34 732	34 544
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	35 093	35 209	35 255	35 355	35 592	35 493
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	94 755	103 423	104 183	103 248	96 632	109 726
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-4.2	9.1	0.7	-0.9	-6.4	13.6
Unemployed (no.)	10 001	8 855	8 588	10 155	8 045	7 949
Unemployment rate (%)	9.5	7.9	7.6	9.0	7.7	6.8
Labour force participation rate (%)	57.4	61.6	61.9	62.0	56.8	63.5
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	8 943	9 548	9 333	8 527	8 717	8 449
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	220	187
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	464	476
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	8 943	9 548	9 333	8 527	9 401	9 112
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	42 286	43 574	44 055	42 927	43 593	43 889
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.0
Social security dependency ratio (%)	23.2	23.9	24.2	23.5	23.7	23.7
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	1 353	1 417	1 457	1 351	840	749
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	108.5	113.5	123.1	127.3	78.5	78.4
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	14.4	13.5	14.7	17.2	16.7	15.2
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	206.9	134.3	125.8	137.3	112.7	114.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	33.0	32.1	33.5	27.8	19.9	19.8
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	7 273	n.a.	7 000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	895.4	n.a.	898.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	5.8	n.a.	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	14.6	15.0	16.3	16.9	43.8	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	2 490	2 555	2 680	2 569
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	55.1	55.3	60.3	63.2	64.5	64.2
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	68.2	66.6	74.5	80.0	86.6	86.0
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	52.2	51.2	53.7	53.4	53.8	52.3
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	12 852	13 838	13 276	13 980	15 538	14 365
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	34.7	36.2	34.5	32.9	36.3	33.4
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	28 637	29 747	31 759	32 501	33 513	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

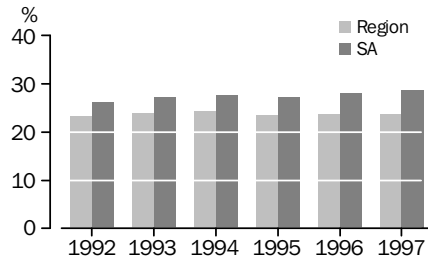
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

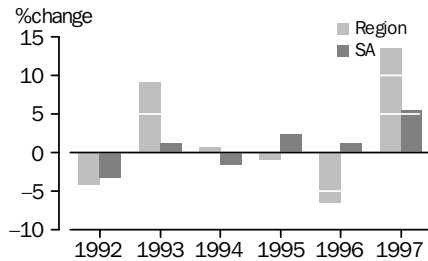


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



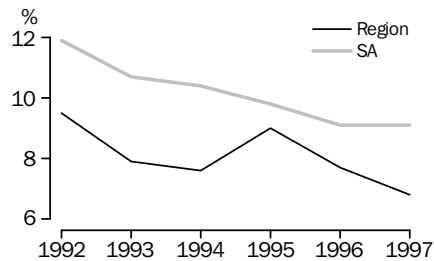
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



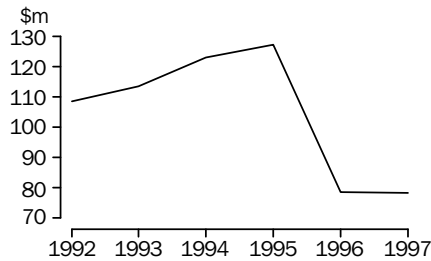
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

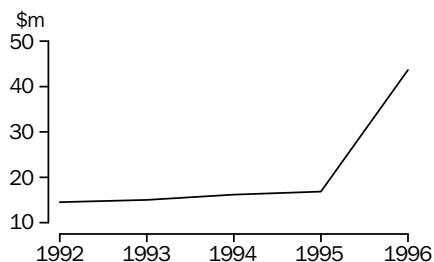


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

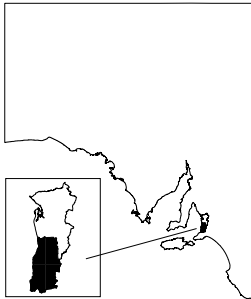


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **4**

**SOUTHERN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION . . . . .**

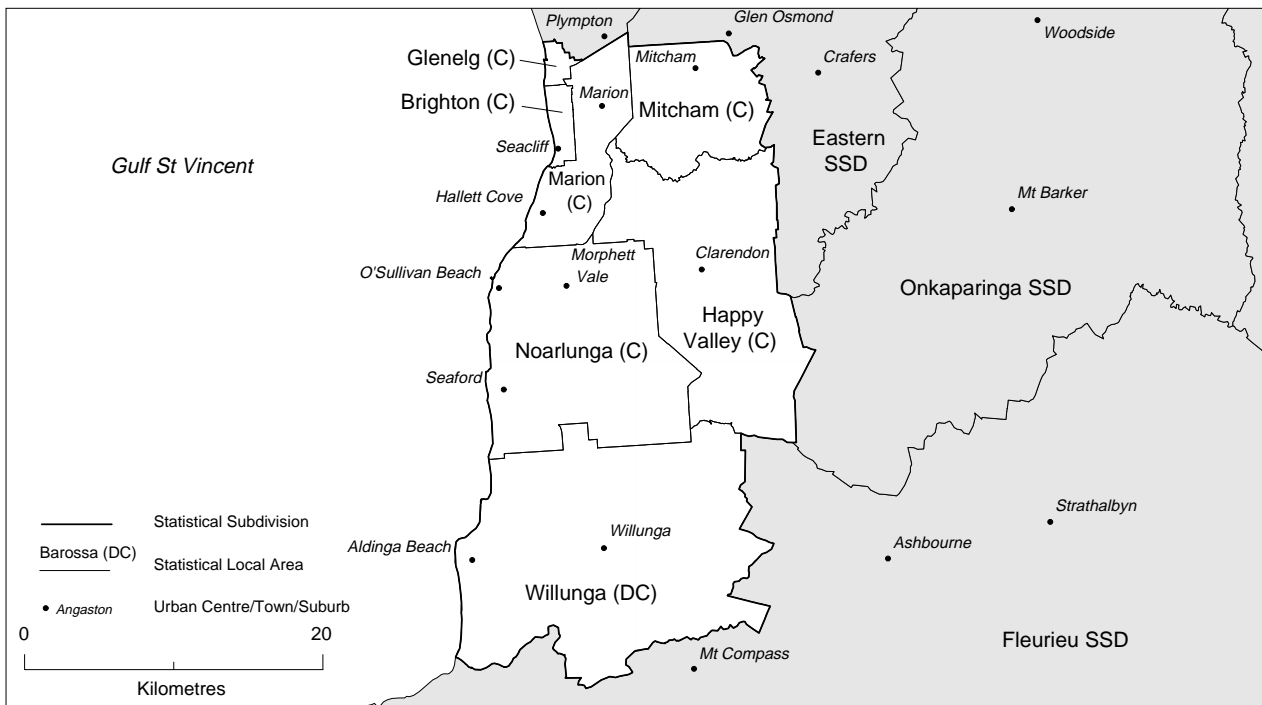


The suburbs south of Glenelg and the Unley City Council area make up the Southern Statistical Subdivision. Bounded by the coast in the west and the foothills to the east the region stretches southward as the coastal plain narrows until the hills meet the sea in low cliffs beyond Willunga. The subdivision contains the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Brighton (C), Glenelg (C), Happy Valley (C), Marion (C), Mitcham (C), Noarlunga (C) and Willunga (DC) and covers an area of approximately 760 square kilometres.

Average annual rainfall in this southern area of the ASD varies between 400 and 500 millimetres. Temperatures are generally slightly lower than in the central part of the ASD.

The region supports the full range of activities including light and heavy industry, finance and business services, retail, tourism and agriculture. Major industries include car manufacturing, oil refining, wine making and almond growing.

With an estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 of 317,499 persons the subdivision contains 21.5% of the State's total population and 29.3% of the ASD's population.



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Southern Statistical Subdivision increased by 1.9% from 311,594 to 317,499 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.3% or 828 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 63,297 persons (19.9% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 46,256 (14.6%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 8.3%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 11.2%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 4.9% from 147,368 to 154,601.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 26.4% remains lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 1,238 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 3,083 in 1991–92. However, the 1996–97 approvals were up slightly on 1995–96.

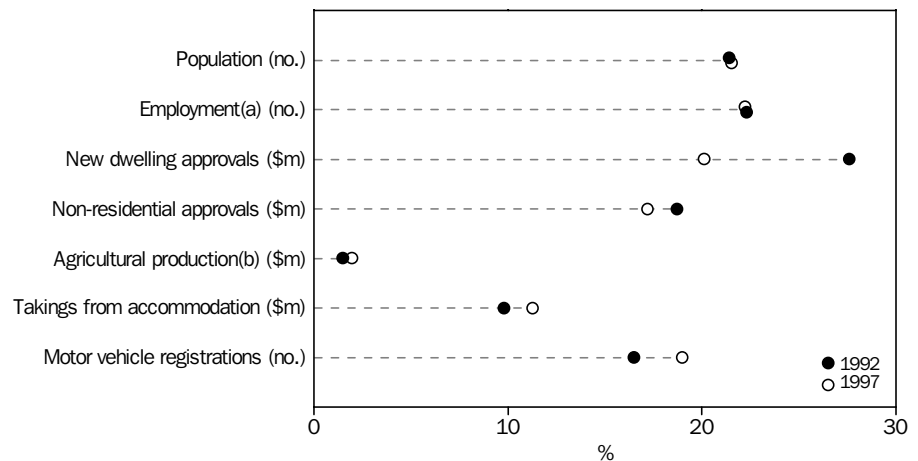
The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$99.6m. Along with 1995–96 this was higher than in the preceding few years.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$62.8m or 2.0% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) increased over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from 9.8% to 11.3%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$28,563 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

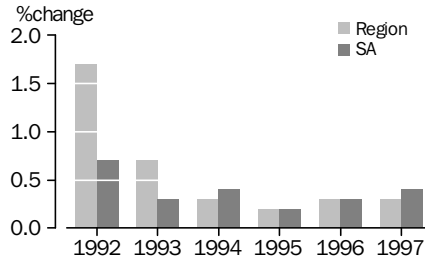
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	311 594	313 926	315 020	315 570	316 671	317 499
Population change from previous year (no.)	5 317	2 332	1 094	550	1 101	828
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	64 378	64 582	64 391	64 167	63 839	63 297
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	42 420	43 466	44 303	44 996	45 798	46 256
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	142 108	136 157	136 322	143 276	147 368	154 601
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-4.2	-4.2	0.1	5.1	2.9	4.9
Unemployed (no.)	17 876	16 515	15 225	15 588	16 946	14 060
Unemployment rate (%)	11.2	10.8	10.0	9.8	10.3	8.3
Labour force participation rate (%)	64.7	61.2	60.5	63.2	65.0	66.3
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	13 051	13 902	13 705	12 580	13 377	13 089
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	631	504
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 093	1 152
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	13 051	13 902	13 705	12 580	15 101	14 745
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.3	19.0	18.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	58 984	61 353	63 295	62 769	65 832	67 007
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.8
Social security dependency ratio (%)	23.9	24.6	25.3	25.0	26.0	26.4
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	3 083	3 136	2 576	1 965	1 117	1 238
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	208.3	214.6	184.8	148.2	87.7	103.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	27.6	25.5	22.0	20.0	18.7	20.1
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	116.9	75.9	59.2	62.2	170.4	99.6
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	18.7	18.1	15.8	12.6	30.1	17.2
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	14 932	n.a.	15 223	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	3 043.3	n.a.	2 966.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	19.7	n.a.	17.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	32.7	33.0	43.6	45.8	62.8	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	1 164	1 188	1 104	1 092
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	51.8	50.4	52.7	57.5	57.9	59.2
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	12.8	13.3	14.6	16.2	17.6	18.6
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.3
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	6 093	6 071	6 406	7 406	7 364	8 161
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	16.5	15.9	16.6	17.4	17.2	19.0
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	25 193	26 084	27 476	27 890	28 563	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

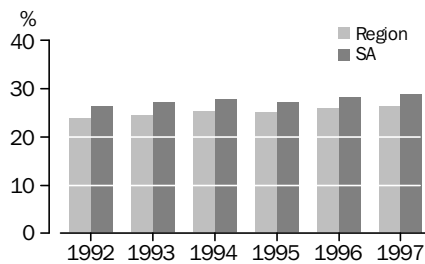
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE  
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

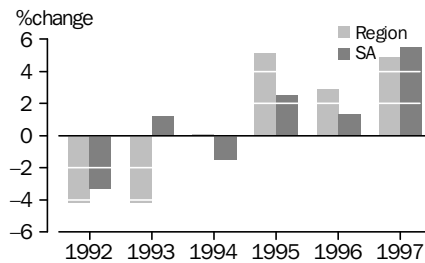


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY  
RATIO



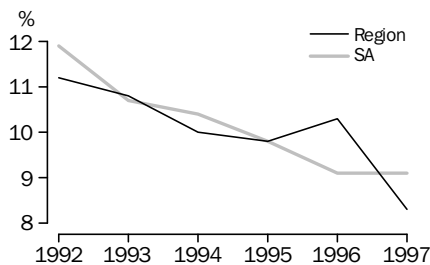
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE  
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



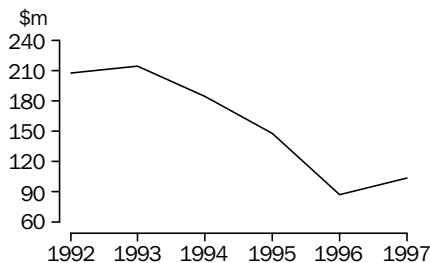
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

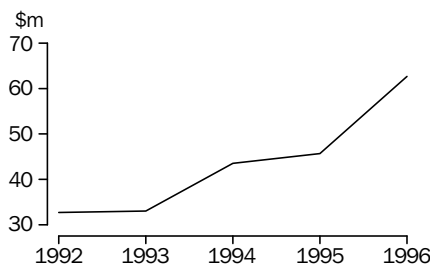


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING  
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL  
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **5**

**BAROSSA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION . . . . .**

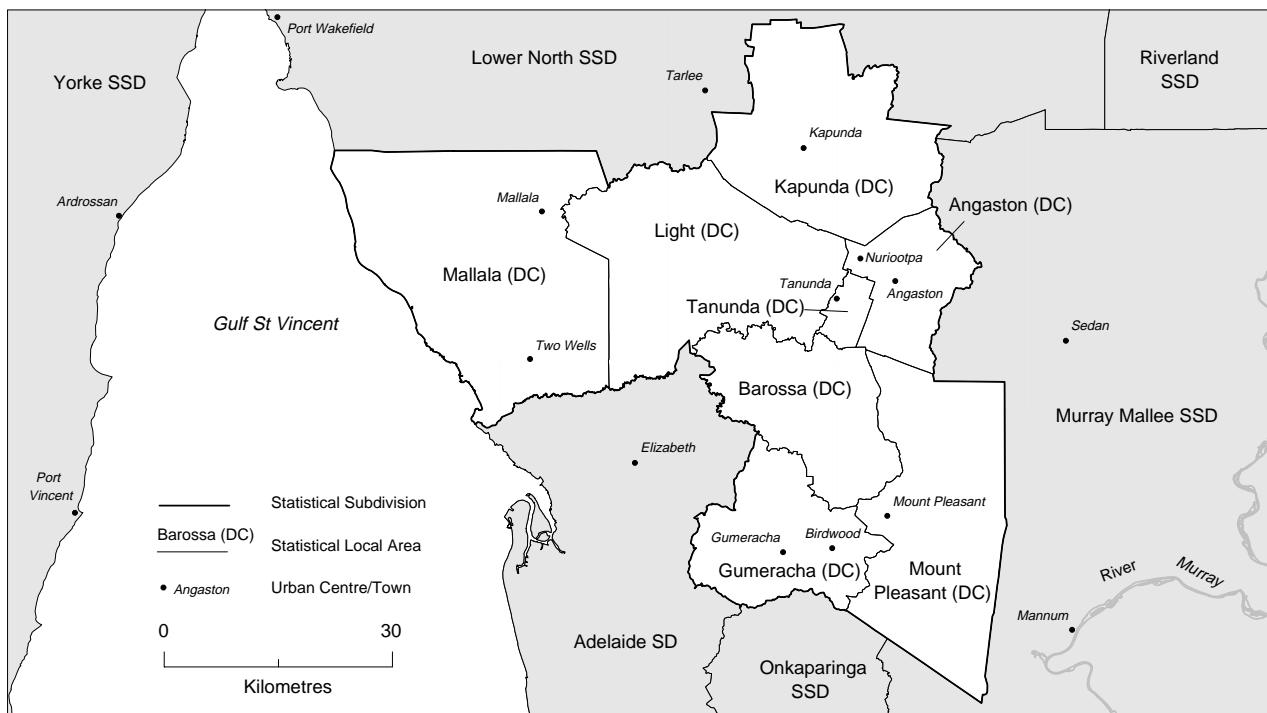


The Barossa Statistical Subdivision is situated 55 kilometres to the north-east of Adelaide and covers an area of about 3,900 square kilometres. The subdivision includes the Barossa Valley and the northern extremes of the Mount Lofty Ranges and extends westwards to Gulf St Vincent encompassing the area to the north of the Adelaide Plains. It comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Angaston (DC), Barossa (DC), Gumeracha (DC), Kapunda (DC), Light (DC), Mallala (DC), Mount Pleasant (DC) and Tanunda (DC).

Natural vegetation and soil types vary considerably from the plains around Mallala through to the hills and valleys around Tanunda. The Barossa Valley is intensively planted to vineyards and is one of Australia's most famous wine regions. It is also one of South Australia's major tourist destinations. The land to the north of the Adelaide Plains is conducive to vegetable farming and cereal crops. The climate throughout the subdivision is broadly Mediterranean with cool to mild winters and warm to hot summers. Average annual rainfall ranges from 300 to 600 millimetres with the higher falls in the Barossa Valley.

At 30 June 1997 the Barossa Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.9% of South Australia's total population and 10.7% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD.

The major towns in the region are Tanunda, with a population of 3,500 persons at the 1996 Census, Nuriootpa (3,485), Kapunda (2,195) and Angaston (1,860). Approximately 50% of the subdivision's total population live on the land or in small townships of less than 200 persons.





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Barossa Statistical Subdivision increased by 8.8% from 39,077 to 42,524 persons, over five times the growth rate for South Australia which was 1.6% for the same period. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 1.2% or 518 persons. At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 9,941 persons (23.4% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 4,852 (11.4%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 5.8%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 7.8%. Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 5.3% from 19,921 to 20,978.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 23.3% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

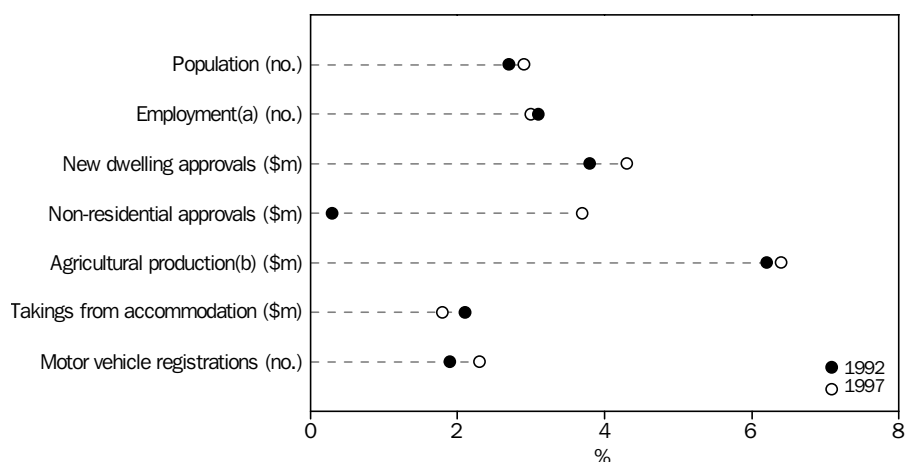
In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 275 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 420 in 1991–92. However, the 1996–97 approvals were up slightly on 1995–96. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$21.4m. Along with 1995–96 this was significantly higher than in the preceding few years.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$203.4m or 6.4% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has remained relatively steady, at around 6.0%, over the last five years.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) declined slightly over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from 2.1% to 1.8%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$27,780 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

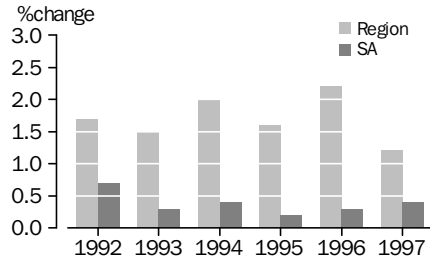
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	39 077	39 647	40 434	41 091	42 006	42 524
Population change from previous year (no.)	652	570	787	657	915	518
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.2
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	9 086	9 271	9 499	9 689	9 931	9 941
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	4 331	4 417	4 514	4 616	4 713	4 852
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	19 706	18 976	18 737	18 769	19 921	20 978
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	0.2	-3.7	-1.3	0.2	6.1	5.3
Unemployed (no.)	1 658	1 182	1 325	1 157	1 081	1 288
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	5.9	6.6	5.8	5.1	5.8
Labour force participation rate (%)	71.2	66.4	64.9	63.5	65.5	68.3
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 398	1 379	1 379	1 291	1 368	1 383
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	54
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	153	144
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 398	1 379	1 379	1 291	1 580	1 581
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 343	6 617	6 959	7 028	7 446	7 605
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Social security dependency ratio (%)	21.1	21.8	22.5	22.4	23.2	23.3
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	420	419	440	381	264	275
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	29.0	28.5	31.6	28.6	19.8	21.9
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	1.7	8.2	5.9	8.9	16.6	21.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.7
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	2 356	n.a.	2 819	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	393.6	n.a.	609.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	2.5	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	135.2	132.1	145.9	139.7	203.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	6.2	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.4	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	202	214	219	234
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	42.7	40.2	43.4	43.4	44.2	43.8
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	717	820	829	952	933	997
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	22 646	23 802	25 570	26 230	27 780	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

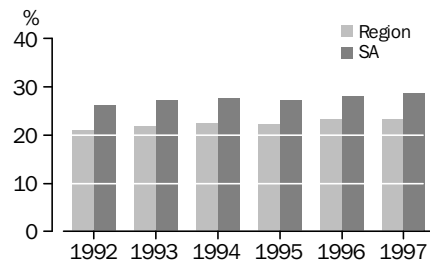
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

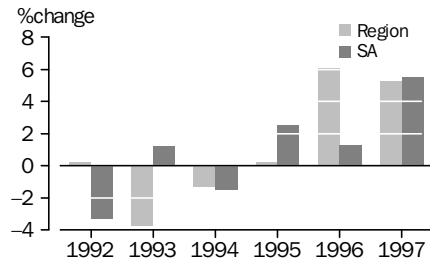


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



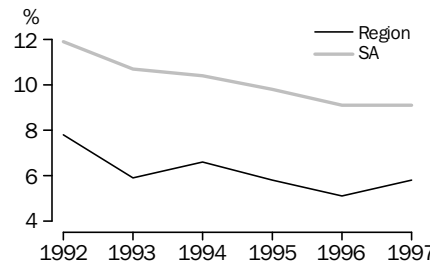
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



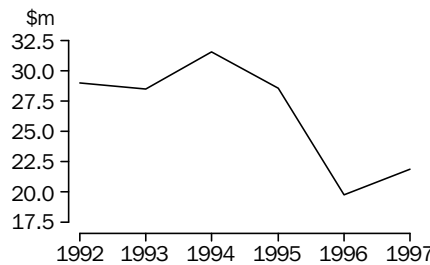
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

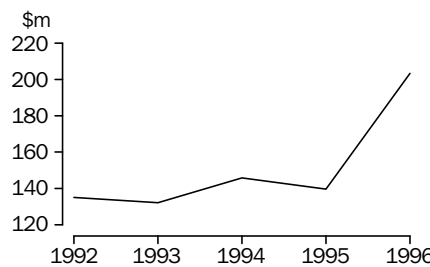


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

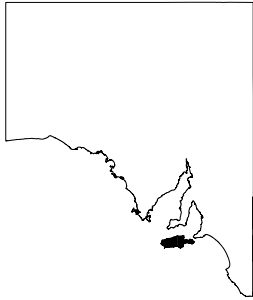


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **6**

**KANGAROO ISLAND STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....



With an area of approximately 4,400 square kilometres Kangaroo Island is the third largest island off the coast of Australia. Situated just 13 kilometres from the mainland, the island is 155 kilometres long, up to 55 kilometres wide and about 480 kilometres in circumference.

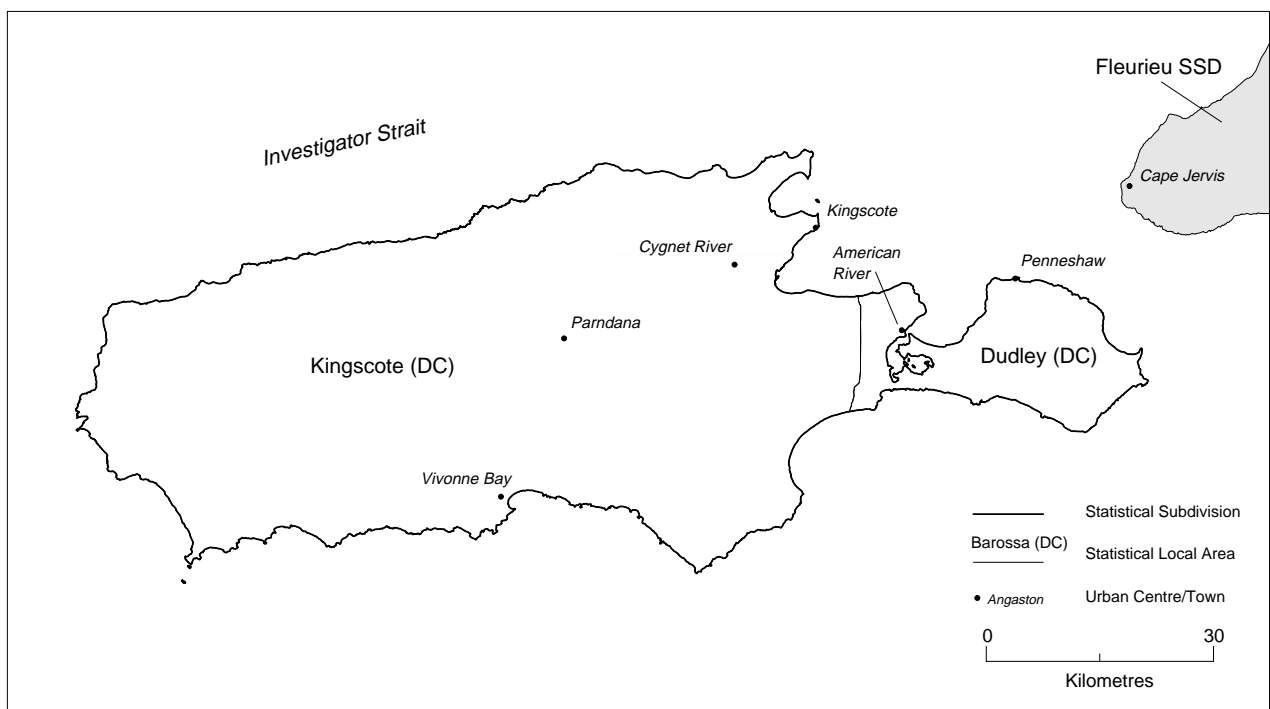
Much of the island is a low plateau rising to between 100 and 300 metres and consists of farmlands, remote national parks, rugged rocky cliffs and secluded bays and beaches. It comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Kingscote (DC) and Dudley (DC).

Kangaroo Island's climate is temperate. The average summer temperature is 25°C while winter temperatures are generally several degrees higher than the mainland. Average annual rainfall varies from 760 millimetres on the western end of the plateau to 480 millimetres in the Kingscote area.

Major industry activity in the region includes sheep and cattle grazing, fishing and tourism. Wool and livestock sales account for about 80% of the total value of the island's agricultural production.

At 30 June 1997 the Kangaroo Island Statistical Subdivision comprised 0.3% of South Australia's total population and 1.1% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD.

Kingscote, the site of the first European settlement in South Australia, is the largest town with a population of 1,530 at the 1996 Census.



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Kangaroo Island Statistical Subdivision increased by 5.6% from 4,074 to 4,301 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 1.7% or 73 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 999 persons (23.2% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 552 (12.8%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.1%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 12.4%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 4.8% from 1,765 to 1,850.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased marginally over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 25.3% remains lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

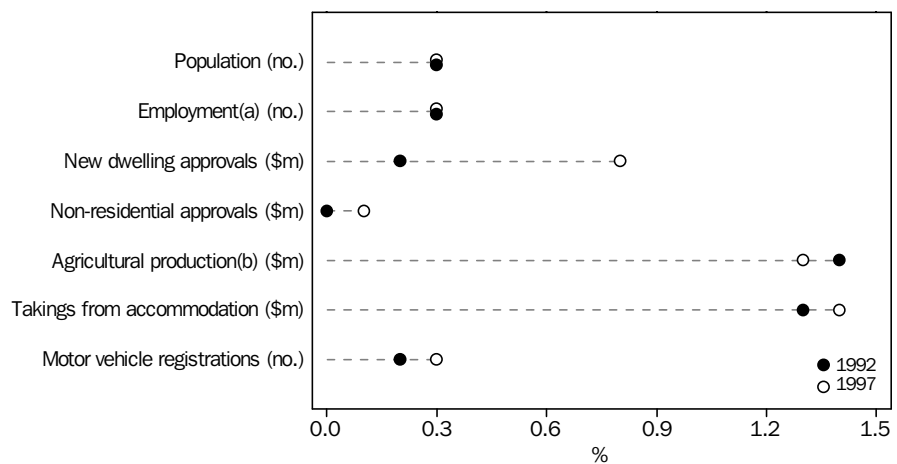
In contrast to State trends the number of new residential building approvals has increased in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 65 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 30 in 1991–92. The 1996–97 approvals were valued at \$4.3m.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$40.2m. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has remained relatively steady, at around 1.5%, over the last five years.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained steady, at about 1.4%, over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$22,520, much lower than the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

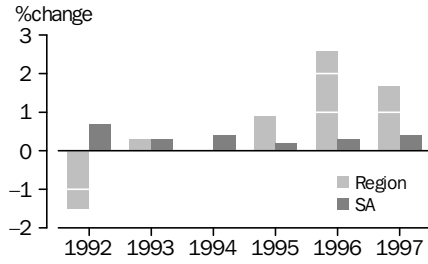
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	4 074	4 086	4 086	4 122	4 228	4 301
Population change from previous year (no.)	-60	12	0	36	106	73
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.6	1.7
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	991	977	969	971	982	999
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	507	508	515	523	537	552
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	2 136	1 772	1 653	1 638	1 765	1 850
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-3.4	-17.0	-6.7	-0.9	7.8	4.8
Unemployed (no.)	301	209	210	212	145	230
Unemployment rate (%)	12.4	10.6	11.3	11.5	7.6	11.1
Labour force participation rate (%)	79.0	63.7	59.8	58.7	58.8	63.0
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	285	309	274	270	219	313
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	5
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	14
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	285	309	274	270	233	332
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	760	782	780	785	725	834
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social Security dependency ratio (%)	24.7	25.2	25.0	24.9	22.3	25.3
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	30	36	40	35	52	65
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.3
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.3	11.4	0.7
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.1
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	25	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	2.9	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	30.2	34.9	32.3	42.2	40.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	112	117	122	134
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	34.5	n.a.	43.4	44.9	46.8	42.4
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1.7	n.a.	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.3	n.a.	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	69	72	89	120	94	121
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	19 512	20 111	20 806	22 653	22 520	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

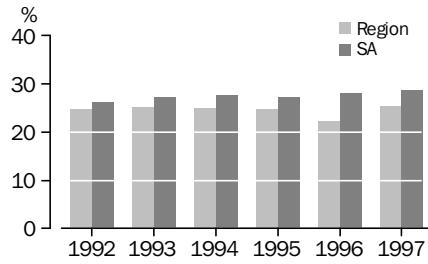
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

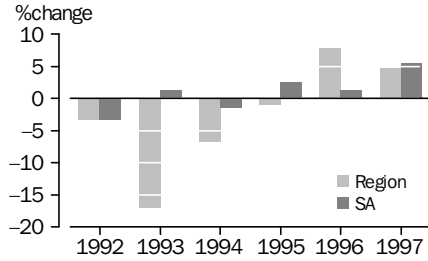


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



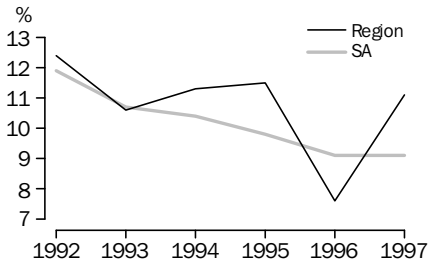
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



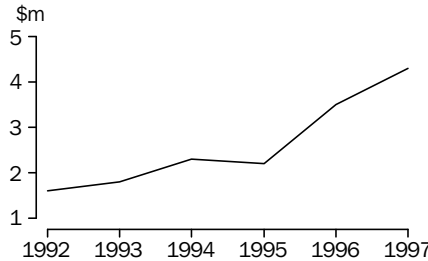
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

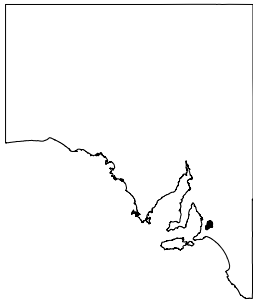


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **7**

**ONKAPARINGA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....



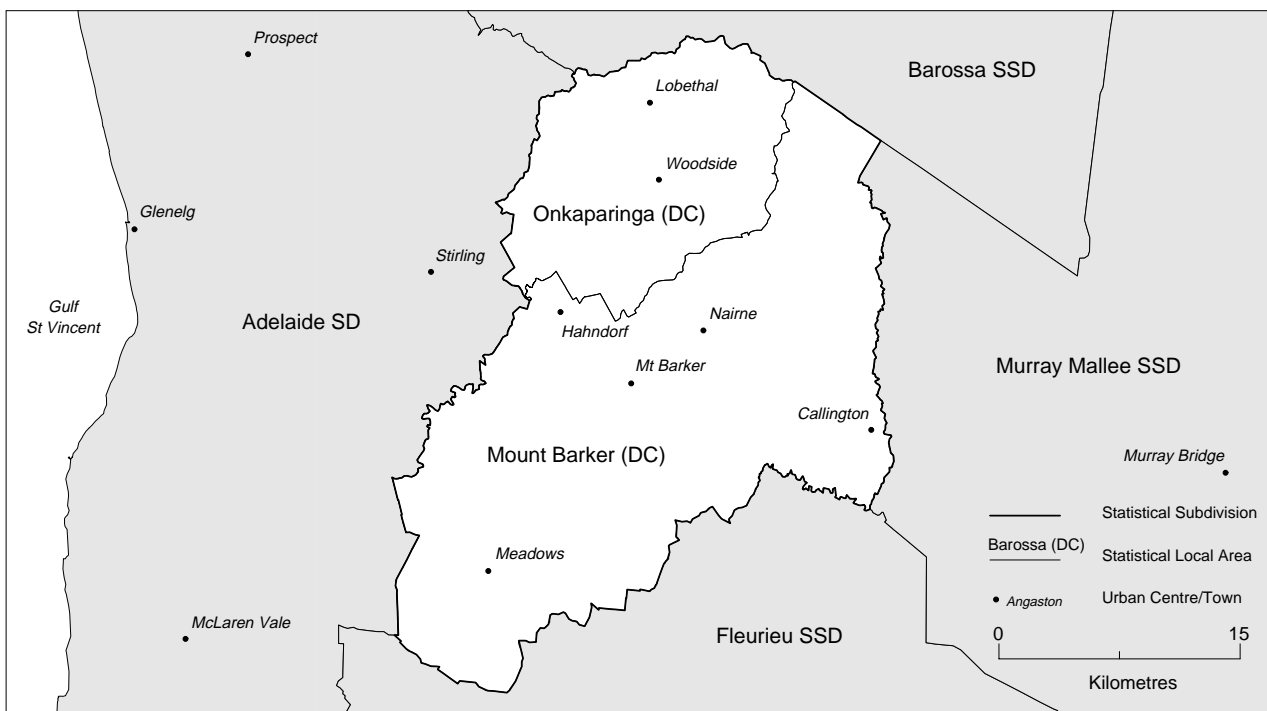
The hills of the central Mount Lofty Ranges make up the Onkaparinga Statistical Subdivision. The terrain is naturally rugged with steep hills characterising most of the area. The subdivision covers some 800 square kilometres and many towns in the region are located within 50 kilometres of Adelaide. It comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Mount Barker (DC) and Onkaparinga (DC).

The climate varies with warm to hot, dry summers and mild to cool to sometimes cold winters. The region receives a high annual rainfall, up to 1,200 millimetres on the highest parts of the ranges.

The Onkaparinga Statistical Subdivision supports a combination of land uses such as dairying, sheep grazing, fruit orchards, vegetable growing and horse breeding. The main fruits grown are apples, pears, cherries and strawberries while the main vegetable crops are potatoes and brussel sprouts.

At 30 June 1997 the region comprised 2.0% of South Australia's total population and 7.6% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD.

The subdivision consists of a number of small, historic, country towns. These include Hahndorf, with a population of 1,730 persons at the 1996 Census, Lobethal (1,560), Nairne (2,450) and Woodside (1,385). Mount Barker is the largest township in the area with a population count of 7,910.





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Onkaparinga Statistical Subdivision increased by 13.1% from 26,528 to 30,016 persons, more than eight times the growth rate for South Australia. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 1.3% or 376 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 7,271 persons (24.2% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 3,048 (10.2%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 6.5%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 7.6%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 7.7% from 14,117 to 15,209.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 21.2% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

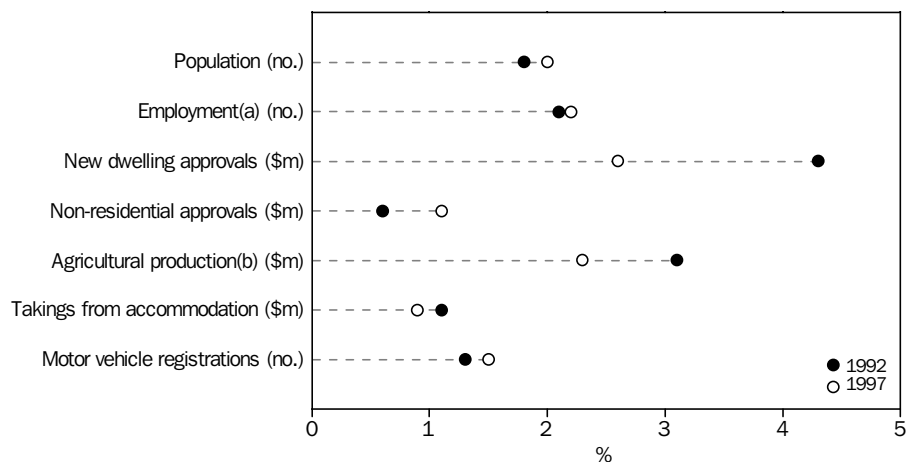
In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 160 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 494 in 1991–92. The 1996–97 number of approvals were of a similar order to those in 1995–96 and were valued at \$13.6m.

The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$6.1m.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$73.3m or 2.3% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has declined slightly in recent years.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$27,223 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

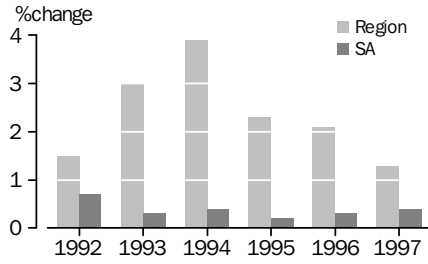
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	26 528	27 318	28 377	29 022	29 640	30 016
Population change from previous year (no.)	382	790	1 059	645	618	376
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	1.5	3.0	3.9	2.3	2.1	1.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 620	6 783	7 009	7 130	7 234	7 271
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 510	2 633	2 767	2 862	2 950	3 048
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	13 468	12 835	13 050	13 050	14 117	15 209
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	–0.1	–4.7	1.7	0.0	8.2	7.7
Unemployed (no.)	1 106	880	1 000	906	912	1 055
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.1	6.5
Labour force participation rate (%)	73.2	66.8	65.8	63.7	67.1	71.5
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	849	954	986	983	1 069	1 071
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50	32
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72	76
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	849	954	986	983	1 191	1 179
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	3 694	3 950	4 183	4 310	4 664	4 811
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Social security dependency ratio (%)	18.6	19.2	19.6	19.7	20.8	21.2
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	494	554	479	318	169	160
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	32.8	35.3	33.4	22.5	13.6	13.6
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.6
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	4.0	4.6	3.4	9.1	7.5	6.1
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.1
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	1 054	n.a.	1 179	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	115.2	n.a.	124.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.7	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	66.8	72.0	79.1	75.4	73.3	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.3	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	55	93
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	42.7	n.a.	n.a.	50.3	52.5	54.7
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	1.5	1.5
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	0.9	0.9
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	472	546	555	647	505	631
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 842	24 812	26 029	26 790	27 223	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

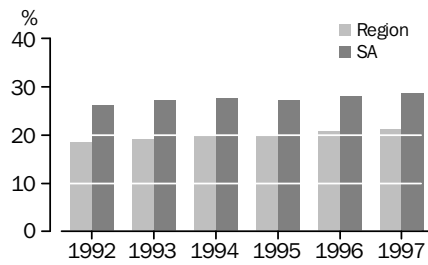
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

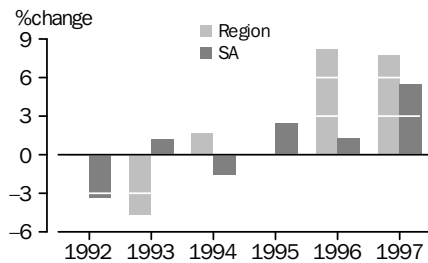


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



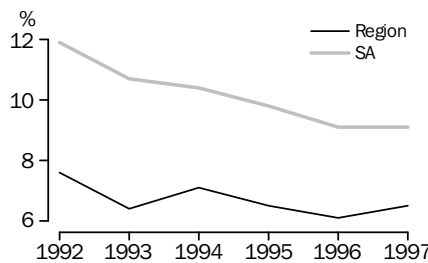
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



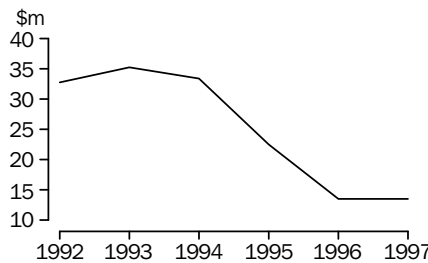
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

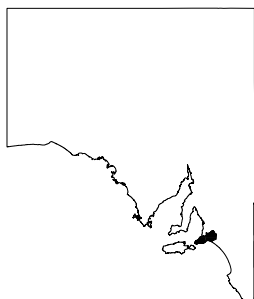


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **8**

**FLEURIEU STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION . . . . .**



The Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision contains the hills and plains of the southern Mount Lofty Ranges through to the coast bordering the Southern Ocean. Throughout the area the topography is characterised by rolling hills and undulating countryside.

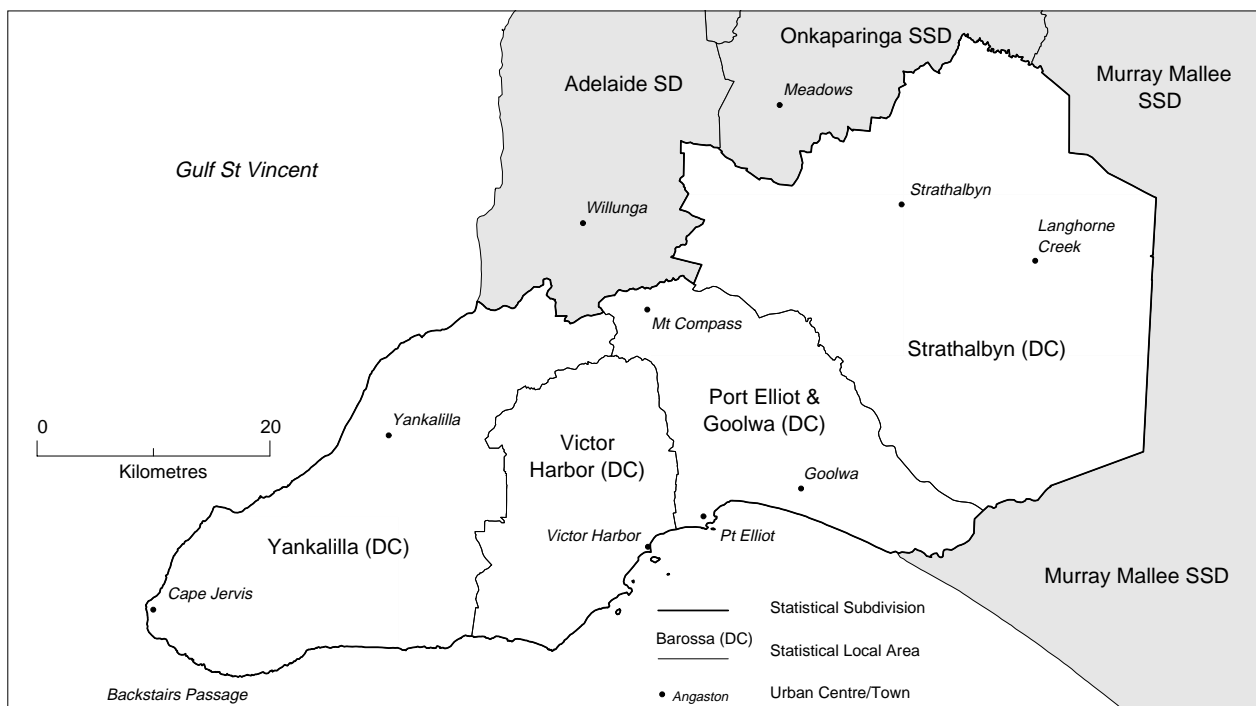
The subdivision covers approximately 2,860 square kilometres and the major town in the area, Victor Harbor is 95 kilometres south of Adelaide. The Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC), Strathalbyn (DC), Victor Harbor (DC) and Yankalilla (DC).

The area has a Mediterranean climate with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Annual rainfall ranges from 330 millimetres in the south to 850 millimetres in the north. Around 50% of the annual recorded rainfall occurs during the months of April to July.

The main activities in this predominantly rural subdivision are dairying, meat and wool production while wheat and barley are grown on the plains surrounding Strathalbyn. Tourism is also an important industry for the area.

At 30 June 1997 the Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.0% of South Australia's total population and 7.4% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD.

Two-thirds of the subdivision's population live in various towns of 200 or more persons that are situated throughout the region. These include Victor Harbor, with a population of 7,345 persons at the 1996 Census, Goolwa (3,725), Port Elliot (1,425) and Strathalbyn (2,960). Approximately 25% of the subdivision's total population live in the town of Victor Harbor.



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision increased by 15.8% from 25,206 to 29,180 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 2.3% or 669 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 5,765 persons (19.8% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 6,360 (21.8%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 10.1%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 11.5%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 4.8% from 10,847 to 11,372.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 34.9% is much higher than the State ratio (28.7%) due mainly to the high proportion of persons eligible for the Age Pension.

In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 357 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 494 in 1991–92. The 1996–97 approvals were valued at \$27.5m.

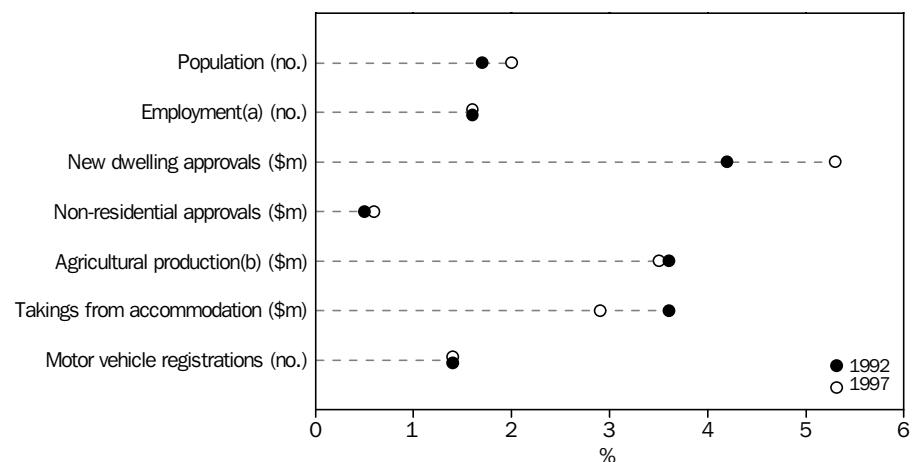
The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$3.4m.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$111.2m or 3.5% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has remained relatively steady, at around 3.5% to 4.0%, over the last five years.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained steady at just under 3.0% over the last three years. Takings from accommodation in 1996–97 were \$4.8m.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$23,671 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	25 206	26 043	26 815	27 714	28 511	29 180
Population change from previous year (no.)	711	837	772	899	797	669
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	4 969	5 154	5 312	5 490	5 653	5 765
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	5 156	5 418	5 675	5 953	6 177	6 360
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	10 138	9 869	9 975	10 028	10 847	11 372
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	0.0	-2.7	1.1	0.5	8.2	4.8
Unemployed (no.)	1 319	1 021	1 172	1 043	991	1 277
Unemployment rate (%)	11.5	9.4	10.5	9.4	8.4	10.1
Labour force participation rate (%)	56.6	52.1	51.8	49.8	51.8	54.0
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 098	1 200	1 233	1 208	1 276	1 376
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57	44
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	195	207
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 098	1 200	1 233	1 208	1 528	1 627
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 078	6 591	7 005	7 265	7 744	8 170
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Social security dependency ratio (%)	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.7	33.9	34.9
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	494	647	591	520	408	357
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	31.6	43.2	41.8	40.0	32.3	27.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.9	5.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	3.1	3.0	1.6	8.4	11.8	3.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.6
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	552	n.a.	525	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	55.5	n.a.	50.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.4	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	78.4	82.7	91.0	100.7	111.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.5	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	280	265	262
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	40.7	41.2	n.a.	39.0	38.4	32.4
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	4.7	4.6	n.a.	4.4	4.5	4.8
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	3.6	3.6	n.a.	2.9	2.8	2.9
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	526	546	648	637	566	583
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	20 690	21 538	23 032	22 987	23 671	n.a.

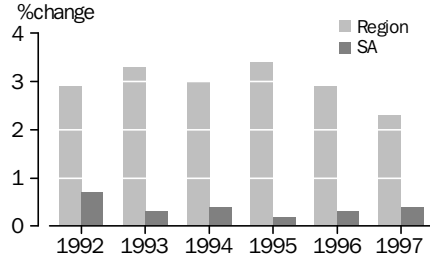
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

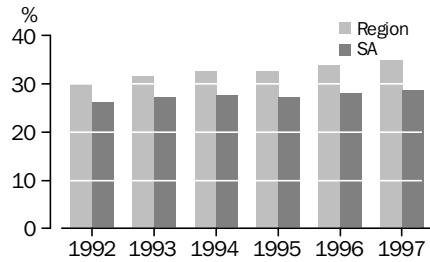
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

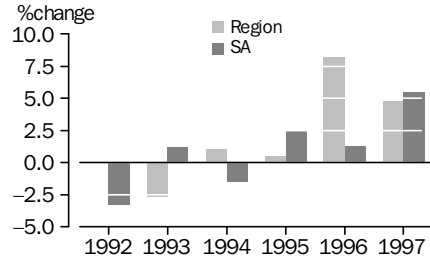


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



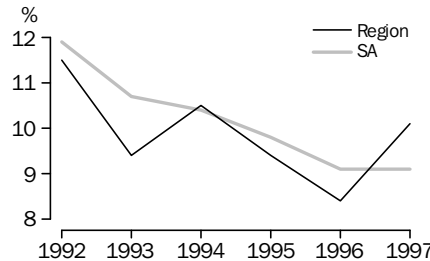
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



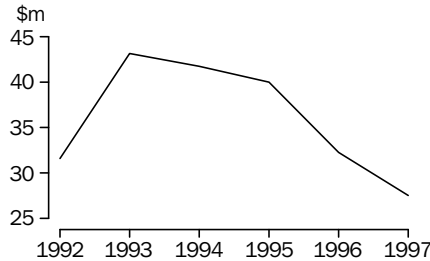
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

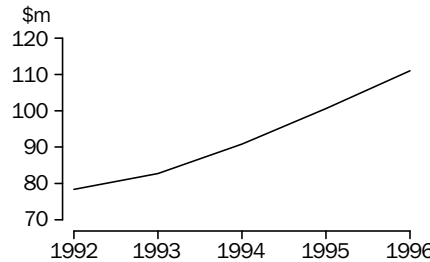


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

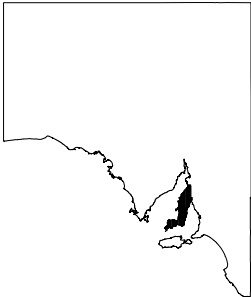


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION 9

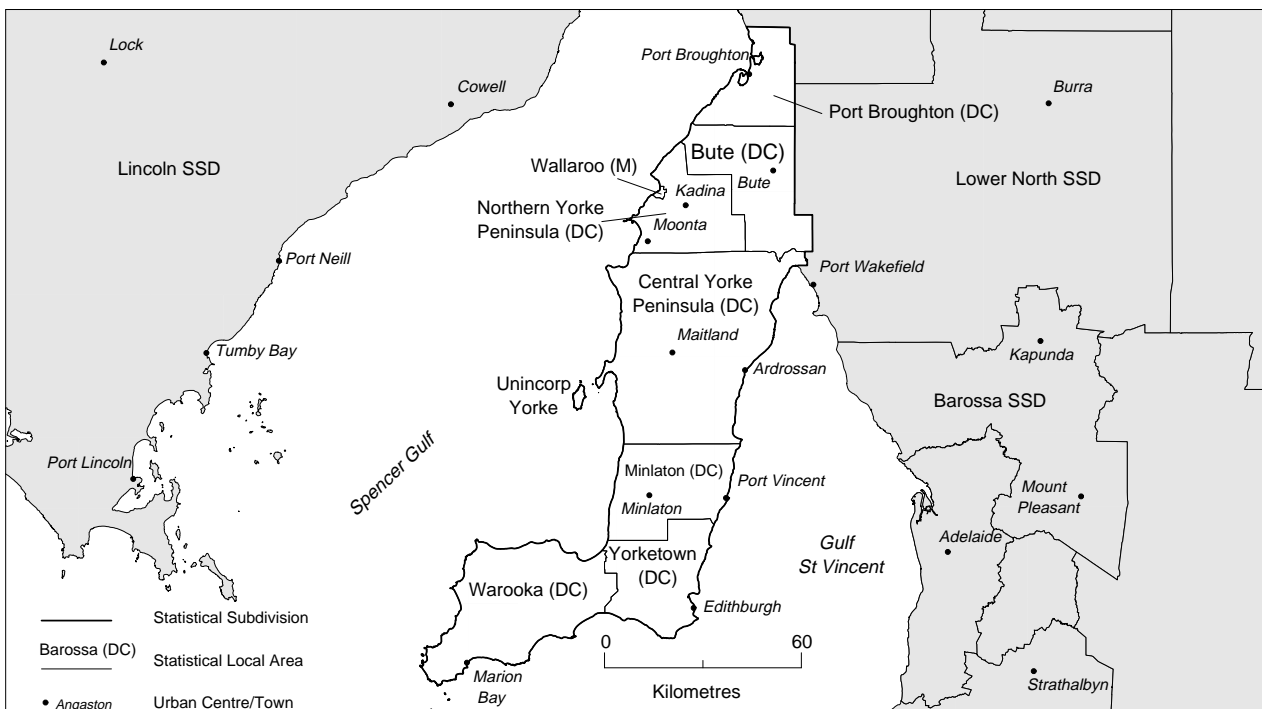
YORKE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION .....



The Yorke Statistical Subdivision covers Yorke Peninsula and a small area to the north extending as far as Port Broughton. With mainly flat to gently undulating terrain it occupies an area of approximately 8,275 square kilometres. It has an island-like formation with 600 kilometres of coastline and never more than 50 kilometres from one side of the coast to the other. An extensive lake and swamp system between Yorketown and Warooka separates the cereal and grazing lands of the north from the largely uncleared native vegetation at the foot of the peninsula. The subdivision has a temperate climate with mostly warm summers and mild winters. Annual rainfall ranges between 310 and 510 millimetres.

The region produces 8.5% of the State's total value of agricultural production with wheat and barley crops being the main activity. Other significant agricultural activity includes wool and prime lamb production. The Yorke Statistical Subdivision is also a source of valuable minerals and construction materials such as gypsum, dolomite, limestone, salt and copper. Commercial fishing and tourism are other important industries.

At 30 June 1997 the subdivision comprised 1.7% of South Australia's total population and 6.2% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Major townships include Kadina with a population of 3,590 at the 1996 Census, Moonta (2,900), Wallaroo (2,515), Ardrossan (1,080) and Maitland (1,000). The three towns of Kadina, Wallaroo and Moonta are known as the 'Copper Triangle' due to the thriving copper mining industry that existed there in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries.





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Yorke Statistical Subdivision increased by 1.2% from 24,366 to 24,667 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.3% or 75 persons. At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 4,889 persons (19.8% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 5,185 (21.0%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 9.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 13.2%. Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 11.6% from 9,161 to 10,228.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 38.6% is much higher than the State ratio (28.7%).

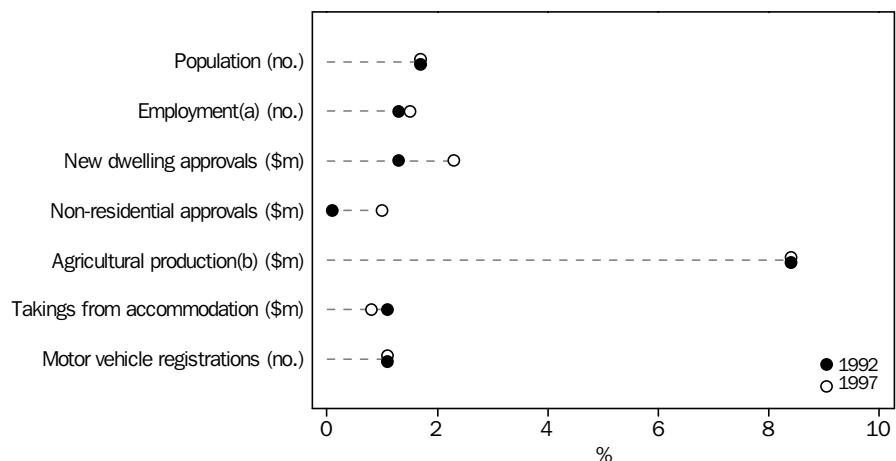
After showing a decline from 1993–94 to 1995–96 there were 182 new residential dwelling units approved in 1996–97, an increase of 17.4% on the previous year. The 1996–97 approvals were valued at \$11.9m. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$5.8m. This was significantly higher than in the preceding few years.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$270.4m or 8.4% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has increased each year since 1992–93.

Takings from accommodation for hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities was \$1.4m in 1996–97. The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained at around 1.0% over the last five years.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$26,504 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	24 366	24 688	24 691	24 693	24 592	24 667
Population change from previous year (no.)	44	322	3	2	-101	75
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	4 997	5 038	5 010	4 985	4 929	4 889
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	4 781	4 935	5 002	5 074	5 102	5 185
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	8 564	9 466	8 612	10 000	9 161	10 228
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-8.7	10.5	-9.0	16.1	-8.4	11.6
Unemployed (no.)	1 302	1 116	1 239	884	973	1 058
Unemployment rate (%)	13.2	10.5	12.6	8.1	9.6	9.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	50.9	53.9	50.1	55.2	51.5	57.1
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 372	1 482	1 503	1 333	1 267	1 373
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	42
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	238	233
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 372	1 482	1 503	1 333	1 544	1 648
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 527	6 903	7 202	7 103	7 369	7 642
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Social security dependency ratio (%)	33.7	35.1	36.6	36.0	37.5	38.6
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	195	223	282	192	155	182
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	9.9	11.9	15.3	11.9	10.0	11.9
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	0.9	3.6	1.1	1.6	2.4	5.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	313	n.a.	516	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	56.0	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.4	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	183.3	161.9	174.0	195.4	270.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	8.4	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.4	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	127	130	135
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	34.2	35.5	n.a.	31.7	33.2	35.3
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1.5	1.5	n.a.	1.3	1.4	1.4
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.1	1.1	n.a.	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	420	398	442	473	504	491
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	21 083	22 102	22 697	24 572	26 504	n.a.

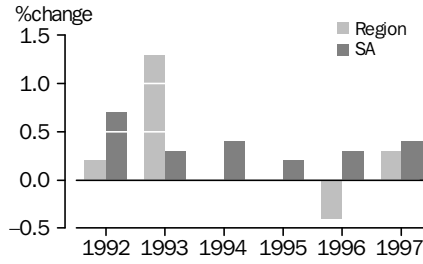
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

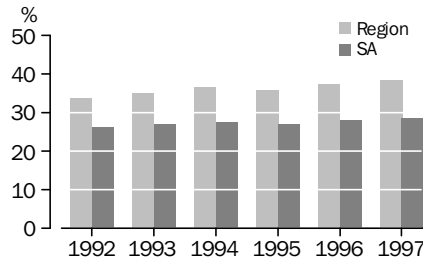
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

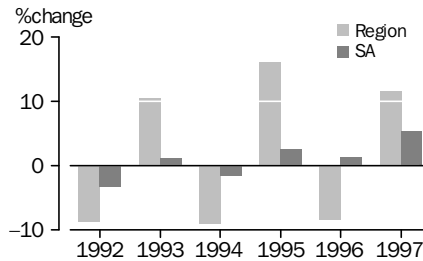


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



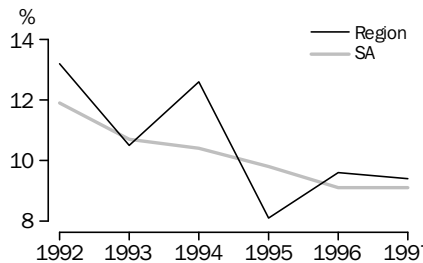
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

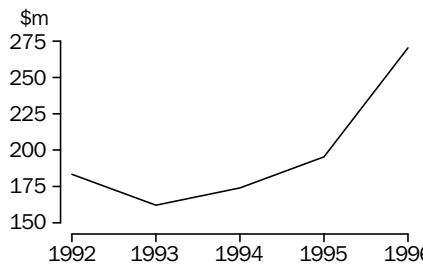


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **10**

**LOWER NORTH STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....

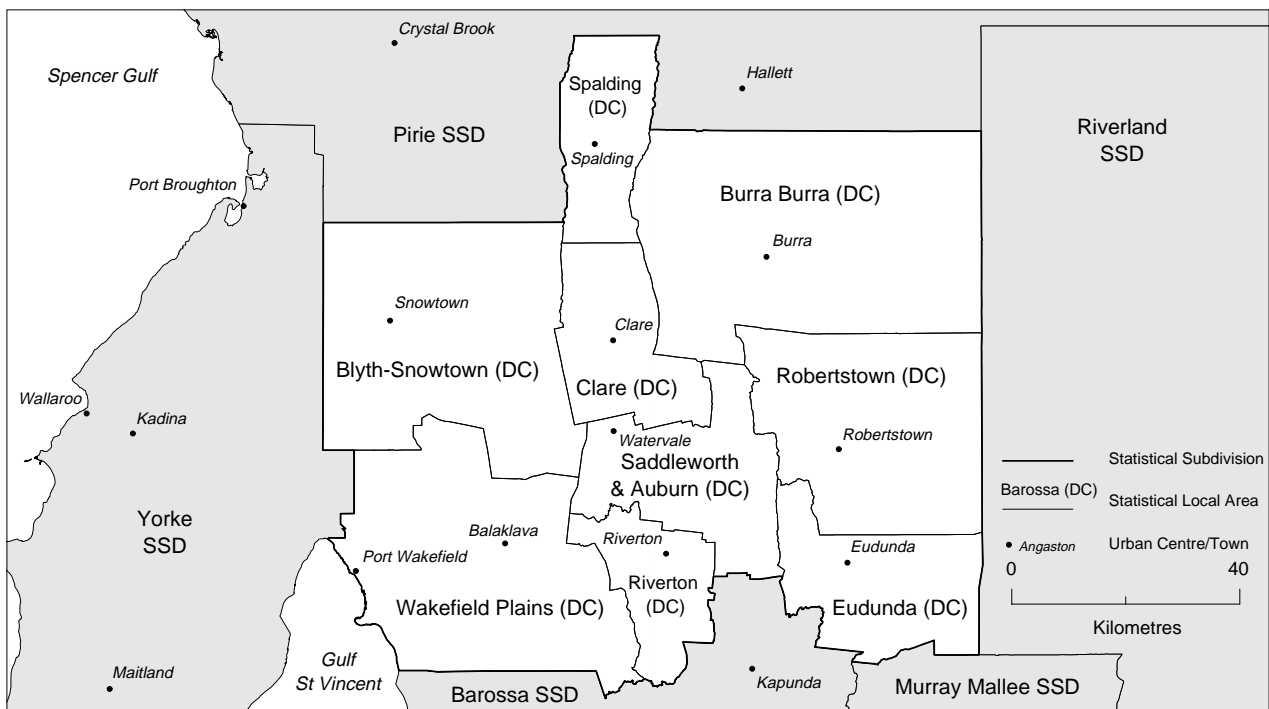


Situated 75 kilometres to the north of Adelaide the Lower North Statistical Subdivision is characterised by alternate mountain ranges and wide valleys which tend in a north-south direction. The subdivision extends from the Hummock Range in the west to the Eudunda Range in the east and encompasses the rich, fertile areas surrounding Clare and Watervale. It covers an area of approximately 10,240 square kilometres and comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Blyth–Snowtown (DC), Burra–Burra (DC), Clare (DC), Eudunda (DC), Riverton (DC), Robertstown (DC), Saddleworth & Auburn (DC), Spalding (DC) and Wakefield Plains (DC).

The climate is temperate with mild winters and warm summers, although some districts such as the Clare Valley can experience colder weather in winter. Average annual rainfall in the region varies between 300 and 660 millimetres with the lower falls in the area near Gulf St Vincent and the higher falls around Clare and Watervale.

Wheat, sheep and wine are the main agricultural activities throughout the region with sheep grazing predominant in the northern areas and orchards and vineyards extensively planted in the Clare and Watervale areas. The wine industry and the historic copper mines at Burra attract a significant proportion of tourists to South Australia.

At 30 June 1997 the Lower North Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.3% of South Australia's total population and 4.9% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. The major towns are Clare, with a population of 2,815 at the 1996 Census, Balaklava (1,440) and Burra (1,010).



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Lower North Statistical Subdivision decreased by 0.6% from 19,650 to 19,534 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.3% or 68 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 4,616 persons (23.6% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 3,026 (15.5%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 5.7%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 9.8%. Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 10.9% from 8,547 to 9,475.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 27.3% is lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

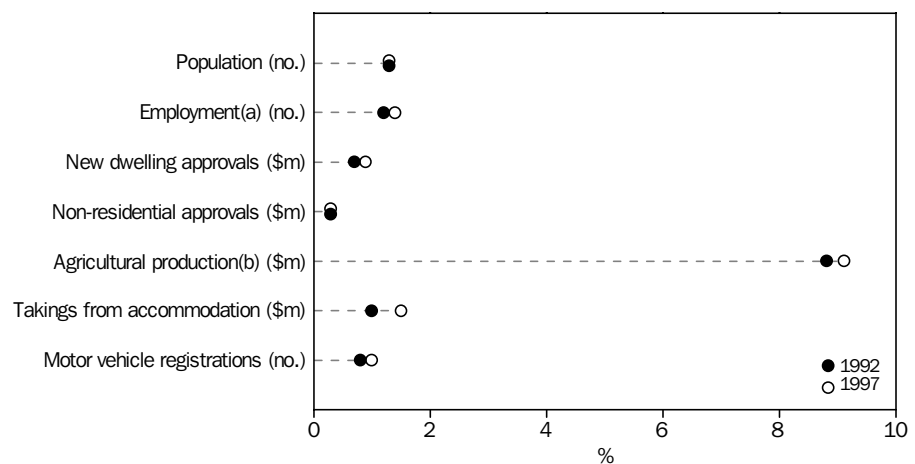
In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 62 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 89 in 1991–92 and 131 in 1993–94. The 1996–97 approvals were valued at \$4.5m. The value of non-residential buildings approved has also declined in recent years. In 1996–97 work to the value of \$1.5m was approved.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$292.4m or 9.1% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has increased over the five years since 1992.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has increased over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from 1.0% to 1.5%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$26,707 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

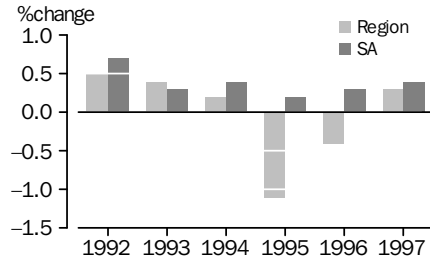
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	19 650	19 732	19 771	19 548	19 466	19 534
Population change from previous year (no.)	91	82	39	-223	-82	68
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.5	0.4	0.2	-1.1	-0.4	0.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	4 813	4 811	4 797	4 719	4 668	4 616
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 830	2 896	2 947	2 958	2 975	3 026
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	7 914	8 796	8 155	9 227	8 547	9 475
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-7.6	11.1	-7.3	13.1	-7.4	10.9
Unemployed (no.)	863	664	650	502	547	568
Unemployment rate (%)	9.8	7.0	7.4	5.2	6.0	5.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	59.2	63.4	58.8	65.6	61.5	67.3
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	870	869	791	737	662	711
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	30
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83	91
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	870	869	791	737	783	832
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	3 698	3 852	3 850	3 909	3 990	4 071
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Social security dependency ratio (%)	24.9	25.8	25.7	26.4	27.0	27.3
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	89	98	131	121	83	62
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	4.9	6.7	8.5	7.9	6.1	4.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	1.9	1.4	6.5	3.9	2.9	1.5
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	465	n.a.	494	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	46.8	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.3	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	192.1	179.4	184.5	188.6	292.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.7	9.1	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	101	108	118
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	46.0	48.2	n.a.	52.1	47.8	44.8
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1.4	1.4	n.a.	1.8	2.4	2.4
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.0	1.1	n.a.	1.2	1.5	1.5
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	280	306	361	418	449	445
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	20 616	21 426	21 942	23 570	26 707	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

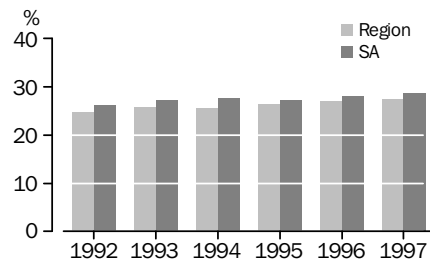
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

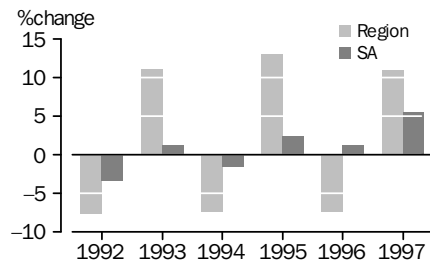


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



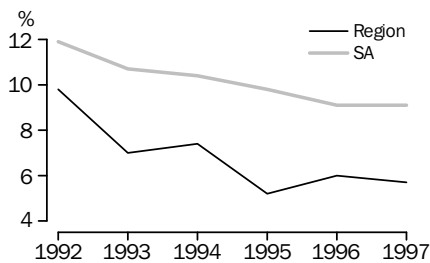
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

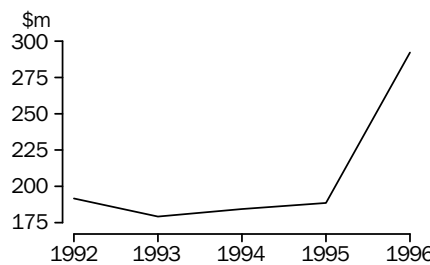


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

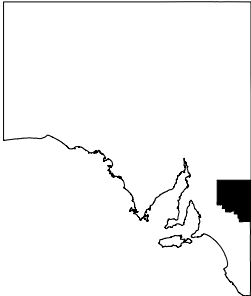


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **11**

**RIVERLAND STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION . . . .**



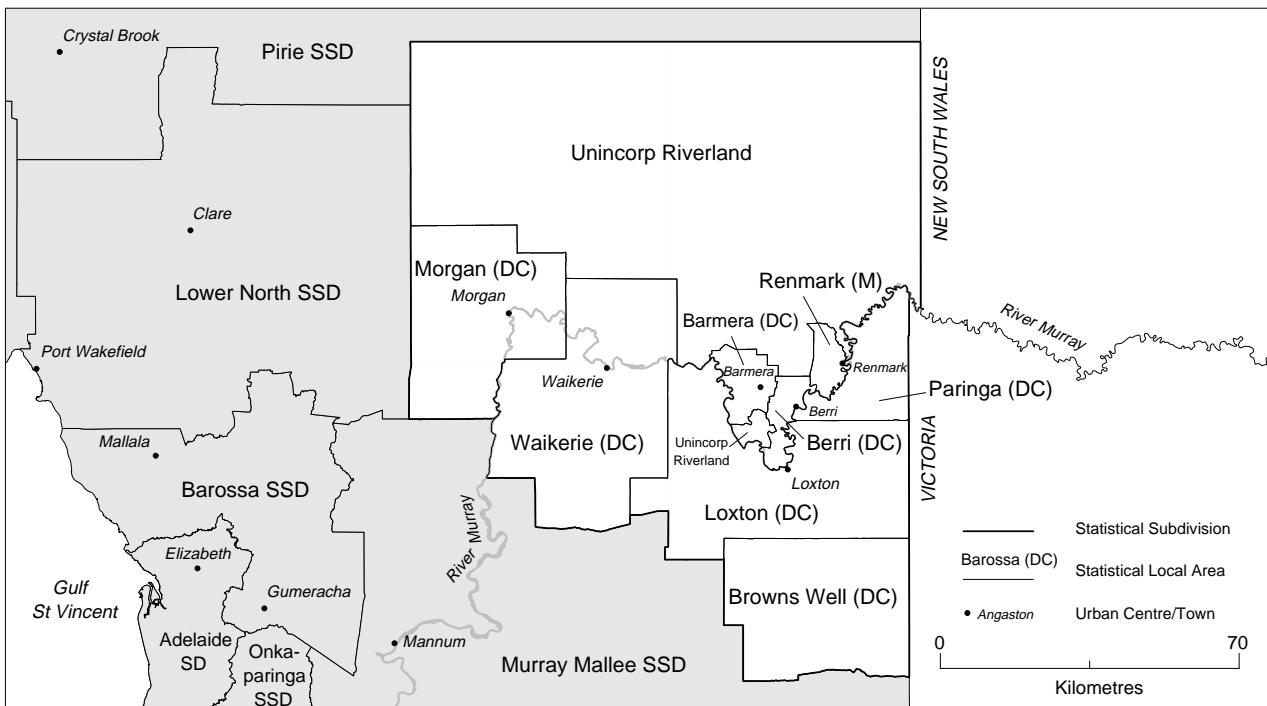
Extending eastward from the Eudunda Range to the South Australian–Victorian border, the Riverland Statistical Subdivision includes areas up to 80 kilometres north and south of the River Murray. It covers an area of approximately 23,150 square kilometres and comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Barmera (DC), Berri (DC), Browns Well (DC), Loxton (DC), Morgan (DC), Paringa (DC), Renmark (M), Waikerie (DC) and the unincorporated part of the Riverland.

The climate is generally Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and mild winters. Average annual rainfall is approximately 260 millimetres.

Agriculture is the main component of the region's economy. Along the river there are extensive irrigated citrus and stone fruit orchards and vineyards with associated fruit canning, packing and wine and brandy manufacturing. To the north west of the river sheep farming is evident while to the south cereals are grown. With the River Murray providing valuable irrigation the region produces 14.2% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

The tourism industry is built around the fruit and grape industries as well as the attraction of the River Murray itself.

At 30 June 1997 the Riverland Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.4% of South Australia's total population and 8.8% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Almost half of the subdivision's total population live in the towns of Renmark (4,365 persons at the 1996 Census), Berri (3,910), Loxton (3,310), Barmera (1,835) and Waikerie (1,800).





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Riverland Statistical Subdivision increased by 1.1% from 34,482 to 34,871 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.1% or 31 persons. At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 7,799 persons (22.4% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 4,809 (13.8%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 9.2%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 13.0%. Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 3.7% from 15,754 to 16,332.

Social security dependency has remained relatively steady at around 30.0% over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, the gap between the State ratio and the region's ratio has lessened (30.1% compared with 26.3% for South Australia at June 1992 to 30.3% compared with 28.7% at June 1997).

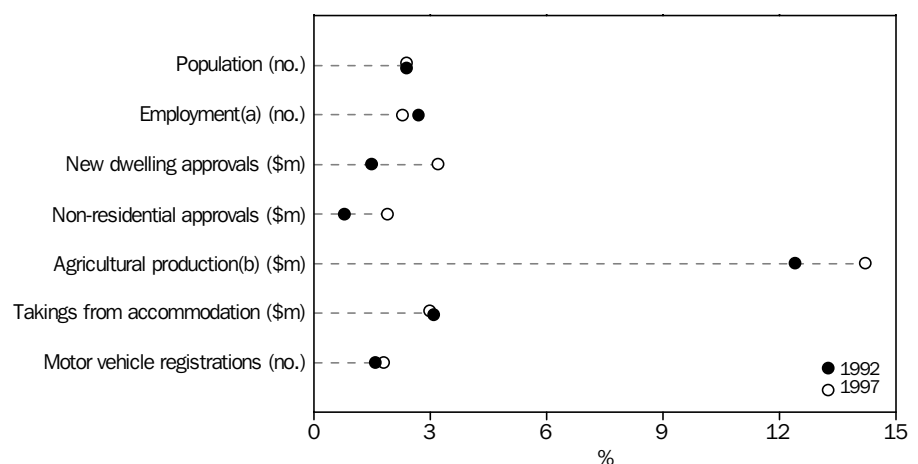
In contrast to State trends new residential building approvals increased between 1991–92 and 1994–95 before declining in 1995–96 and increasing again in 1996–97. In 1996–97 there were 202 new residential dwelling units approved, up 32.9% on the previous year. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$10.8m, more than double the value for the previous year.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$453.8m or 14.2% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has increased significantly since 1991–92.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained steady at around 3.0% over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97. Takings from accommodation in 1996–97 were \$4.9m.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$24,429 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

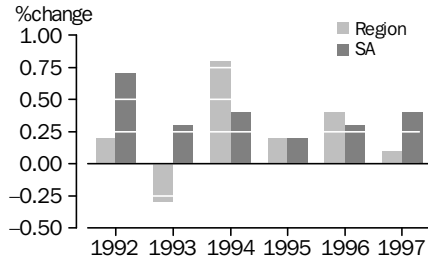
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	34 482	34 368	34 645	34 701	34 840	34 871
Population change from previous year (no.)	56	-114	277	56	139	31
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	7 854	7 814	7 831	7 809	7 802	7 799
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	4 257	4 373	4 527	4 661	4 759	4 809
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	17 018	15 778	14 614	14 897	15 754	16 332
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-3.0	-7.3	-7.4	1.9	5.8	3.7
Unemployed (no.)	2 550	1 893	1 977	1 581	1 342	1 659
Unemployment rate (%)	13.0	10.7	11.9	9.6	7.8	9.2
Labour force participation rate (%)	73.5	66.5	61.9	61.3	63.2	66.5
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	2 233	2 302	2 155	1 848	1 787	1 792
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93	88
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114	120
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	2 233	2 302	2 155	1 848	1 994	2 000
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	8 016	8 254	8 340	7 983	8 187	8 207
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Social security dependency ratio (%)	30.1	31.1	31.1	29.7	30.3	30.3
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	172	176	188	240	152	202
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	11.2	11.1	12.9	16.6	11.0	16.7
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	3.2
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	5.1	4.4	5.2	8.4	4.8	10.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.9
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	1 063	n.a.	1 470	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	229.3	n.a.	330.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	1.5	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	269.2	280.5	314.6	368.5	453.8	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	12.4	12.7	13.9	15.0	14.2	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	424	475	484	475
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	37.8	35.9	37.3	40.8	42.4	44.0
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	603	614	704	899	773	773
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	19 774	20 616	22 566	22 815	24 429	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

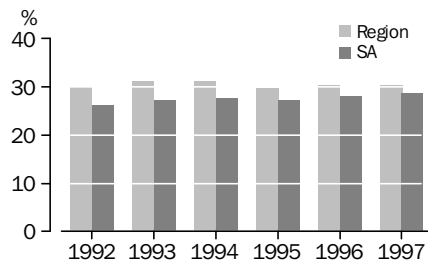
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

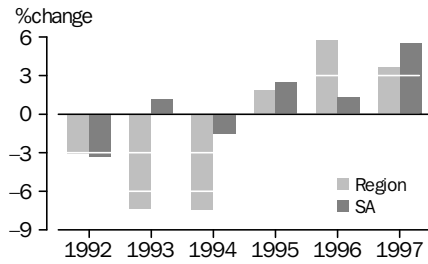


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



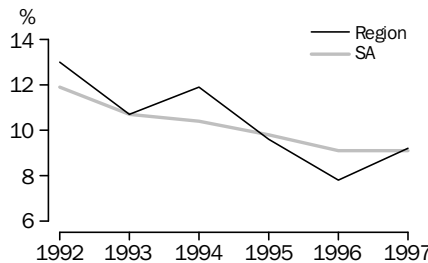
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



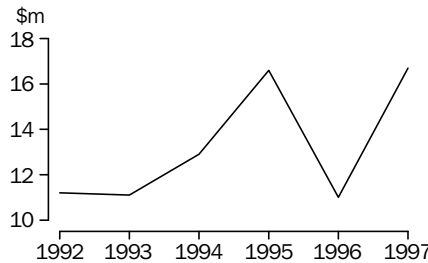
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

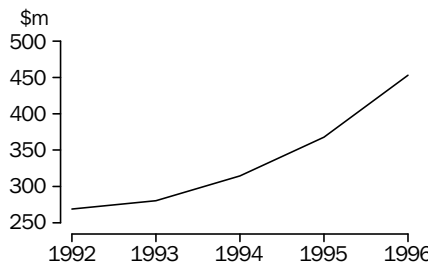


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

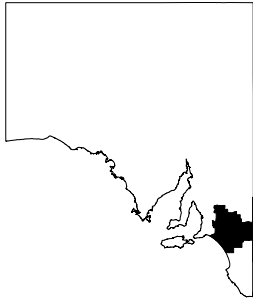


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **12**

**MURRAY MALLEE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....

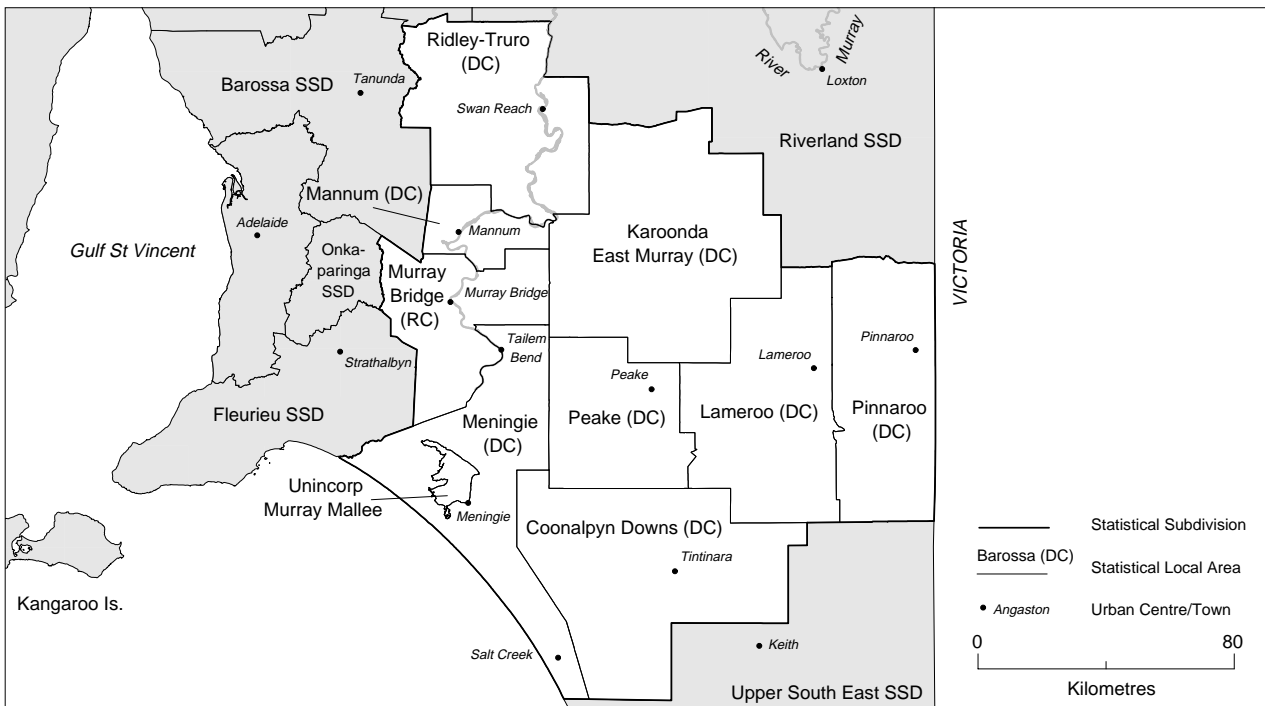


The Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivision is bounded by the lower reaches of the River Murray, the Coorong to the south-west and the South Australian-Victorian border and the Ninety Mile Desert to the east and south-east. Covering an area of about 24,650 square kilometres it contains the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Coonalpyn Downs (DC), Karoonda-East Murray (DC), Lameroo (DC), Mannum (DC), Meningie (DC), Murray Bridge (RC), Peake (DC), Pinnaroo (DC), Ridley-Truro (DC) and Unincorporated Murray Mallee.

The climate is generally Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and mild winters. Average annual rainfall varies between 250 and 480 millimetres.

The Murray Mallee is 'true' Australian farming country with large tracts of land used for cereal cropping and sheep grazing. There are large numbers of dairy cattle concentrated on the lower reaches of the Murray and the reclaimed river flats as well as fruit orchards and vegetable farms. The manufacturing industry mainly supports agricultural production with milk processing and flour milling.

At 30 June 1997 the Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.2% of South Australia's total population and 8.2% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. The town of Murray Bridge, with a population 12,830 at the 1996 Census, comprises over 40% of the subdivision's total population. Other main towns in the region are Mannum (1,965), Tailem Bend (1,490) and Meningie (920).



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivision decreased by 1.9% from 33,267 to 32,649. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.1% or 33 persons. At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 7,377 persons (22.6% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 4,632. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and over has increased from 12.6% in 1992 to 14.2% in 1997.

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 8.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 13.0%. Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 2.8% from 14,632 to 15,046.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 31.1% is higher than the State ratio (28.7%).

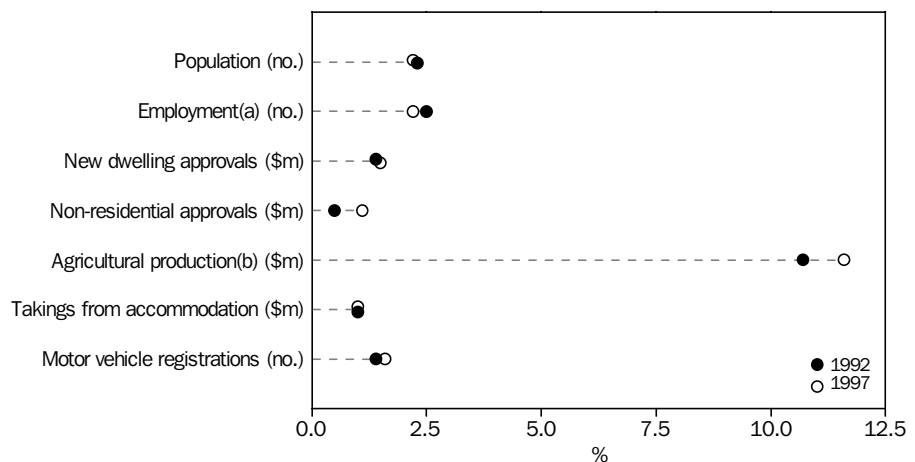
In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 124 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 184 in 1991–92. However, the 1996–97 approvals were up slightly on 1995–96. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$6.4m.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$372.7m or 11.6% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has declined slightly over the last four years.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained steady at 1.0% over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97. Takings from accommodation in 1996–97 were \$1.6m.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$24,130 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

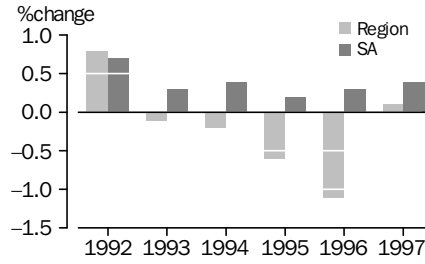
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	33 267	33 220	33 160	32 972	32 616	32 649
Population change from previous year (no.)	250	-47	-60	-188	-356	33
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	0.1
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	7 745	7 708	7 656	7 586	7 460	7 377
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	4 199	4 299	4 391	4 464	4 496	4 632
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	15 672	14 940	13 839	13 886	14 632	15 046
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-3.6	-4.7	-7.4	0.3	5.4	2.8
Unemployed (no.)	2 343	1 588	1 638	1 484	1 276	1 384
Unemployment rate (%)	13.0	9.6	10.6	9.7	8.0	8.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	70.6	64.8	60.7	60.5	63.2	65.0
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 978	1 899	1 794	1 706	1 613	1 577
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88	70
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	172	157
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 978	1 899	1 794	1 706	1 873	1 804
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	7 523	7 340	7 471	7 553	7 770	7 853
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Social security dependency ratio (%)	29.5	28.8	29.3	29.8	30.9	31.1
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	184	195	202	154	116	124
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	10.5	10.8	12.1	9.4	7.0	7.6
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	2.8	2.5	2.9	6.7	3.0	6.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.1
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	1 302	n.a.	1 478	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	201.0	n.a.	276.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	1.3	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	231.9	278.1	278.4	288.6	372.7	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	10.7	12.6	12.3	11.7	11.6	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	104	107	109	109
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	33.1	34.2	39.8	43.6	46.7	43.5
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	525	597	682	783	685	706
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	19 707	21 377	22 496	23 230	24 130	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

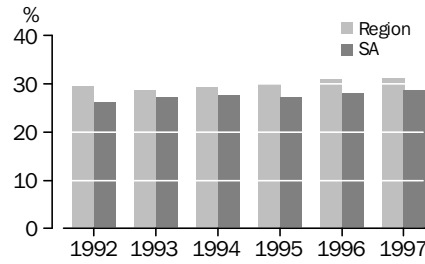
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

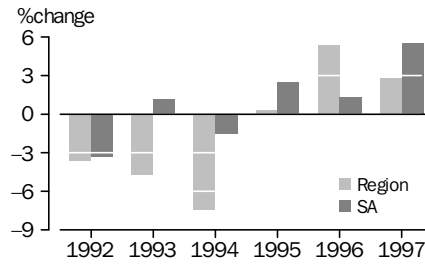


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



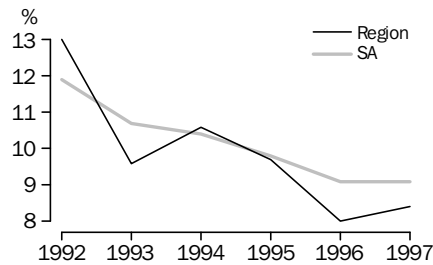
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



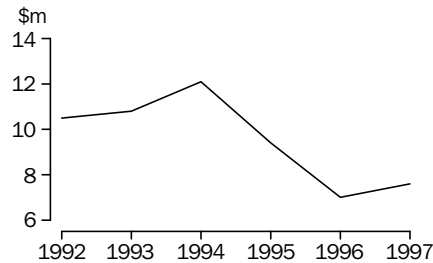
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

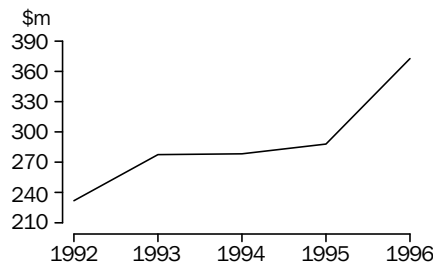


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

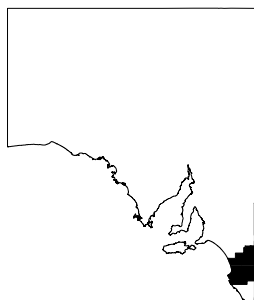


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **13**

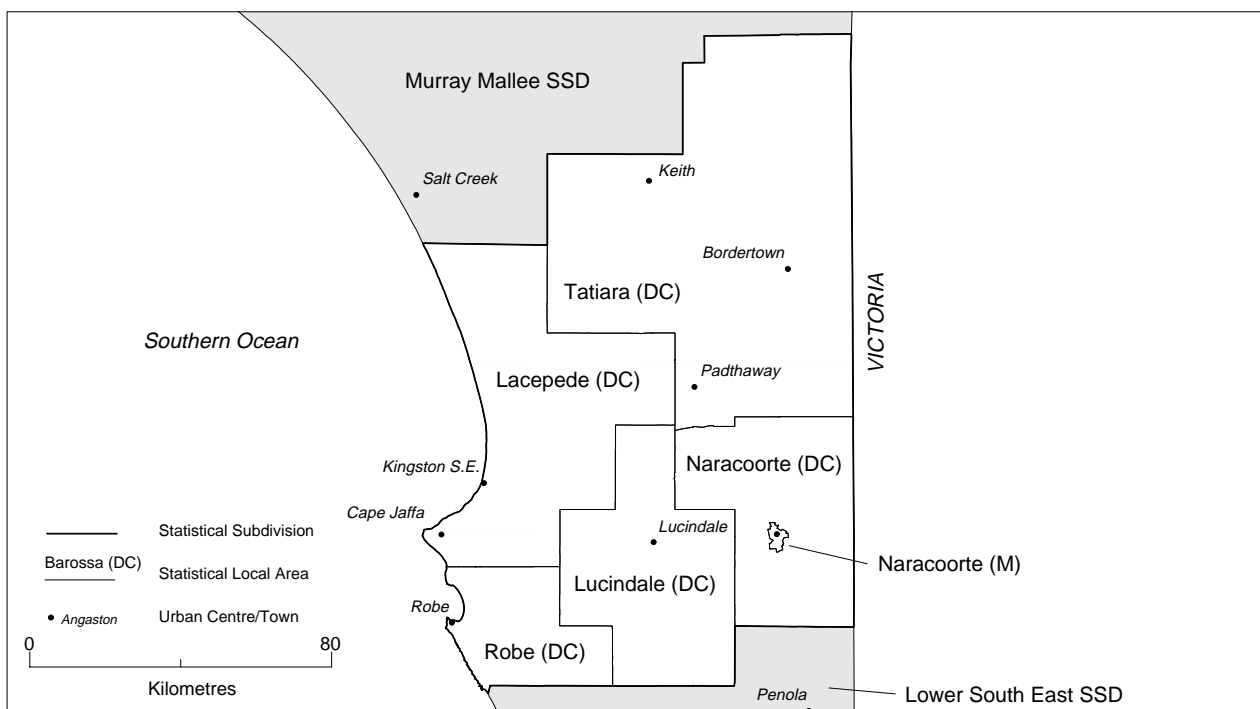
**UPPER SOUTH EAST STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....



The Upper South East Statistical Subdivision extends from the Tatiara district in the north to Bool Lagoon in the south and is bounded by the Southern Ocean and the Victorian border. Covering an area of 15,475 square kilometres it comprises the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Lacedepe (DC), Lucindale (DC), Naracoorte (M), Naracoorte (DC), Robe (DC) and Tatiara (DC). The area is characterised by many dunes and ridges that generally lie parallel to the coast. These ridges have impeded drainage to the sea creating a number of inter-dune areas of seasonally inundated freshwater lagoons, lakes and swamps. The region enjoys a temperate, Mediterranean type climate with warm summers and cool to mild winters. It is one of the State's most reliable rainfall areas ranging from 470 millimetres in the north to 640 millimetres in the south.

The country is mainly devoted to grazing with sheep distributed throughout and cattle concentrated in the higher rainfall areas to the south. Crops are also prevalent in the drier northern area where wheat, barley and considerable quantities of oats are grown. Other industries include fishing (rock lobster) around Robe, grape production around Naracoorte and Padthaway and tourism in the southern parts of the subdivision.

At 30 June 1997 the Upper South East Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.3% of South Australia's total population and 4.8% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Major towns in the area include Naracoorte, with a population of 4,675 at the 1996 Census, Bordertown (2,335), Kingston SE (1,430) and Keith (1,090).





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Upper South East Statistical Subdivision decreased by 2.0%, or 381 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population decreased by 0.2% or 36 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 4,367 persons (23.1% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 2,586 (13.7%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 3.7%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 5.8%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 8.1% from 9,192 to 9,939.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 20.0% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

New residential building approvals increased between 1991–92 and 1993–94, declined to 1995–96 before increasing again in 1996–97. In 1996–97 there were 75 new residential dwelling units approved, up 38.9% on the previous year.

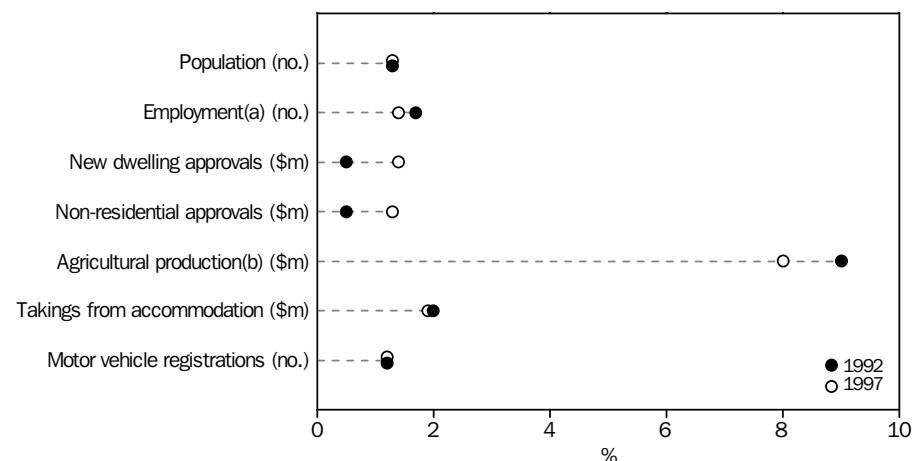
The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$7.4m, significantly higher than in previous years.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$254.6m or 8.0% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained steady at around 2.0% over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97. Takings from accommodation in 1996–97 were \$3.1m.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$25,039 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	19 295	19 173	19 231	19 023	18 950	18 914
Population change from previous year (no.)	-79	-122	58	-208	-73	-36
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.4	-0.6	0.3	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	4 729	4 643	4 605	4 513	4 428	4 367
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 383	2 434	2 495	2 508	2 550	2 586
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	10 708	9 698	8 870	8 918	9 192	9 939
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-2.3	-9.4	-8.5	0.5	3.1	8.1
Unemployed (no.)	663	452	422	312	325	386
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	78.1	69.9	63.5	63.6	65.5	71.0
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	536	528	441	351	387	394
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	13
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	37
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	536	528	441	351	447	444
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	2 726	2 835	2 863	2 705	2 858	2 903
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Social security dependency ratio (%)	18.7	19.5	19.6	18.6	19.7	20.0
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	51	73	92	89	54	75
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	3.5	5.3	7.0	7.2	4.8	7.0
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.1	7.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.3
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	1 819	n.a.	933	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	146.3	n.a.	205.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.9	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	195.8	213.9	222.1	250.5	254.6	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	9.0	9.7	9.8	10.2	8.0	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	189	188	184	193
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	38.9	38.7	37.3	40.4	41.6	40.5
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	430	531	578	682	591	512
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	20 170	21 773	23 510	24 797	25 039	n.a.

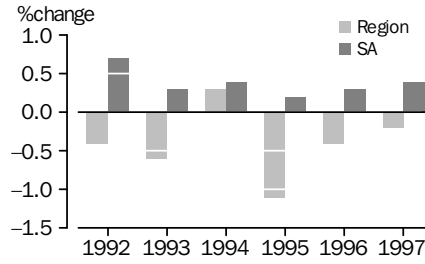
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

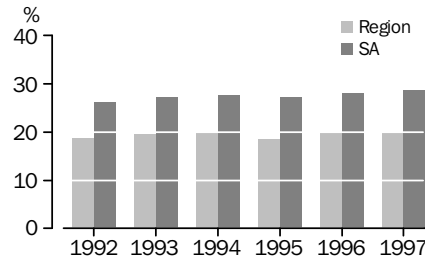
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

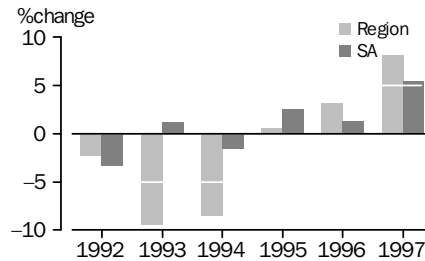


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



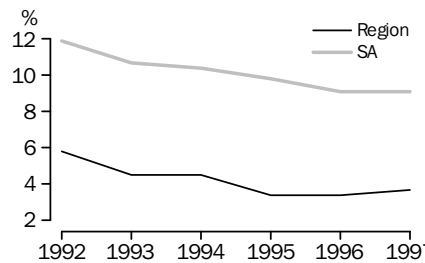
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

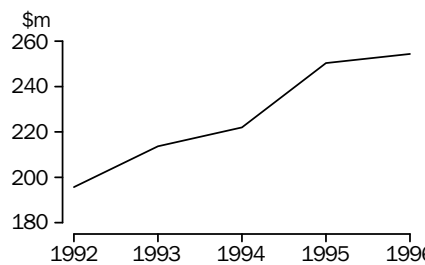


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

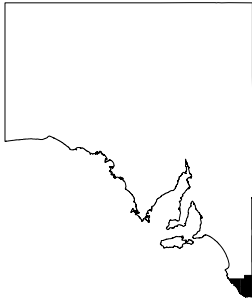


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **14**

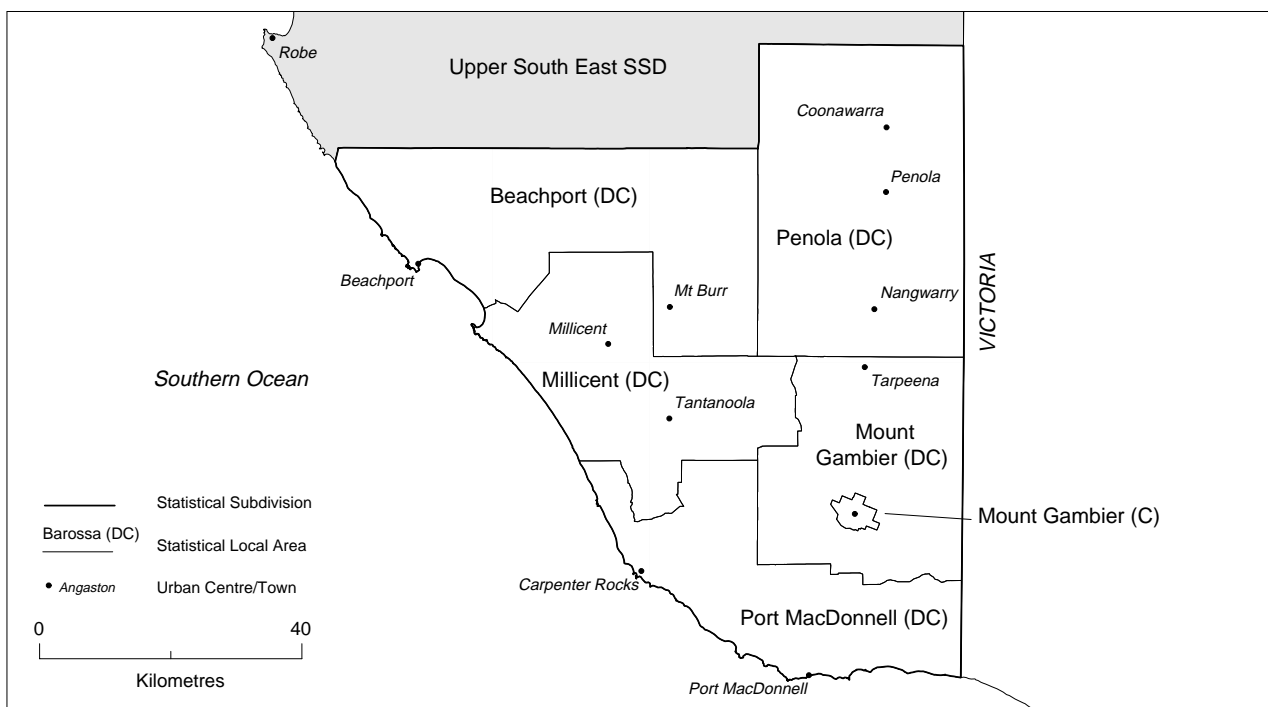
**LOWER SOUTH EAST STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....



The south-east corner of the State, extending south from the Coonawarra district, forms the Lower South East Statistical Subdivision. Covering an area of approximately 5,850 square kilometres the country is generally undulating but interspersed with ranges of low hills which run parallel to parts of the coastline. There are ancient granite outcrops and volcanic hills in the region around Mount Gambier. The Lower South East Statistical Subdivision contains the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Beachport (DC), Millicent (DC), Mount Gambier (C), Mount Gambier (DC), Penola (DC) and Port MacDonnell (DC). With a portion of the south-west corner of Victoria the region is also known as the Greater Green Triangle. The climate is generally warm summers and cool to cold winters. Average annual rainfall varies from 650 millimetres around Penola in the north to 790 millimetres in and around Mount Burr to the south.

Softwood timber, pastures and livestock are the bases of the region's productivity, as well as significant areas of vegetable growing near Mount Gambier and Millicent and grape and wine production around the well-known Coonawarra area. Sawmilling, woodchipping and paper manufacturing industries are supplied from the area's extensive *Pinus Radiata* plantations. Aquaculture and rock lobster fishing activities add to the diversity of this region.

At 30 June 1997 the Lower South East Statistical Subdivision comprised 3.0% of South Australia's total population and 11.1% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Mount Gambier, with 22,035 persons at the 1996 Census, is the most populous town, followed by Millicent (4,715) and Penola (1,190).



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Lower South East Statistical Subdivision increased by 0.6% from 43,649 to 43,925. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.4% or 168 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 10,029 persons (22.8% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 5,349 (12.2%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 7.2%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 10.1%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 7.8% from 20,256 to 21,845.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 24.3% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 198 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 255 in 1991–92 and 314 in 1992–93. The 1996–97 approvals were valued at \$18.1m.

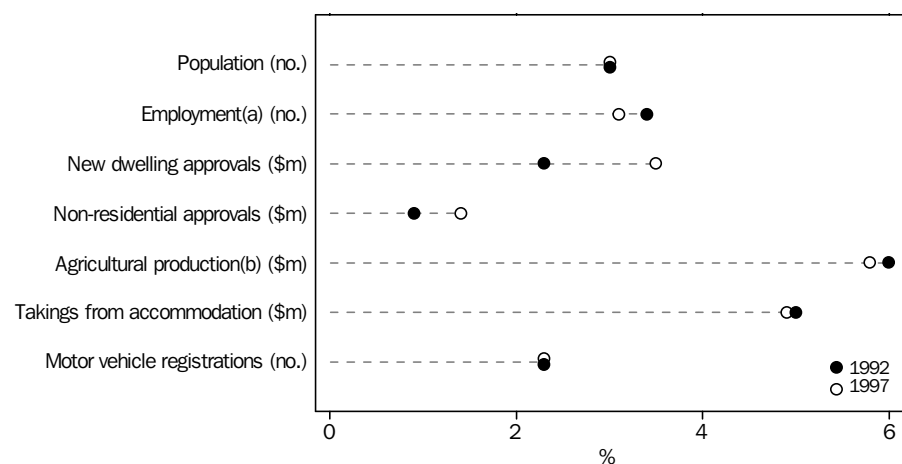
The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$7.8m.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$185.3m or 5.8% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained relatively steady at around 5.0% over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97. Takings from accommodation were \$8.0m in 1996–97 up 3.9% on the previous year.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$27,515 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	43 649	43 740	43 867	43 746	43 757	43 925
Population change from previous year (no.)	168	91	127	-121	11	168
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.4
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	10 576	10 480	10 391	10 257	10 128	10 029
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	4 785	4 932	5 063	5 137	5 237	5 349
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	21 906	20 491	19 115	19 330	20 256	21 845
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-3.1	-6.5	-6.7	1.1	4.8	7.8
Unemployed (no.)	2 472	1 772	1 780	1 425	1 366	1 700
Unemployment rate (%)	10.1	8.0	8.5	6.9	6.3	7.2
Labour force participation rate (%)	73.7	66.9	62.4	62.0	64.3	69.5
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 980	1 949	1 774	1 518	1 580	1 673
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	134	98
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139	135
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 980	1 949	1 774	1 518	1 853	1 906
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	7 846	7 678	7 771	7 542	7 963	8 243
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Social security dependency ratio (%)	23.7	23.1	23.2	22.5	23.7	24.3
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	255	314	306	257	230	198
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	17.6	22.8	23.1	21.0	19.4	18.1
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.1	3.5
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	5.8	17.9	5.4	7.6	42.0	7.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.9	4.3	1.4	1.6	7.4	1.4
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	3 708	n.a.	4 334	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	531.7	n.a.	793.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	3.4	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	130.9	140.0	155.3	189.1	185.3	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.7	5.8	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	352	362	368	376
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	45.4	45.9	44.4	47.9	47.7	48.9
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.8	7.7	8.0
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.9
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	840	1 065	1 136	1 385	1 121	982
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.3
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 205	24 474	26 335	27 273	27 515	n.a.

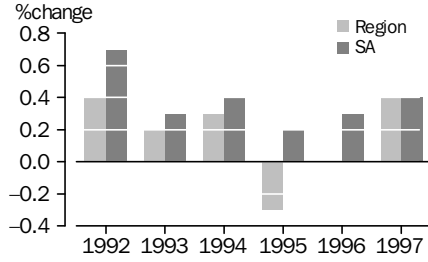
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

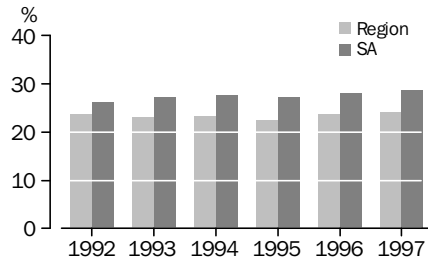
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

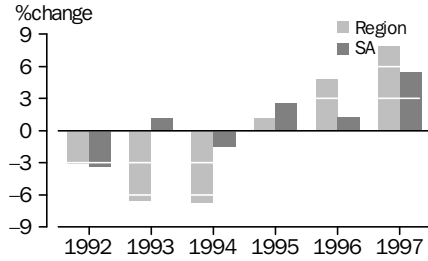


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



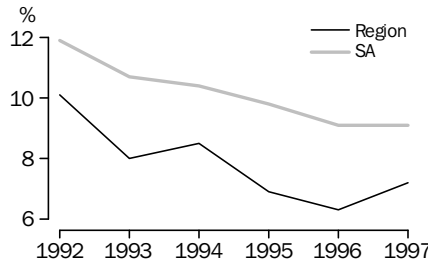
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



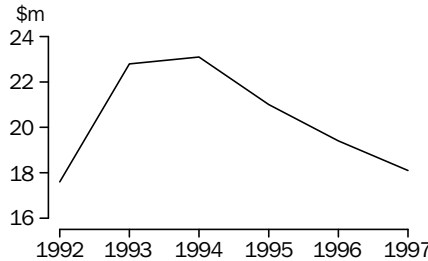
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

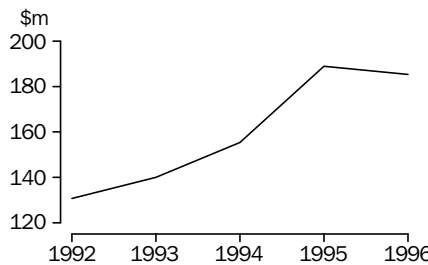


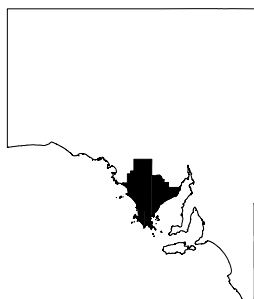
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



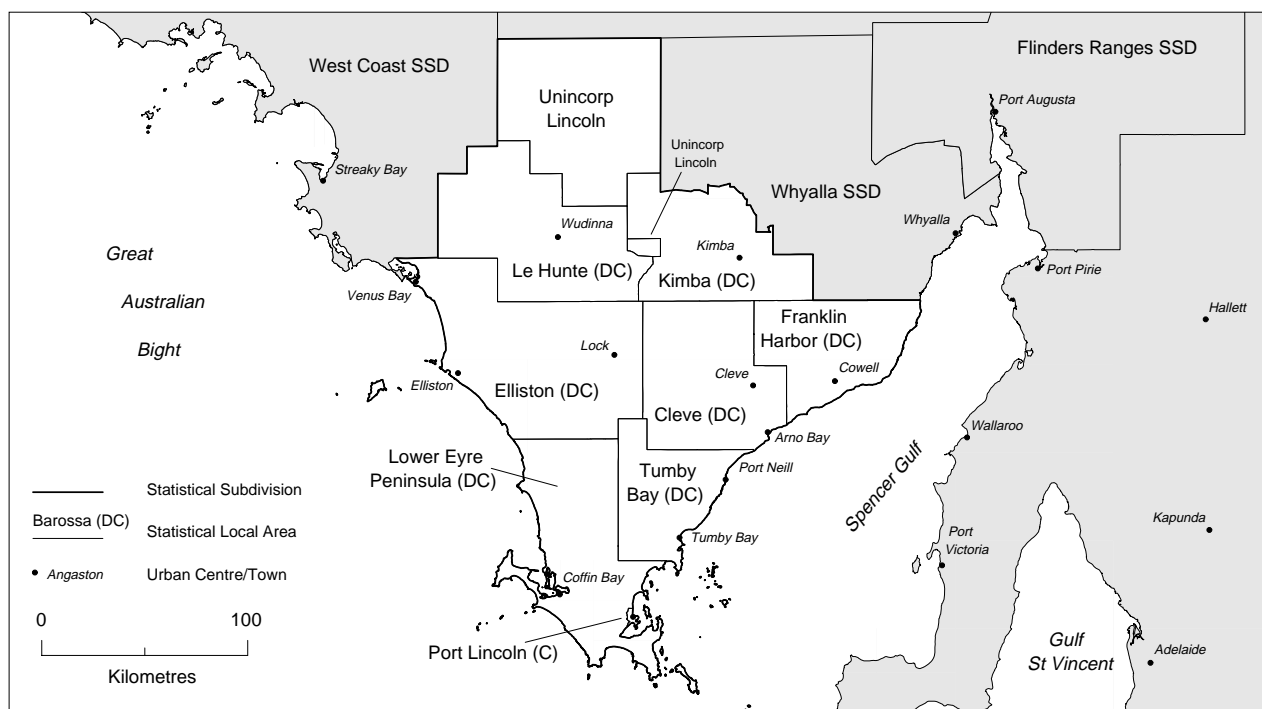


The Lincoln Statistical Subdivision includes all but the north-western area of the Eyre Peninsula and extends as far as the Gawler Ranges in the north. Covering an area of approximately 37,150 square kilometres the relief is mainly gentle and low although there are some small ranges of hills throughout the region ranging from 150 to 495 metres. The region contains the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Cleve (DC), Elliston (DC), Franklin Harbor (DC), Kimba (DC), Le Hunte (DC), Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC), Port Lincoln (C), Tumby Bay (DC) and Unincorporated Lincoln.

The climate ranges from Mediterranean style around the coastal regions to semi-arid in the north. Average annual rainfall varies between 280 millimetres and 500 millimetres.

Cereal crops dominate the subdivision's activities with 24% of the State's total value of cereal grain production. Sheep raising, for wool and meat, is the other major agricultural activity. The area also supports a thriving fishing industry, with tuna being the most important catch. Major seafood processing plants are located in Port Lincoln. In recent years, aquaculture has been at the forefront of the fishing industry, with tuna farms established in the waters around Port Lincoln.

At 30 June 1997 the Lincoln Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.8% of South Australia's total population and 6.8% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Two-thirds of the region's total population live in towns of 200 or more persons. These include Port Lincoln, with a population of 11,680 at the 1996 Census, Tumby Bay (1,150), Cowell (750) and Cleve (745).





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Lincoln Statistical Subdivision increased by 0.1% from 26,865 to 26,902 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population also increased by 0.1% (34 persons). At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 6,315 persons (23.5% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 3,772. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and over has increased from 12.3% in 1992 to 14.0% in 1997.

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 7.0%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 11.1%. Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 10.5% from 11,569 to 12,780.

Social security dependency increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 28.1% was just below the State ratio (28.7%).

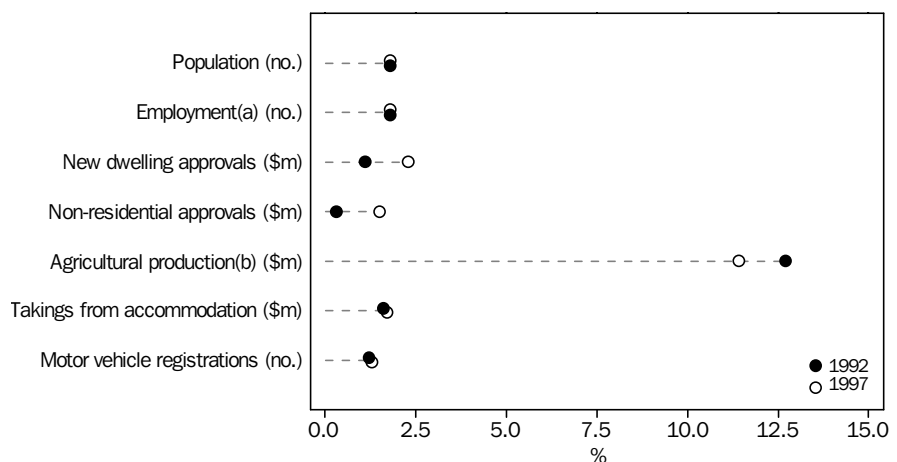
Over the last two years new residential building approvals have shown an increase. In 1996–97 there were 135 new residential dwelling units approved, up 3.8% on the previous year and in 1995–96 there were 130 new residential dwelling units approved, up 9.2% on 1994–95. The value of new residential approvals in 1996–97 was \$11.8m. The value of non-residential building approvals has fluctuated from year to year during the period 1991–92 to 1996–97. The value of approvals in 1996–97 was \$8.8m.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$366.3m or 11.4% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production declined from 1991–92 to 1994–95 but increased considerably in 1995–96.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained steady at around 1.7% over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97. Takings from accommodation for hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities in 1996–97 were \$2.8m.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$27,596 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	26 865	27 014	26 982	26 891	26 868	26 902
Population change from previous year (no.)	48	149	-32	-91	-23	34
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 600	6 592	6 531	6 470	6 412	6 315
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	3 310	3 437	3 537	3 613	3 693	3 772
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	11 300	12 334	11 103	12 733	11 569	12 780
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-8.4	9.2	-10.0	14.7	-9.1	10.5
Unemployed (no.)	1 415	1 090	1 187	847	978	961
Unemployment rate (%)	11.1	8.1	9.7	6.2	7.8	7.0
Labour force participation rate (%)	62.7	65.7	60.1	66.5	61.3	66.7
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 543	1 550	1 534	1 376	1 292	1 256
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	61
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138	132
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 543	1 550	1 534	1 376	1 485	1 449
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	5 273	5 439	5 561	5 470	5 745	5 790
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Social security dependency ratio (%)	26.0	26.6	27.2	26.8	28.1	28.1
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	116	160	148	119	130	135
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	8.5	11.9	10.8	10.5	10.4	11.8
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	2.1	9.3	2.5	15.4	2.9	8.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.3	2.2	0.7	3.1	0.5	1.5
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	615	n.a.	630	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	80.1	n.a.	78.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.5	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	275.6	266.3	237.8	193.4	366.3	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	12.7	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.4	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	218	221	216	213
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	34.4	37.5	36.0	35.4	37.0	41.8
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	448	463	428	401	565	549
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	22 455	22 339	24 082	24 229	27 596	n.a.

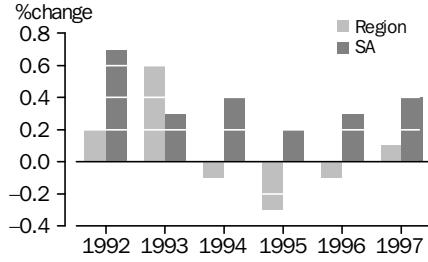
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

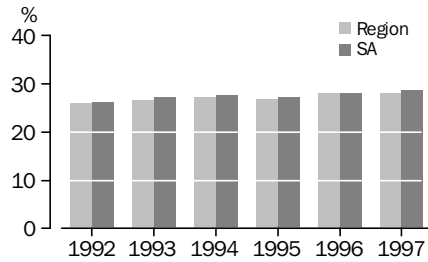
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

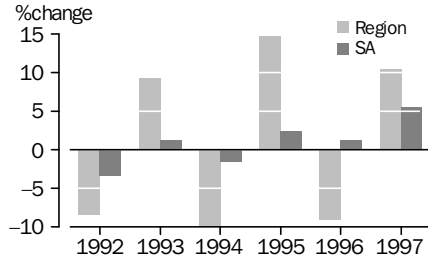


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



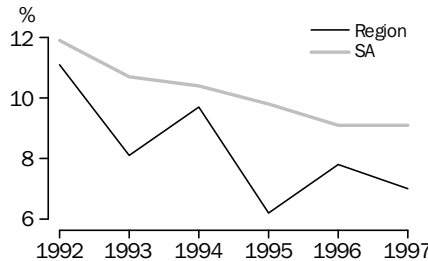
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



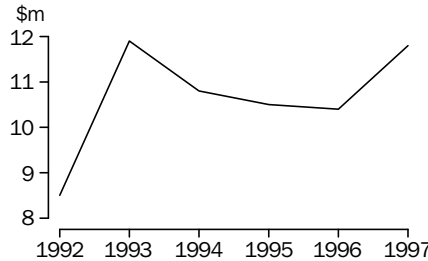
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

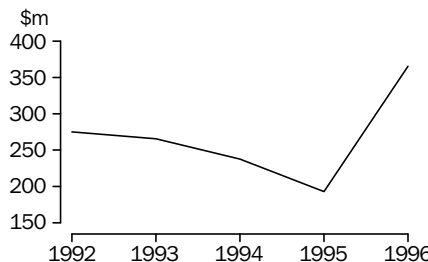


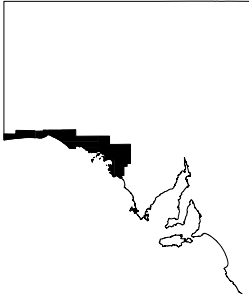
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED





The West Coast Statistical Subdivision includes the north-western area of the Eyre Peninsula and the far west coastal region and Nullarbor Plain to the Western Australian border and covers an area of approximately 35,200 square kilometres. In the east the land is gently undulating merging into the flat vastness of the Nullarbor Plain, 70 metres above the sea on the far west coast.

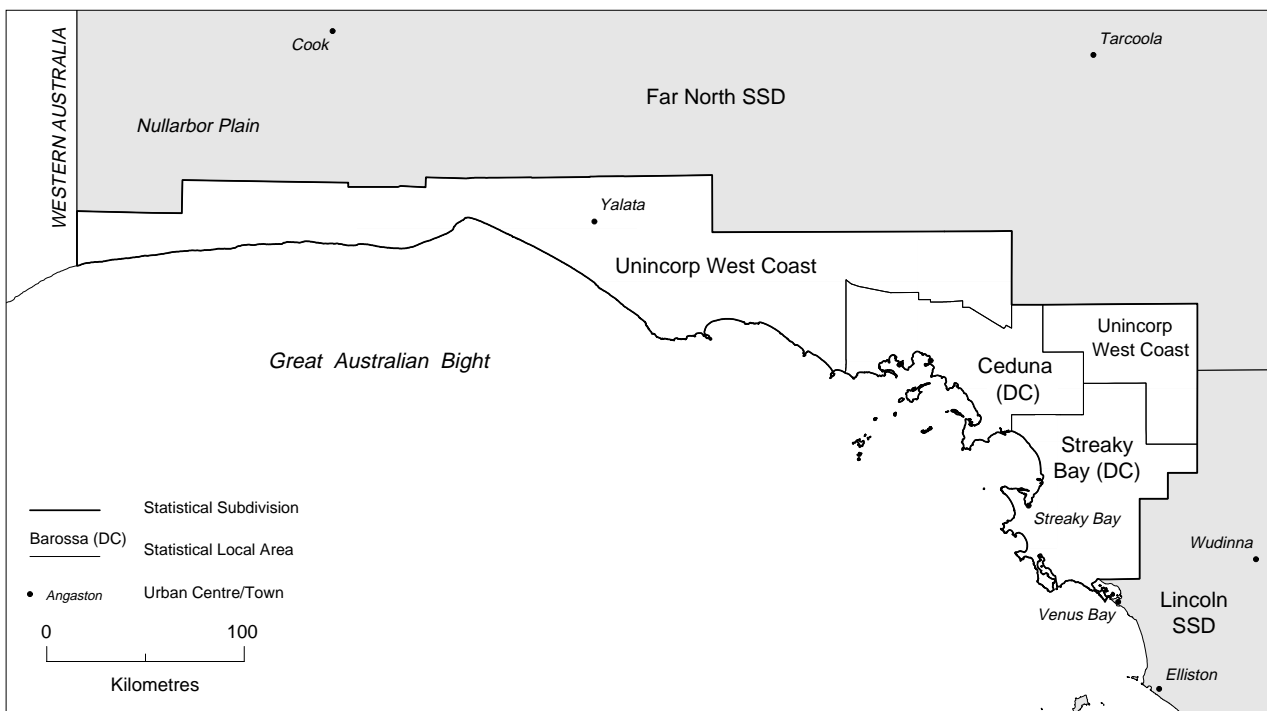
Three statistical local areas make up this vast region—Ceduna (DC), Streaky Bay (DC) and Unincorporated West Coast which makes up two-thirds of the total area.

The climate is generally semi-arid to arid in the far west. Average annual rainfall ranges from 380 millimetres in the east to less than 200 millimetres in the far west.

The major economic activity centres around cereal crops and pastures for grazing sheep. The fishing industry also adds to the economy and in recent years aquaculture has been introduced with shellfish farming projects.

More than half of the subdivision's total population live in the townships of Ceduna (2,600 persons at the 1996 Census), Streaky Bay (1,010) and Yalata (275).

At 30 June 1997 the West Coast Statistical Subdivision comprised 0.4% of South Australia's total population and 1.6% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. It is the least populated area of the mainland statistical subdivisions.



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the West Coast Statistical Subdivision decreased by 0.5% from 6,230 to 6,198 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.9% or 55 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 1,571 persons (25.3% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 603 (9.7%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 6.7%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 8.3%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 3.3% from 2,982 to 3,080.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 25.6% remains lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

In 1996–97 there were 19 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 17 in 1995–96 and 31 in 1994–95. The value of new residential approvals in 1996–97 was \$1.7m.

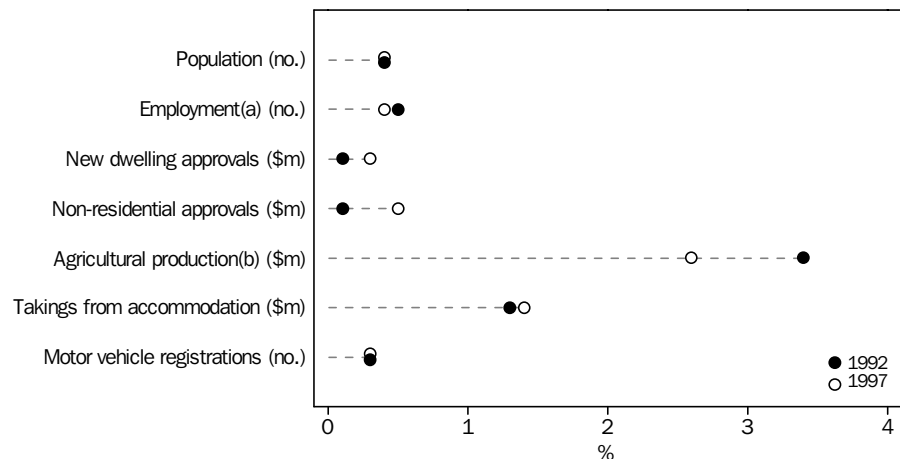
The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$3.1m. Along with 1995–96 this was significantly higher than in the preceding few years.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$84.4m or 2.6% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) has remained steady at around 1.3% over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97. Takings from accommodation for hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities were \$2.2m in 1996–97.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$24,887 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	6 230	6 152	6 253	6 148	6 143	6 198
Population change from previous year (no.)	-118	-78	101	-105	-5	55
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.9	-1.3	1.6	-1.7	-0.1	0.9
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	1 590	1 568	1 578	1 555	1 548	1 571
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	529	546	571	582	596	603
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	2 914	3 236	2 842	3 236	2 982	3 080
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-7.6	11.1	-12.2	13.9	-7.8	3.3
Unemployed (no.)	265	253	270	202	212	222
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	7.3	8.7	5.9	6.6	6.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	68.5	76.1	66.6	74.9	69.5	71.4
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	320	372	373	324	283	279
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	16
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	24
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	320	372	373	324	317	319
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1 087	1 128	1 165	1 143	1 186	1 183
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Social security dependency ratio (%)	23.4	24.6	24.9	24.9	25.8	25.6
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	20	26	22	31	17	19
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	3.1
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	75	n.a.	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	8.5	n.a.	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.1	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	73.0	58.2	28.3	37.2	84.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.5	2.6	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	157	158	167	172
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	29.8	30.7	32.6	35.9	38.5	41.5
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	121	87	95	97	143	136
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	22 238	20 894	22 159	22 695	24 887	n.a.

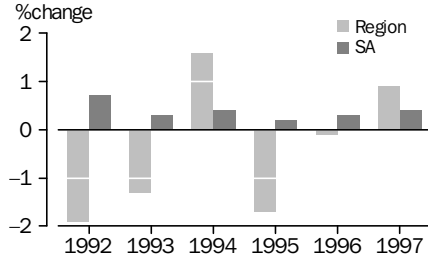
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

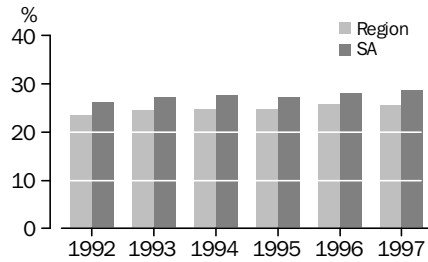
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

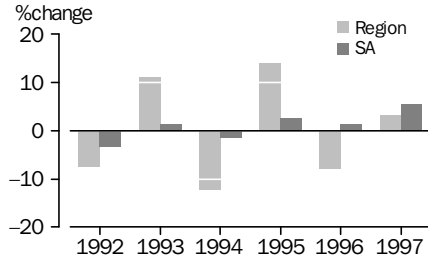


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



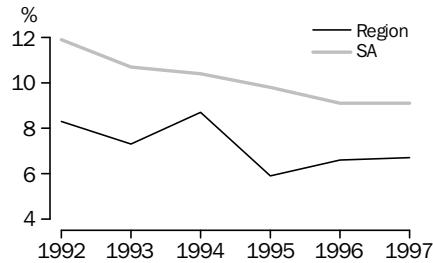
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



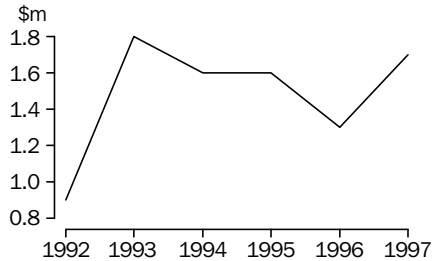
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

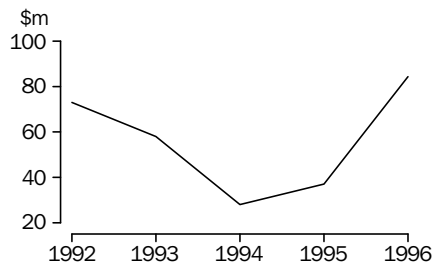


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **17**

**WHYALLA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....



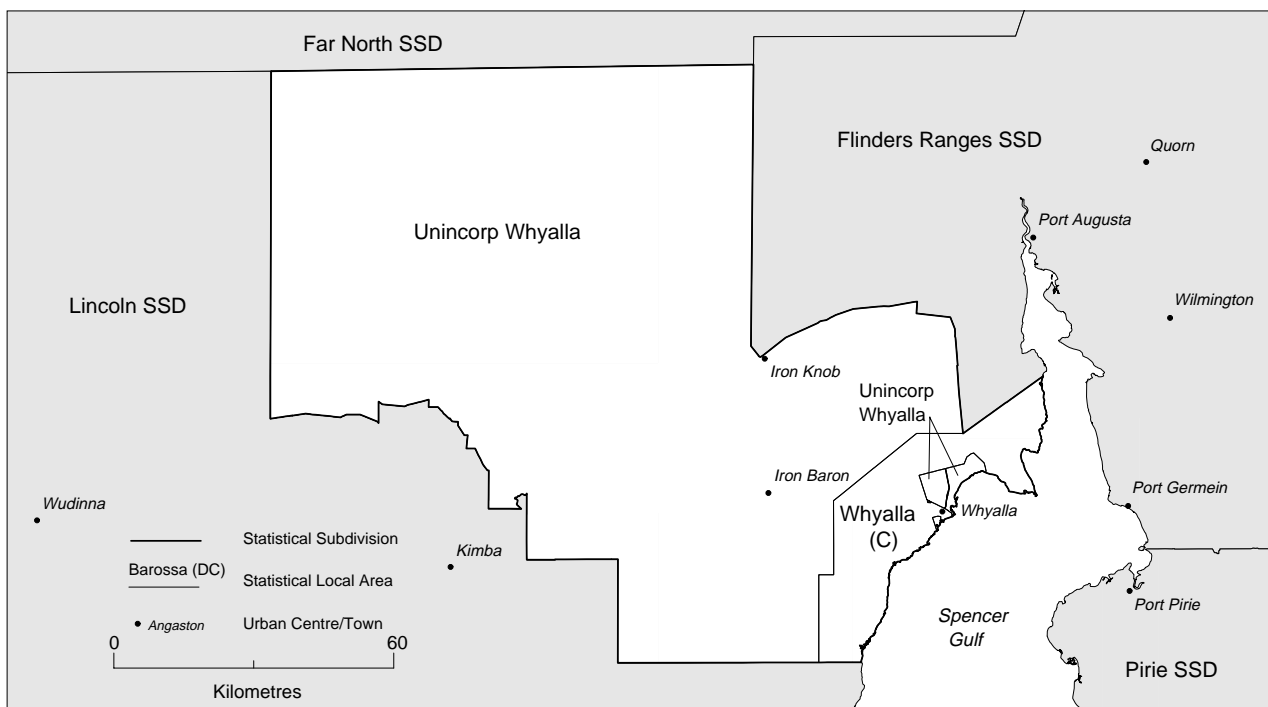
Whyalla and the iron ore areas of the Middleback Ranges together with the arid lands in the mid-west bounded by the Gawler Ranges and the salt lakes of Lake Gairdner and Lake MacFarlane in the north make up this statistical subdivision. It comprises the statistical local areas of Whyalla (C) and Unincorporated Whyalla and covers an area of some 13,500 square kilometres. The region is flat with low ranges in the west and north-west.

A Mediterranean style climate offers around 300 days of sunshine each year. Average rainfall is less than 300 millimetres throughout the region.

The main feature and major influence on the region's development is the industrial centre of Whyalla where blast furnaces and steel works are supplied with iron ore from the neighbouring Middleback Ranges. In recent years there has been a diversification of industry including crude oil and LPG production, salt processing, shipping services from Port Bonython and more recently aquaculture.

At 30 June 1997 the Whyalla Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.7% of South Australia's total population and 6.2% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD.

Although steadily declining over a number of years Whyalla remains the State's largest provincial city. At its peak the population in the region reached about 34,000 in the mid-1970s. At the 1996 Census, Whyalla had a population count of 23,382 persons and Iron Knob 224 persons.





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Whyalla Statistical Subdivision decreased by 7.7% from 26,517 to 24,479. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population decreased by 0.9% or 231 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 5,852 persons (23.9% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 2,525 (10.3%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.7%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 16.0%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 5.7% from 10,824 to 11,441.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 35.2% remains much higher than the State ratio (28.7%).

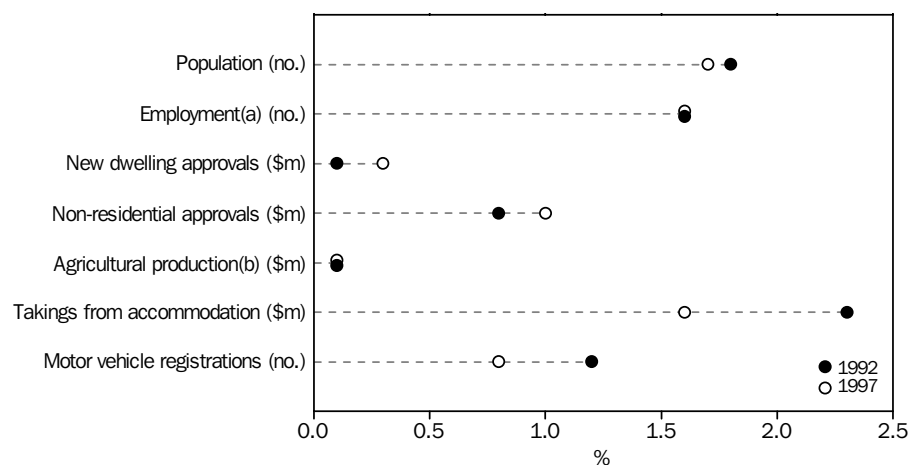
In contrast with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has fluctuated in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 21 new residential units approved compared with 14 in 1991–92 and 56 in 1994–95. However, the 1996–97 approvals were down slightly on 1995–96.

The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$6.0m.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) declined slightly over the five year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from 1.2% to 0.8%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$30,866 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

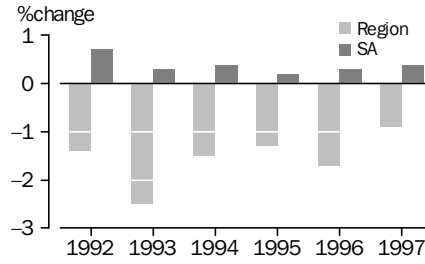
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	26 517	25 867	25 477	25 135	24 710	24 479
Population change from previous year (no.)	-374	-650	-390	-342	-425	-231
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.4	-2.5	-1.5	-1.3	-1.7	-0.9
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 310	6 178	6 097	6 024	5 928	5 852
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 256	2 294	2 348	2 412	2 456	2 525
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	10 082	12 059	10 333	11 813	10 824	11 441
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-10.8	19.6	-14.3	14.3	-8.4	5.7
Unemployed (no.)	1 924	1 534	1 649	1 220	1 314	1 517
Unemployment rate (%)	16.0	11.3	13.8	9.4	10.8	11.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	59.4	69.0	61.8	68.2	64.6	69.6
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 943	2 052	1 968	1 750	1 544	1 724
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	118	114
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	170	165
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 943	2 052	1 968	1 750	1 832	2 003
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 227	6 463	6 401	6 197	6 270	6 563
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Social security dependency ratio (%)	30.8	32.8	33.0	32.4	33.4	35.2
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	14	39	33	56	32	21
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	0.8	3.0	3.0	4.6	2.8	1.7
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	4.7	3.7	10.4	1.7	1.3	6.0
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.8	0.9	2.8	0.3	0.2	1.0
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	2 879	n.a.	2 582	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.1	4.5	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	250	284	280	281
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	65.0	46.4	45.0	53.4	56.1	52.1
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	452	340	368	433	380	358
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	27 174	27 600	30 145	30 447	30 866	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

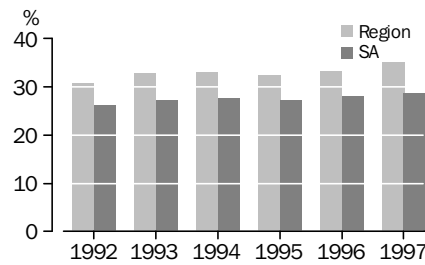
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

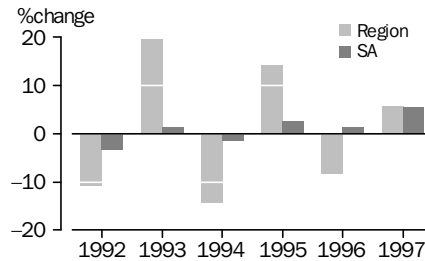


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



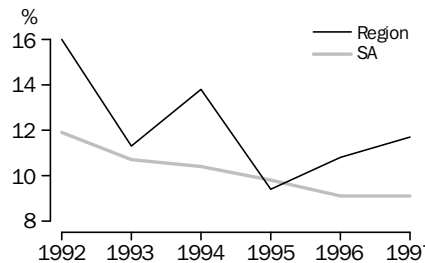
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



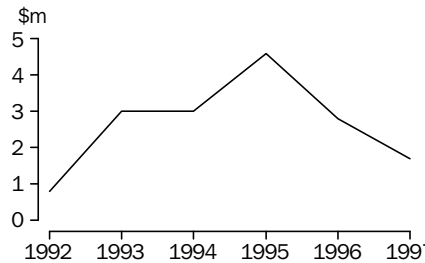
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

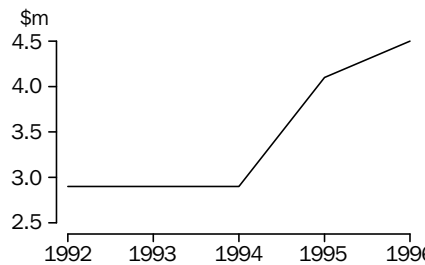


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

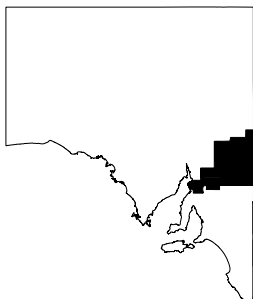


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **18**

**PIRIE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....

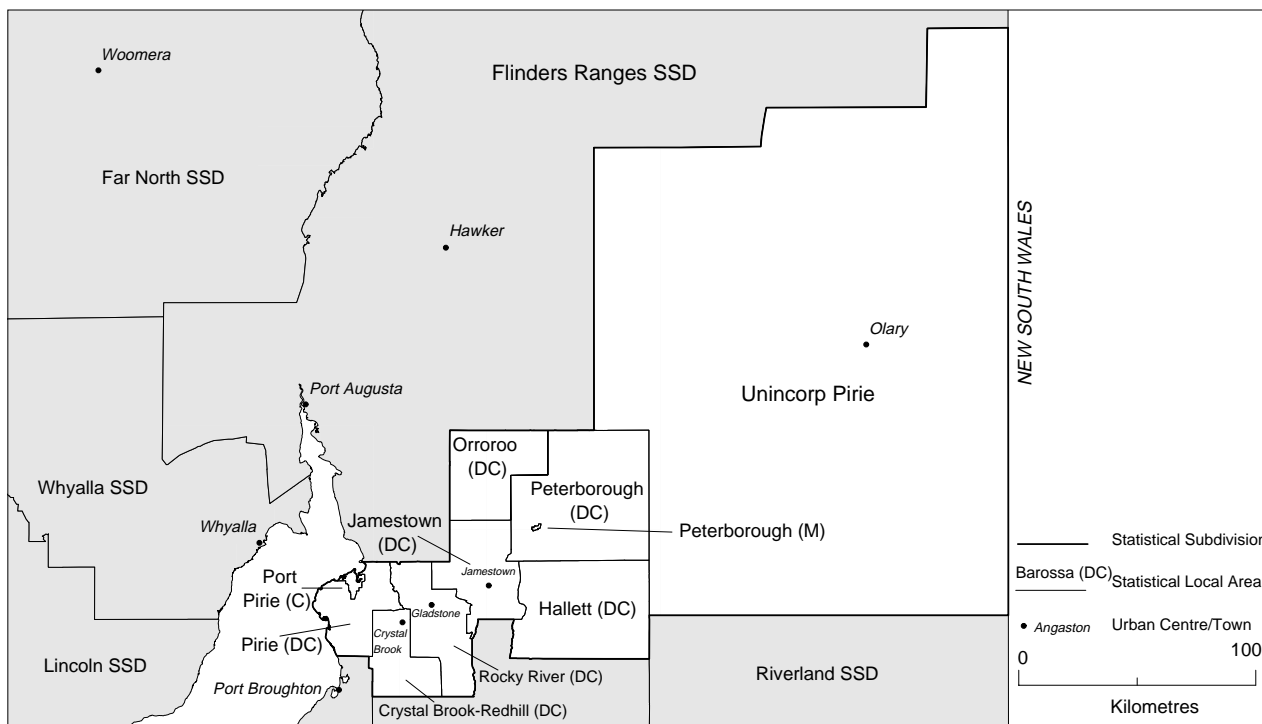


Lying east of Spencer Gulf the Pirie Statistical Subdivision includes the coastal plains around Port Pirie and the plains and low-lying hills to the east and north-east extending to the New South Wales border. The subdivision includes the southern portion of the South Flinders Ranges and covers a total area of approximately 48,000 square kilometres. It contains the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Crystal Brook–Redhill (DC), Hallett (DC), Jamestown (DC), Orroroo (DC), Peterborough (M), Peterborough (DC), Pirie (DC), Port Pirie (C), Rocky River (DC) and Unincorporated Pirie.

In the southern Flinders Ranges area the climate varies from mild with cold nights in winter to hot in summer. To the north-east conditions become progressively warmer and more arid. Average annual rainfall varies from 460 millimetres in the higher western areas to 150 millimetres in the north-east.

In the main the country is devoted to cereal crops and sheep grazing. Crops are limited to the more climatically favourable south-western areas while sheep grazing is throughout the region although sparse towards the New South Wales border. Port Pirie, the subdivision's most prominent city, is a large port for mined ores and is the site of the world's largest lead smelter.

At 30 June 1997 the Pirie Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.8% of South Australia's total population and 6.7% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Major towns in the area include Port Pirie, with a population of 13,635 at the 1996 Census, Peterborough (1,855), Jamestown (1,430) and Crystal Brook (1,325).



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Pirie Statistical Subdivision decreased by 4.2% from 27,827 to 26,646. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population decreased by 0.2% or 58 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 5,924 persons (22.2% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 4,079 (15.3%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.3%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 15.0%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 10.8% from 10,592 to 11,739.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 36.3% remains much higher than the State ratio (28.7%).

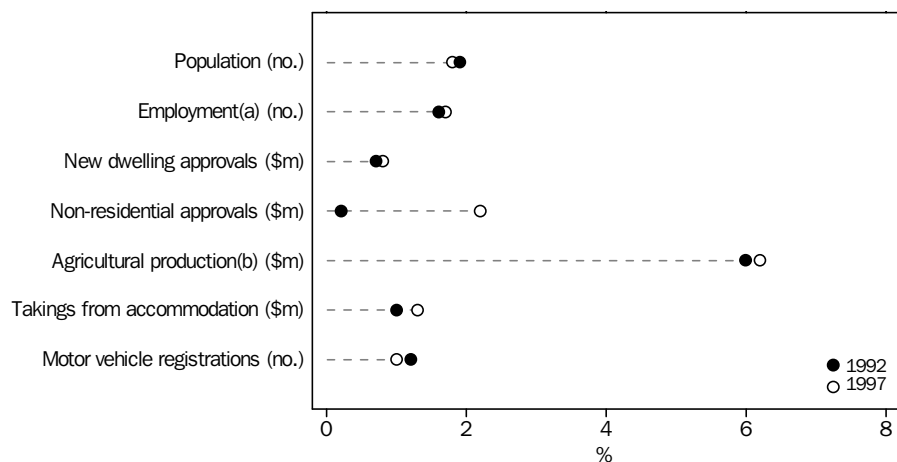
In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 56 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 82 in 1991–92. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$12.6m. This was significantly higher than in the preceding years.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$197.7m or 6.2% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has remained relatively steady, at around 6.0%, over the last five years.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) increased slightly over the five year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from 1.0% to 1.3%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$27,088 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

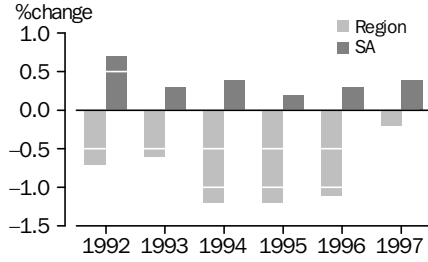
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	27 827	27 652	27 314	26 991	26 704	26 646
Population change from previous year (no.)	-187	-175	-338	-323	-287	-58
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.7	-0.6	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-0.2
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 376	6 313	6 197	6 086	5 971	5 924
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	3 813	3 885	3 940	3 973	4 004	4 079
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	10 105	11 743	10 309	11 882	10 592	11 739
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-10.3	16.2	-12.2	15.3	-10.9	10.8
Unemployed (no.)	1 781	1 445	1 621	1 289	1 525	1 491
Unemployment rate (%)	15.0	11.0	13.6	9.8	12.6	11.3
Labour force participation rate (%)	55.4	61.8	56.5	63.0	58.4	63.8
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 767	1 862	1 890	1 797	1 809	1 782
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107	87
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	207	206
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 767	1 862	1 890	1 797	2 123	2 075
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 784	7 041	7 219	7 094	7 445	7 520
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Social security dependency ratio (%)	31.6	33.0	34.2	33.9	35.9	36.3
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	82	80	91	92	69	56
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.0
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	1.6	1.5	4.1	7.1	2.1	12.6
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.2
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	1 663	n.a.	1 506	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	357.9	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	2.3	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	130.7	126.2	130.1	138.5	197.7	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.2	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	74	81	89	81
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	44.7	50.8	50.6	47.6	48.6	56.5
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	460	496	534	589	544	433
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 242	23 808	24 797	25 664	27 088	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

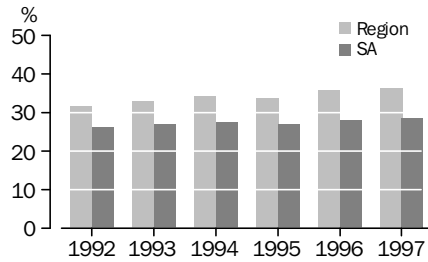
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

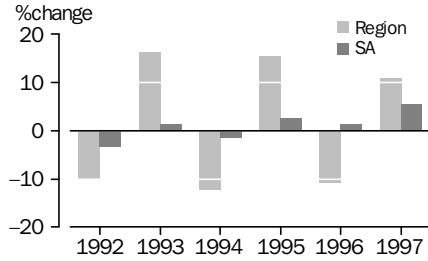


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



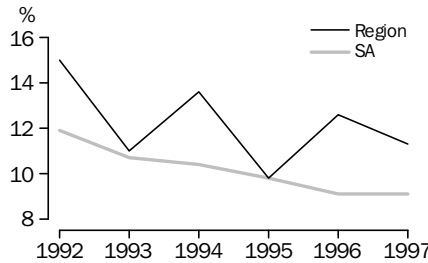
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



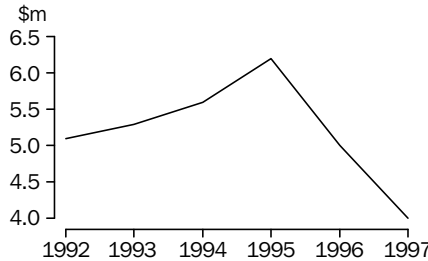
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

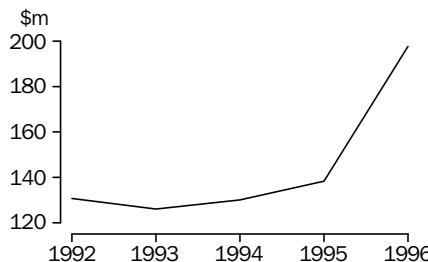


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS

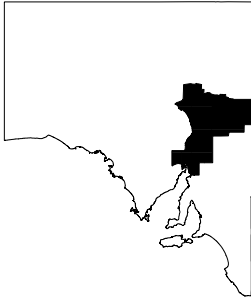


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **19**

**FLINDERS RANGES STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION** .....

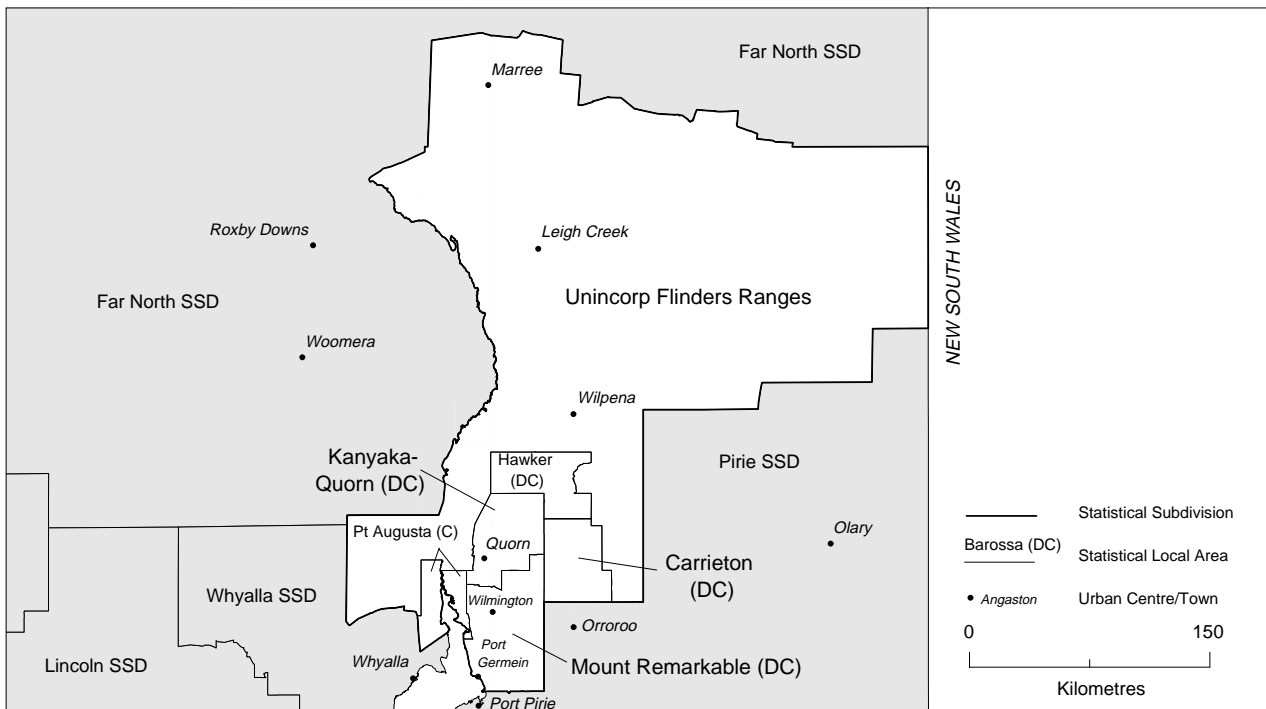


As well as the Flinders Ranges, this subdivision includes the area around Port Augusta and extends to Lake Torrens in the north-west and beyond Lake Frome in the north-east. Comprising the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Carrieton (DC), Hawker (DC), Kanyaka–Quorn (DC), Mount Remarkable (DC), Port Augusta (C) and Unincorporated Flinders Ranges it covers an area of about 78,100 square kilometres. The land varies from flat along the eastern boundary to the rounded hills and valleys of the south and the mountainous peaks and rocky outcrops of the North Flinders Ranges.

Such a vast region has a variety of climates. In the south, the climate ranges from temperate in winter to hot in summer. Further north, conditions become progressively warmer and more arid. Average rainfall varies from around 330 millimetres in the south to 150 millimetres in the north.

The subdivision contains the rich Leigh Creek coalfields where coal is mined by the open cut method. The coal is taken to Port Augusta where, each year, 2.5 million tonnes is used to generate electricity. Rural activity is limited to cereal crops and sheep and cattle grazing in the southern parts of the region. The Flinders Ranges, especially Wilpena Pound, a gigantic crater-shaped bowl, attracts thousands of tourists each year.

At 30 June 1997 the Flinders Ranges Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.4% of South Australia's total population and 5.3% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Major towns in the region include Port Augusta, at the head of Spencer Gulf, with a population of 13,915 at the 1996 Census, Quorn (1,040) and Leigh Creek (1,005).





## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Flinders Ranges Statistical Subdivision decreased by 7.2% from 22,689 to 21,059. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population decreased by 1.7% or 358 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 5,153 persons (24.5% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 2,338 (11.1%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 10.0%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 12.5%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed increased by 4.5% from 9,817 to 10,256.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 31.5% is higher than the State ratio (28.7%).

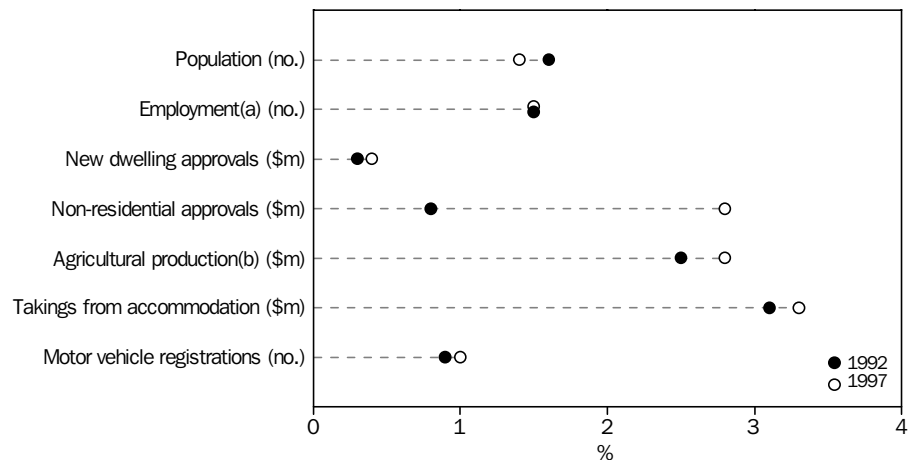
In line with State trends the number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 29 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 64 in 1993–94. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$16.0m. This was significantly higher than in the preceding year.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$89.4m or 2.8% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has remained relatively steady, at around 2.5%, over the last five years.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) remained steady over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 at around 3.3%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$27,269 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	22 689	22 312	22 253	21 847	21 417	21 059
Population change from previous year (no.)	-309	-377	-59	-406	-430	-358
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.3	-1.7	-0.3	-1.8	-2.0	-1.7
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	5 690	5 575	5 536	5 416	5 284	5 153
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 100	2 156	2 228	2 265	2 298	2 338
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	9 509	10 688	9 443	10 747	9 817	10 256
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-9.6	12.4	-11.6	13.8	-8.7	4.5
Unemployed (no.)	1 358	1 078	1 183	868	1 003	1 144
Unemployment rate (%)	12.5	9.2	11.1	7.5	9.3	10.0
Labour force participation rate (%)	63.9	70.3	63.6	70.7	67.1	71.7
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 329	1 426	1 418	1 224	1 187	1 375
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	94	62
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113	99
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 329	1 426	1 418	1 224	1 394	1 536
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	4 476	4 675	4 731	4 598	4 826	5 015
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Social security dependency ratio (%)	26.3	27.9	28.3	28.0	29.9	31.5
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	33	39	64	48	49	29
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	2.1	2.5	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.2
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	5.2	5.1	2.9	11.7	3.2	16.0
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.4	0.6	2.8
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	85	n.a.	106	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	14.4	n.a.	17.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.1	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	54.5	62.3	54.9	53.1	89.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.8	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	206	194	207	220
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	42.8	45.2	45.3	47.0	52.2	53.3
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.4
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	347	387	423	472	450	445
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 873	25 009	26 281	26 129	27 269	n.a.

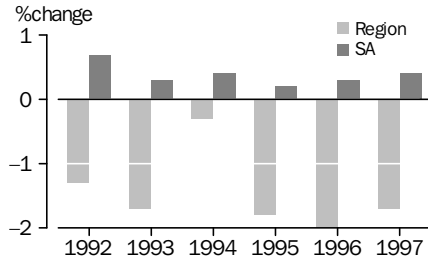
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

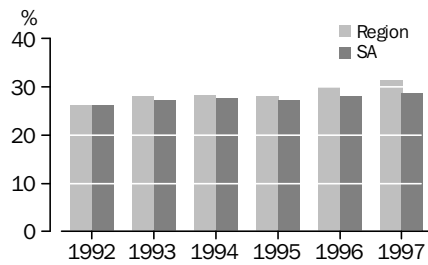
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

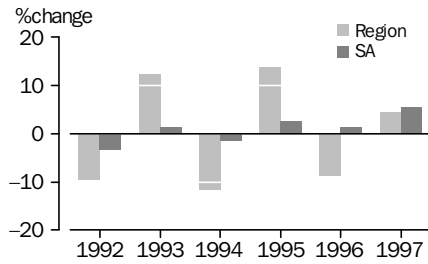


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



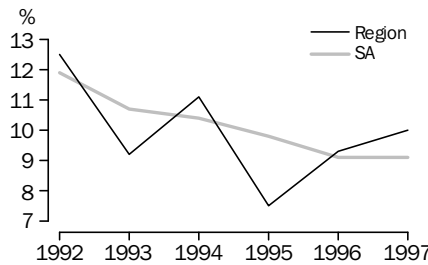
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



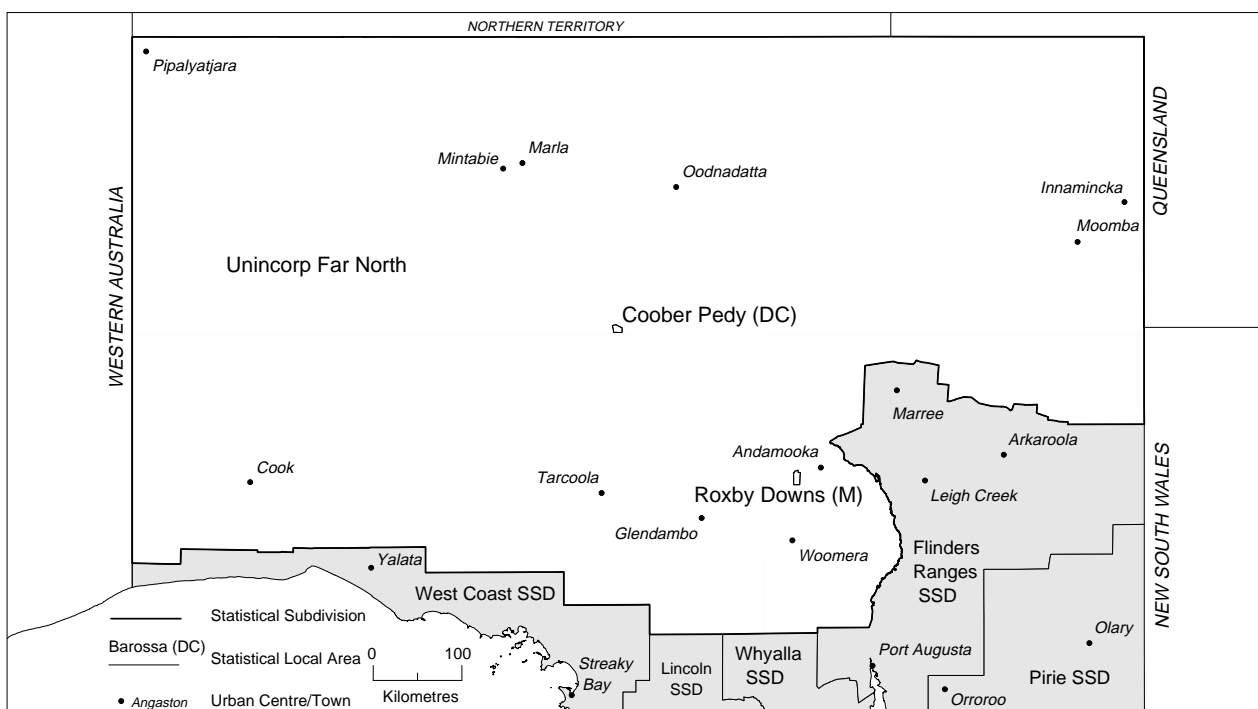


The Far North Statistical Subdivision is the largest statistical subdivision in the State covering some 670,500 square kilometres. It takes in the sparsely settled territory in the north of the State beyond the areas of local government. The whole area is predominantly flat apart from the Musgrave Ranges in the north-west which, in places, exceed 1,000 metres. The subdivision contains the statistical local areas (at June 1996) of Coober Pedy (DC), Roxby Downs (M) and Unincorporated Far North.

In the winter months from April to October days are usually sunny and mild while the nights can get very cold and may sometimes even reach freezing point. Summer temperatures often go above 40°C yet nights can still be cold. Rainfall is low but when it occurs it can bring floods. Most parts of the region receive less than 200 millimetres of rain annually.

Notable industries within the subdivision include natural gas from the Cooper Basin which is piped to Adelaide, opal fields at Coober Pedy, Andamooka and Mintabie and mining operations (copper, uranium, gold and silver) at Olympic Dam.

At 30 June 1997 the Far North Statistical Subdivision comprised 0.7% of South Australia's total population and 2.7% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. The town of Roxby Downs, constructed to accommodate employees of the mining operations at Olympic Dam, is located 560 kilometres north of Adelaide and at the 1996 Census had a population of 2,445. Coober Pedy, with 2,760 persons and Woomera with 1,350 are the other major towns in the region.



## OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the Far North Statistical Subdivision increased by 0.6% from 10,800 to 10,867. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 1.6% or 174 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 2,997 persons (27.6% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 455 (4.2%).

For the June quarter 1997 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 6.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1992 was 6.2%.

Between the June quarter 1996 and the June quarter 1997 the number of persons employed decreased by 14.3% from 6,282 to 5,386.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five-year period from 1992 to 1997. However, at June 1997 the dependency ratio of 15.9% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.7%).

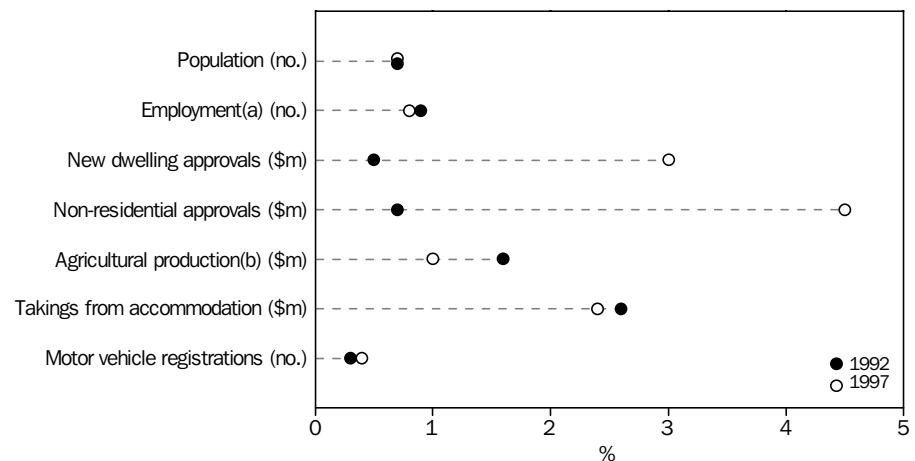
In contrast to State trends the number of new residential building approvals has increased in recent years. In 1996–97 there were 178 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 48 in 1991–92. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$25.9m. This was significantly higher than in the preceding few years.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$31.1m or 1.0% of the State's total value of agricultural production. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has remained relatively steady, at around 1.3%, over the last five years.

The share of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) remained relatively steady over the five-year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 at around 2.4%.

For the financial year 1995–96 average individual taxable income was \$35,628 compared with the State average of \$28,208.

## PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1992 and 1997



(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1997 not available—1996 data shown.

## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	10 800	10 682	10 727	10 652	10 693	10 867
Population change from previous year (no.)	109	-118	45	-75	41	174
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	1.0	-1.1	0.4	-0.7	0.4	1.6
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	3 061	3 017	3 027	3 000	3 010	2 997
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	338	355	369	393	413	455
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	5 642	6 272	6 005	6 397	6 282	5 386
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-2.7	11.2	-4.3	6.5	-1.8	-14.3
Unemployed (no.)	375	396	396	291	298	370
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	5.9	6.2	4.4	4.5	6.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	77.7	87.0	83.1	87.4	85.6	73.1
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	480	553	561	482	428	413
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	9
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	43
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	480	553	561	482	482	465
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1 061	1 158	1 222	1 197	1 229	1 253
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Social security dependency ratio (%)	13.7	15.1	15.9	15.6	16.0	15.9
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	48	5	34	59	50	178
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	4.1	0.3	2.3	4.7	3.6	15.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	3.0
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	4.1	2.7	6.4	5.1	4.8	25.9
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	4.5
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	260	n.a.	312	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	34.5	29.1	25.5	40.9	31.1	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.0	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	172	199	186	206
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	36.1	36.0	35.7	37.1	37.8	37.0
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	99	126	131	156	167	192
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	30 485	31 754	33 955	34 343	35 628	n.a.

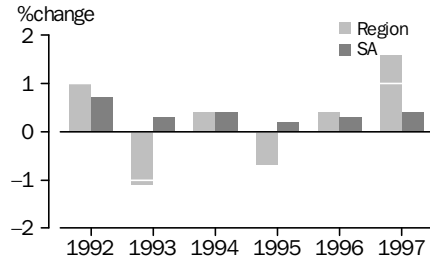
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

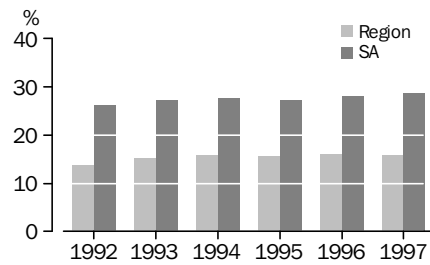
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

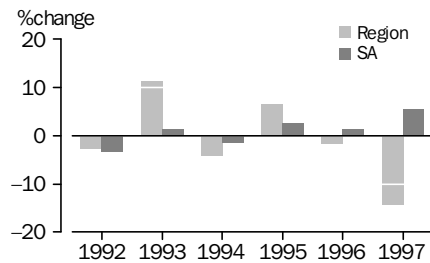


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



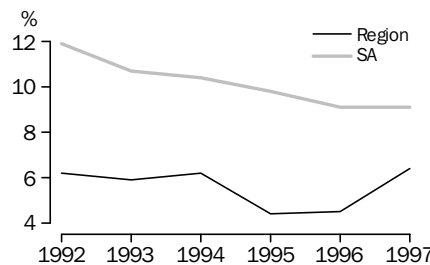
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



## SECTION 21

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA .....

### OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population in South Australia increased by 1.6% from 1,456,512 to 1,479,806 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population increased by 0.4% or 5,553 persons.

At 30 June 1997 the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 297,975 persons (20.1% of the State's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 years and over was estimated to be 209,121 (14.1%). At 30 June 1992 the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was 13.1%.

Over the five year period from June 1992 to June 1997 social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security payments) increased from 26.3% to 28.7%.

The number of new residential building approvals has declined in recent years although 1996–97 showed a small increase on 1995–96. In 1996–97 there were 6,234 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 11,257 in 1991–92. The increase in the number of approvals from 1995–96 to 1996–97 was 5.5%.

The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1996–97 was \$580.7m. This was up 2.6% compared with the previous year.

For the year ended 31 March 1996 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$3,202.6m. Between 1991–92 and 1995–96 the value of agricultural production increased each year, however, the preliminary estimate for 1996–97 is \$2,893.6m, down 9.6% on the previous year.

The value of South Australia's takings from tourist accommodation (for hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) increased over the five year period between 1991–92 and 1996–97 from \$130.6m to \$164.2m.

Average individual annual taxable income has increased over the last five years. In 1995–96 the average was \$28,208 compared with \$27,403 in 1994–95 and \$24,393 in 1991–92.



## TIME SERIES INDICATORS

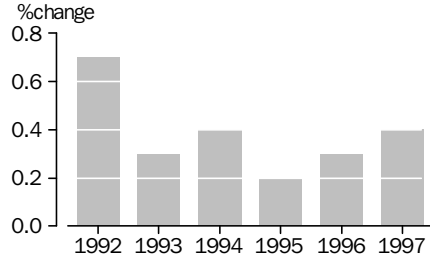
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>						
Estimated resident population (no.)	1 456 512	1 460 674	1 466 138	1 469 429	1 474 253	1 479 806
Population change from previous year (no.)	10 213	4 162	5 464	3 291	4 824	5 553
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	300 193	300 403	300 466	300 262	299 515	297 975
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	191 476	195 674	199 554	203 058	206 637	209 121
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>						
Employment (no.)	638 133	646 004	636 495	652 626	661 003	697 528
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-3.3	1.2	-1.5	2.5	1.3	5.5
Unemployed (no.)	85 992	77 251	74 135	70 933	66 441	69 669
Unemployment rate (%)	11.9	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.1	9.1
Labour force participation rate (%)	62.6	62.3	61.0	61.9	61.9	64.9
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>						
Newstart allowance (no.)	73 508	76 991	74 586	68 775	70 349	71 297
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 306	2 812
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 638	5 832
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	73 508	76 991	74 586	68 775	79 293	79 941
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	304 674	315 460	321 923	318 512	331 317	338 873
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social security dependency ratio (%)	26.3	27.2	27.6	27.2	28.2	28.7
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	11 257	12 311	11 758	9 685	5 911	6 234
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	755.6	840.9	838.7	739.7	469.3	515.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	626.6	418.4	375.2	493.2	566.2	580.7
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Manufacturing—year ended 30 June</b>						
Employment (no.)	87 198	n.a.	86 228	n.a.	85 181	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	15 463.2	15 171.9	16 779.4	17 570.2	17 912.6	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>						
Value of commodities produced (\$m)	2 174.8	2 214.6	2 270.6	2 464.6	3 202.6	2 893.6
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>						
Average quarterly employment (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	7 473	7 724	7 826	7 843
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	46.6	46.5	48.6	51.3	52.4	52.6
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	130.6	129.9	138.8	149.7	161.1	164.2
Share of South Australia's takings from accommodation (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	37 016	38 240	38 532	42 513	42 778	43 040
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	24 393	25 335	26 863	27 403	28 208	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

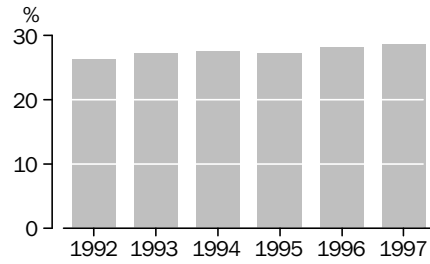
(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

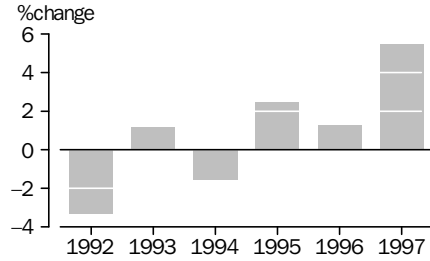


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY RATIO



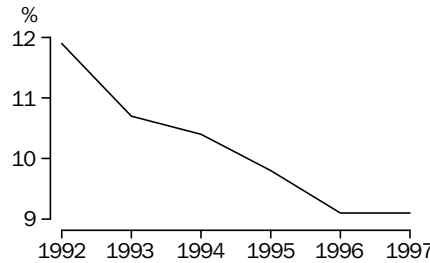
Source: DSS, DSS Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



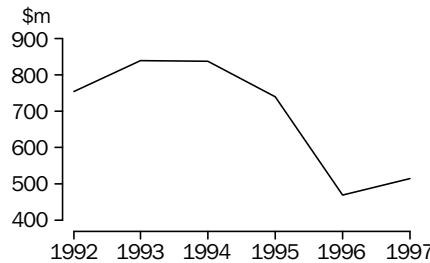
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

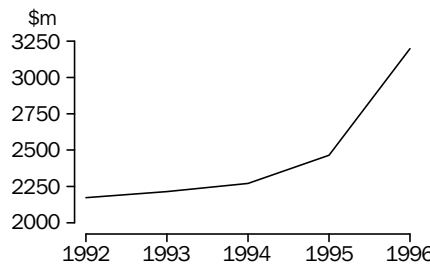


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED



PART **2**

**AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS** .....

A selected range of indicators from Part 1 of this publication are presented again in Part 2 in such a way as to enable easy comparison between regions.

The selected indicators are shown for the latest time period available as well as in respect to their percentage change from the previous year.

An overview of the subdivisions with the highest and lowest indicators and changes over time is also given along with some graphs that complement the data.



## SECTION 22

## COMPARISON OF STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

### OVERVIEW

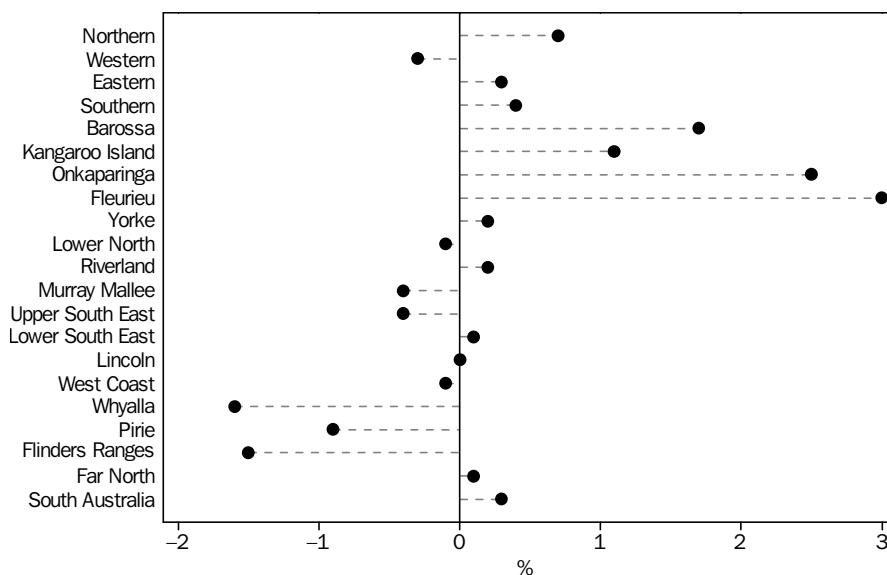
With an estimated 22.7% of South Australia's total population at 30 June 1997, the Northern Statistical Subdivision (within the ASD) contains the largest share of the State's population. The subdivisions outside the ASD with the highest share of the State's population were Lower South East and Barossa with 3.0% and 2.9% respectively. Kangaroo Island, with 0.3% of South Australia's population, is the least populated subdivision in the State.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1997 Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision (2.3%) and Kangaroo Island Statistical Subdivision (1.7%) recorded the highest population increases. Subdivisions showing a decline in population for the 12 months to 30 June 1997 were the Flinders Ranges Statistical Subdivision (-1.7%), Whyalla Statistical Subdivision (-0.9%), Pirie Statistical Subdivision (-0.2%) and the Upper South East Statistical Subdivision (-0.2%). South Australia's total population increased by 0.4% for the same period.

For the five-year period from 30 June 1992 to 30 June 1997 the Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision had an average annual population growth rate of 3.0%, ten times higher than the average annual growth rate for the whole State.

At 30 June 1997 the Far North Statistical Subdivision had both the highest dependency ratio for persons aged 0-14 years (40.4%) and the lowest dependency ratio for persons aged 65 years and over (6.1%). The Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision, with 37.3%, and the Yorke Statistical Subdivision, with 35.5%, had the highest dependency ratios for persons aged 65 years and over. The dependency ratios for persons aged 0-14 years for all subdivisions outside the ASD are higher than the State's ratio of 30.6%.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE—1992 to 1997



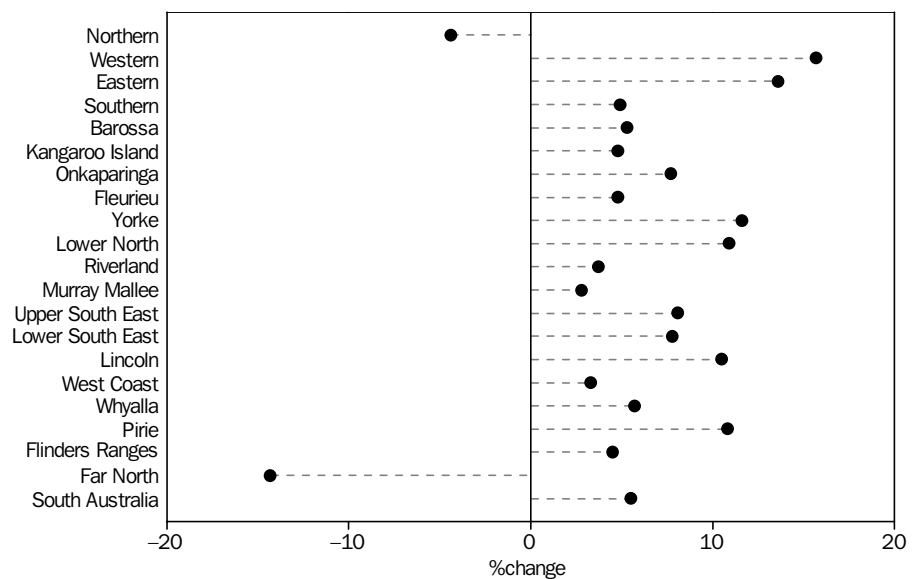
OVERVIEW *continued*

The largest increase in employment from the June quarter 1996 to the June quarter 1997 was recorded in the Western Statistical Subdivision (15.7%). Outside the ASD the largest increases in employment were in the Yorke and Lower North Subdivisions (11.6% and 10.9% respectively). The number of persons employed declined in the Northern Statistical Subdivision (-4.4%) and the Far North Statistical Subdivision (-14.3%) over the same period.

Unemployment rates vary considerably from subdivision to subdivision. For the June quarter 1997 higher unemployment rates were evident in the Whyalla Statistical Subdivision (11.7%), Western Statistical Subdivision (11.6%) and Pirie Statistical Subdivision (11.3%) among others while lower unemployment rates were recorded in the Upper South East Statistical Subdivision (3.7%), Lower North Statistical Subdivision (5.7%) and Barossa Statistical Subdivision (5.8%).

The Yorke Statistical Subdivision, with 38.6% at June 1997, had the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and over receiving social security welfare payments while the Far North Statistical Subdivision, with 15.9%, had the lowest proportion. In comparison, the social security dependency ratio for South Australia was 28.7%.

## EMPLOYMENT, Percentage change from June quarter 1996 to June quarter 1997



Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

OVERVIEW *continued*

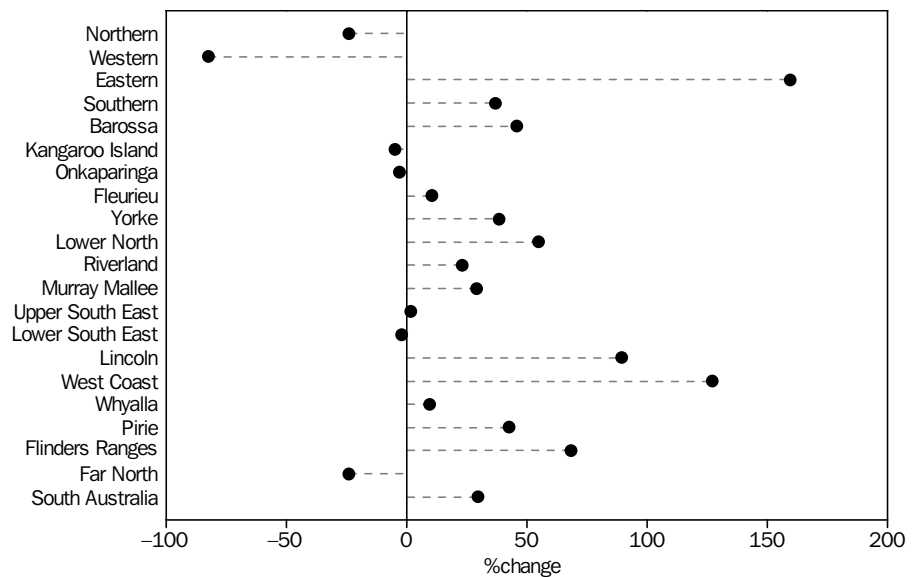
In the Yorke, Lower North, Fleurieu and Pirie Statistical Subdivisions more than half the occupied private dwellings were fully owned at the time of the 1996 Census. The proportion for South Australia in total was 40.8%. The Whyalla Statistical Subdivision had the highest proportion of homes rented (45.3%) and the lowest proportion of homes fully owned (24.7%). The Barossa Statistical Subdivision had the lowest proportion of rented homes at 14.5%.

In comparison with the previous year, the highest increases in the number of new residential dwelling units approved in 1996–97 were in the Far North Statistical Subdivision (256.0%), Upper South East Statistical Subdivision (38.9%) and Riverland Statistical Subdivision (32.9%).

Most subdivisions outside the ASD recorded significant increases in the value of agricultural commodities produced in 1996–97 compared with the previous year. The West Coast Statistical Subdivision had the highest increase (127.0%).

The Kangaroo Island and Onkaparinga Subdivisions recorded the largest increases, compared with the previous year, for new motor vehicle registrations in 1996–97. These were 28.7% and 25.0% respectively.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, Percentage change from 1995–96 to 1996–97



## AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS

STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....

	Period	Northern	Western	Eastern	Southern
<b>SELECTED INDICATORS</b>					
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>					
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	336 575	209 149	219 851	317 499
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1997	22.7	14.1	14.9	21.5
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1992–1997	0.7	–0.3	0.3	0.4
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1997	33.1	25.1	23.1	30.4
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1997	15.3	28.2	23.7	22.2
Projected population (no.)	2007	379 792	201 410	217 152	337 515
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>					
Unemployment rate (%)	1997	11.1	11.6	6.8	8.3
Labour force participation rate (%)	1997	66.2	59.7	63.5	66.3
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>					
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1997	29.7	35.9	23.7	26.4
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>					
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	1997	41.2	53.8	64.2	59.2
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	26 292	27 093	33 513	28 563
<b>Housing—at 6 August</b>					
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	34.3	42.5	43.4	39.9
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	26.7	32.9	29.2	23.1
<b>CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>					
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>					
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>					
Employment (no.)	1997	–4.4	15.7	13.6	4.9
<b>Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)</b>					
Labour market allowance recipients(e) (no.)	1997	1.3	3.6	–3.1	–2.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1997	3.5	2.0	0.7	1.8
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>					
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1997	14.9	–5.9	–10.8	10.8
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1997	14.0	–3.5	–0.1	18.1
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1997	92.5	8.5	1.9	–41.5
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>					
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1996	–23.9	–82.5	159.6	37.1
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>					
Average quarterly employment (no.)	1997	2.5	3.9	–4.1	–1.1
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1997	2.2	17.3	–0.7	5.5
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>					
New registrations (no.)	1997	6.7	5.1	–7.5	10.8
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>					
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.4

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities only.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

(e) Includes Newstart, Youth Training and Mature Age allowances.

AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS *continued*

	Period	STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....					
		Barossa	Kangaroo Island	Onkaparinga	Fleurieu	Yorke	Lower North
<b>SELECTED INDICATORS</b>							
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	42 524	4 301	30 016	29 180	24 667	19 534
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1997	2.9	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1992–1997	1.7	1.1	2.5	3.0	0.2	–0.1
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1997	35.8	36.3	36.9	33.8	33.5	38.8
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1997	17.5	20.1	15.5	37.3	35.5	25.4
Projected population (no.)	2007	49 568	3 887	38 003	33 645	25 187	20 758
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>							
Unemployment rate (%)	1997	5.8	11.1	6.5	10.1	9.4	5.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	1997	68.3	63.0	71.5	54.0	57.1	67.3
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>							
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1997	23.3	25.3	21.2	34.9	38.6	27.3
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	1997	43.8	42.4	54.7	32.4	35.3	44.8
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	27 780	22 520	27 223	23 671	26 504	26 707
<b>Housing—at 6 August</b>							
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	45.5	47.5	38.4	50.6	59.2	52.5
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	14.5	23.7	21.4	18.5	17.0	17.3
<b>CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>							
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>							
Employment (no.)	1997	5.3	4.8	7.7	4.8	11.6	10.9
<b>Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)</b>							
Labour market allowance recipients(e) (no.)	1997	0.1	42.5	–1.0	6.5	6.7	6.3
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1997	2.1	15.0	3.2	5.5	3.7	2.0
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1997	4.2	25.0	–5.3	–12.5	17.4	–25.3
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1997	11.0	23.8	–0.3	–14.7	19.9	–25.8
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1997	28.7	–93.5	–18.4	–70.8	141.5	–48.4
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>							
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1996	45.6	–4.7	–2.8	10.4	38.4	55.0
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
Average quarterly employment (no.)	1997	6.6	9.8	68.3	–1.0	3.8	9.7
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1997	8.2	–1.0	–2.6	5.8	–3.7	–0.2
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>							
New registrations (no.)	1997	6.9	28.7	25.0	3.0	–2.6	–0.9
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	5.9	–0.6	1.6	3.0	7.9	13.3

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities only.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

(e) Includes Newstart, Youth Training and Mature Age allowances.



AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS *continued*

		STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....					
		<i>Riverland</i>	<i>Murray Mallee</i>	<i>Upper South East</i>	<i>Lower South East</i>	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>West Coast</i>
<i>Period</i>							
<b>SELECTED INDICATORS</b>							
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	34 871	32 649	18 914	43 925	26 902	6 198
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1997	2.4	2.2	1.3	3.0	1.8	0.4
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1992–1997	0.2	–0.4	–0.4	0.1	0.0	–0.1
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1997	35.0	35.7	36.5	35.1	37.6	39.0
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1997	21.6	22.4	21.6	18.7	22.4	15.0
Projected population (no.)	2007	34 709	34 801	17 909	43 923	26 196	5 985
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>							
Unemployment rate (%)	1997	9.2	8.4	3.7	7.2	7.0	6.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	1997	66.5	65.0	71.0	69.5	66.7	71.4
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>							
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1997	30.3	31.1	20.0	24.3	28.1	25.6
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	1997	44.0	43.5	40.5	48.9	41.8	41.5
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	24 429	24 130	25 039	27 515	27 596	24 887
<b>Housing—at 6 August</b>							
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	43.3	45.4	47.4	40.5	46.5	42.3
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	27.9	24.9	21.6	27.6	27.1	30.6
<b>CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>							
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	0.1	0.1	–0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>							
Employment (no.)	1997	3.7	2.8	8.1	7.8	10.5	3.3
<b>Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)</b>							
Labour market allowance recipients(e) (no.)	1997	0.3	–3.7	–0.7	2.9	–2.4	0.6
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1997	0.2	1.1	1.6	3.5	0.8	–0.3
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1997	32.9	6.9	38.9	–13.9	3.8	11.8
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1997	51.7	8.0	46.4	–6.6	13.5	33.5
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1997	125.1	115.2	564.2	–81.4	209.2	11.8
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>							
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1996	23.1	29.2	1.6	–2.0	89.4	127.0
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
Average quarterly employment (no.)	1997	–1.8	0.2	4.7	2.1	–1.4	3.0
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1997	5.2	–4.1	5.2	3.1	8.3	14.1
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>							
New registrations (no.)	1997	0.0	3.1	–13.4	–12.4	–2.8	–4.9
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	7.1	3.9	1.0	0.9	13.9	9.7

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities only.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

(e) Includes Newstart, Youth Training and Mature Age allowances.

AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS *continued*

	Period	STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....					South Australia
		Whyalla	Pirie	Flinders Ranges	Far North		
<b>SELECTED INDICATORS</b>							
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	24 479	26 646	21 059	10 867	1 479 806	
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1997	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	100.0	
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1992–1997	-1.6	-0.9	-1.5	0.1	0.3	
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1997	36.3	35.6	38.0	40.4	30.6	
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1997	15.7	24.5	17.2	6.1	21.5	
Projected population (no.)	2007	23 615	26 195	20 949	11 331	1 552 530	
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>							
Unemployment rate (%)	1997	11.7	11.3	10.0	6.4	9.1	
Labour force participation rate (%)	1997	69.6	63.8	71.7	73.1	64.9	
<b>Social security welfare recipients—June(b)</b>							
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1997	35.2	36.3	31.5	15.9	28.7	
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
Average quarterly room occupancy rate (%)	1997	52.1	56.5	53.3	37.0	52.6	
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	30 866	27 088	27 269	35 628	28 208	
<b>Housing—at 6 August</b>							
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	24.7	50.5	39.1	30.5	40.8	
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	45.3	23.0	36.8	40.9	26.8	
<b>CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>							
<b>Population estimates—at 30 June</b>							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1997	-0.9	-0.2	-1.7	1.6	0.4	
<b>Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)</b>							
Employment (no.)	1997	5.7	10.8	4.5	-14.3	5.5	
<b>Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)</b>							
Labour market allowance recipients(e) (no.)	1997	9.3	-2.3	10.2	-3.5	0.8	
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1997	4.7	1.0	3.9	2.0	2.3	
<b>Building approvals—year ended 30 June</b>							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1997	-34.4	-18.8	-40.8	256.0	5.5	
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1997	-38.8	-20.3	-25.6	330.9	9.8	
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1997	357.8	511.0	406.9	444.2	2.6	
<b>Agriculture—year ended 31 March</b>							
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1996	9.6	42.7	68.3	-24.1	29.9	
<b>Tourist accommodation—year ended 30 June(c)</b>							
Average quarterly employment (no.)	1997	0.3	-8.5	6.3	10.5	0.2	
Takings from accommodation (\$m)	1997	0.0	19.4	2.2	8.4	1.9	
<b>Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June</b>							
New registrations (no.)	1997	-5.8	-20.4	-1.1	15.0	0.6	
<b>Income—year ended 30 June(d)</b>							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1996	1.4	5.5	4.4	3.7	2.9	

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Department of Social Security, *DSS Customers by Postcode*.

(c) Applicable to hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities only.

(d) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

(e) Includes Newstart, Youth Training and Mature Age allowances.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication brings together a wide range of existing ABS as well as some non-ABS data and is designed to provide users of regional statistics with broad information on key economic variables for the statistical subdivision regions of South Australia. Included are historical as well as 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. When analysing the data care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ. 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

**3** The data presented relate to the period 1991–92 to 1996–97 except for Population Projections which are presented for the year 2007. As the data are referenced from a wide variety of sources the reference period relating to many of the indicators differ. For simplicity only a single calendar year number has been used in 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 1991–92 are shown under the heading '1992' while data collected for the year ended 31 March 1996 are shown under the heading '1996'.

### REGIONS

**4** The regions specified are statistical subdivisions as defined in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 1996 Edition* (Cat. no. 1216.0). In broad terms statistical subdivisions are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. The main structure of the ASGC in South Australia is shown in the Introduction on page 6.

**5** All data presented have been calculated on statistical subdivision boundaries at 30 June 1996 (i.e 1992 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 1996). 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 1996.

### SELECTED DATA ITEMS

#### Population estimates

**6** This publication contains final estimates of the resident population for statistical subdivisions in South Australia for each year as at 30 June from 1992 to 1997. The estimates are based on results of the 1996 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. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

## Labour force estimates

**7** The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The estimates have been derived using Centrelink (previously DSS) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions.

**8** The estimates at the small area level are highly volatile and are not seasonally adjusted or trended. Comparisons from quarter to quarter can be misleading and may not be a true reflection of the actual labour market situation. A detailed description of the methodology used is presented in the DEETYA quarterly publication *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia* (Cat. no. 96 25208).

## Social security welfare recipients

**9** The figures shown under the heading 'Social security welfare recipients' have been compiled by Centrelink (previously DSS). The social service system in Australia forms a vital part of the Government's social justice strategy. It provides income support for people who are retired, have a disability or medical condition which prevents them from working, are unemployed, have children in their care or are not in a position to provide for themselves because of special circumstances. It also provides a framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce.

**10** The statistics compiled by Centrelink on Australia's welfare recipients are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to statistical subdivisions using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 Census. Further information can be obtained in the publications *DSS Customers, a statistical overview* and *DSS Customers by Postcode* (Cat. no. 109.06).

## Building approvals

**11** Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from:

- permits issued by local government authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities;
- major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites;

**12** The statistics included in this publication relate to:

- all new residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more;
- all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

**13** Excluded from the statistics are:

- alterations and additions to residential buildings;
- construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, etc.)

## Manufacturing

**14** A manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis, however data for small areas such as statistical subdivisions and statistical local areas are not available every year. The statistics shown in this publication for statistical subdivisions were compiled from the censuses of manufacturing establishments conducted in 1991–92 and 1993–94.

### Manufacturing *continued*

**15** Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0) broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

**16** The main unit for which statistics are reported in the manufacturing census is the establishment. A manufacturing establishment is one predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities, but the data collected for it cover all activities of the establishment, including non-manufacturing activities.

### Agriculture

**17** The value of agricultural commodities produced is derived by multiplying quantity data by price (or unit value) data. The quantity data are collected in the Agricultural Census, other ABS collections and in some cases from external sources. All price information is obtained from non-ABS sources.

### Tourist accommodation

**18** The data shown relate only to hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and have been compiled from the quarterly survey of tourist accommodation establishments. These establishments provide predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) to the general public. Hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities, are defined as being hotels licensed to operate a public bar and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available for guests. From the December quarter 1993, hotel, motel and guest house establishments with fewer than five rooms have been excluded from the scope of the collection.

### Motor vehicle registrations

**19** New motor vehicle registration statistics are obtained monthly from the State's motor vehicle registration authority and reflect the information recorded in registration documents. The figures shown in this publication have been derived by converting postcode information to information for statistical subdivisions using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 Census.

**20** The types of motor vehicles included in these statistics are passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles, rigid trucks, articulated trucks, non-freight carrying trucks and buses.

### Income

**21** The taxable income data has been sourced from the annual Australian Taxation Office publication and CD-ROM *Taxation Statistics*, (Cat. no. 96 0552 5). The statistics are compiled from individual tax return forms and are presented in aggregate form for the residential postcode address of the taxpayers. The figures shown in this publication have been derived by converting the postcode information to information for statistical subdivisions using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 Census.

## Population projections

**22** The technique employed for the population projections shown was the cohort-component method, widely accepted as the most accurate population projection method. It involves applying fertility and mortality rates and migration levels to the base population to produce a projected population, which in turn becomes the base for projecting the next year, and so on.

**23** Naturally, normal fluctuations in population dynamics make it hazardous to place too much reliance on any particular figure in the tables of results, especially age groups with only small populations. The unpredictability of migration trends, at least from year to year, should also be remembered when considering the projection results.

**24** The base populations used to compile the projected population were taken from *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 30 June 1994* (Cat. no. 3204.4).

**25** The fertility assumptions were based on average age-specific fertility rates observed in the specified SLAs between 1987 and 1994. Mortality rates for the SLAs were based on the projected South Australian age-specific mortality rates used in the ABS publication *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1993–2041* (Cat no. 3222.0). These were calculated using the State's historical short-term rate of mortality decline up to 2000, after that according to the Australian long-term rate of mortality decline. The SLAs were ascribed the State projected mortality rates, then adjusted to reflect any differences in their mortality patterns to South Australia's in recent years.

**26** The migration assumptions used for the projections were based on historical trends of net migration in the SLAs and trends in South Australia's overseas and interstate migration. Anticipated future levels of interstate and overseas migration, together with any recent State Government population projections, have also been considered in framing the assumptions.

**27** The age/sex distributions for these assumptions 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 1986 and 1991 Population Census migration data.

**28** It is important to recognise that the projection results given in this publication essentially 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. While the ABS takes responsibility for the methodology employed, in accordance with ABS policy regarding small area population projections, the assumptions used are the final responsibility of the client and the projections are not official ABS population statistics. No liability will be accepted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon these population projections.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

**29** The following abbreviations and symbols have been used in this publication.

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
C	City
DC	District Council
DEETYA	Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs
DSS	Department of Social Security
LGA	Local Government Area
M	Municipality
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not for publication
RC	Rural City
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
0, 0.0	Nil or rounded to zero

## OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

**30** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## GLOSSARY .....

- Adelaide Statistical Division** The Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern Statistical Subdivisions make up the Adelaide Statistical Division.
- Average annual rate of population change** The average annual rate of population change,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:
- $$r = \left( \sqrt[5]{(P_{97}/P_{92}) - 1} \right) \times 100$$
- where  $P_{92}$  is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1992 and  $P_{97}$  is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1997. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1992 to 1997 and compounds yearly.
- Average quarterly employment** In reference to the Tourist Accommodation Survey the number of persons working at accommodation establishments (hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities) at the end of the quarterly survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities) averaged over the financial year.
- Dependency ratio** 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).
- Estimated resident population** The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the Population Census to provide a more accurate estimate of the number of people usually living in an area. The main adjustments include taking into account census under-enumeration, allowing for Australian residents temporarily overseas and updating for subsequent births, deaths and overseas and internal migration.
- Homes fully owned** Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 1996 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). Further details can be found in the ABS *Census Dictionary, 1996* (Cat. no. 2901.0).
- Homes rented** Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 1996 Census and includes all types of landlords (e.g. private, State housing authority, etc.). Further details can be found in the ABS *Census Dictionary, 1996* (Cat. no. 2901.0).
- Individual taxable income** 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.
- Labour force** 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 publication the DEETYA labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 and over.
<b>Labour market allowance recipients</b>	The total number of persons receiving either Newstart, Youth Training or Mature Age allowances.
<b>Local government areas</b>	Local government areas are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia these include cities, municipalities, municipal councils, district councils and rural cities. Local government areas are made up of one or more statistical local areas.
<b>Mature age allowance</b>	A DSS payment that provides assistance to older, long term unemployed males aged 60 and over, but below the Age Pension age. Also included under this category is the Mature Age Partner allowance, a DSS payment to women below the Age Pension age and who are partners of people receiving the Mature Age allowance.
<b>Newstart allowance</b>	A DSS payment, for working-aged persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. From September 1996, Job Search allowance and what was then known as Newstart allowance were combined into a single payment called Newstart allowance. For the purposes of this publication, Job Search and Newstart allowances have been combined prior to September 1996.
<b>Room occupancy rate</b>	Expressed as a percentage, the room occupancy rate refers to the proportion of room nights occupied to the number of guest rooms available during a specified period. Due to confidentiality restrictions, and to enable as much data as possible to be presented in this publication, quarterly room occupancy rates have been calculated and then simply averaged over the financial year to provide an average rate for the year.
<b>Social security dependency ratio</b>	Department of Social Security welfare recipients (now administered through Centrelink) expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over. The social security dependency ratio is a broad indicator of the reliance of the population aged 15 years and over on the welfare system. The total population aged 15 years and over is taken from the ABS estimated resident population at 30 June.
<b>Social security welfare recipients</b>	For the purposes of this publication this term has been used to define the total number of persons receiving financial support from various Department of Social Security welfare schemes. Included are persons receiving the age, disability support, wife, sole parent and carer pensions, sickness and labour market allowances and other payments such as special benefits, drought relief and widow pension. Excluded from the figures are family assistance and rent assistance payments.
<b>Statistical divisions</b>	Statistical divisions consist of one or more statistical subdivisions and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data.

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<b>Statistical local areas</b>	The statistical local area 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. In South Australia, statistical local areas equate directly with local government areas (at 30 June 1996) except for Enfield which is split into two statistical local areas, Part A and Part B.
<b>Statistical subdivisions</b>	Statistical subdivisions consist of one or more statistical local areas and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data such as in this publication.
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
<b>Value of agricultural commodities produced</b>	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.
<b>Youth training allowance</b>	A DSS payment for persons aged under 18 years who are looking for work and participating in education, training or work experience activities. This payment was introduced from 1 January 1995.

## 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 for the statistical subdivisions has been sourced from unpublished sources.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Agriculture, South Australia*, Cat. no. 7113.4, ABS, Adelaide, Annual.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census Dictionary, 1996*, Cat. no. 2901.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993*, Cat. no. 1292.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1996 Edition*, Cat. no. 1216.0, ABS, Canberra.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Building Approvals, South Australia*, Cat. no. 8731.4, ABS, Adelaide, Monthly.

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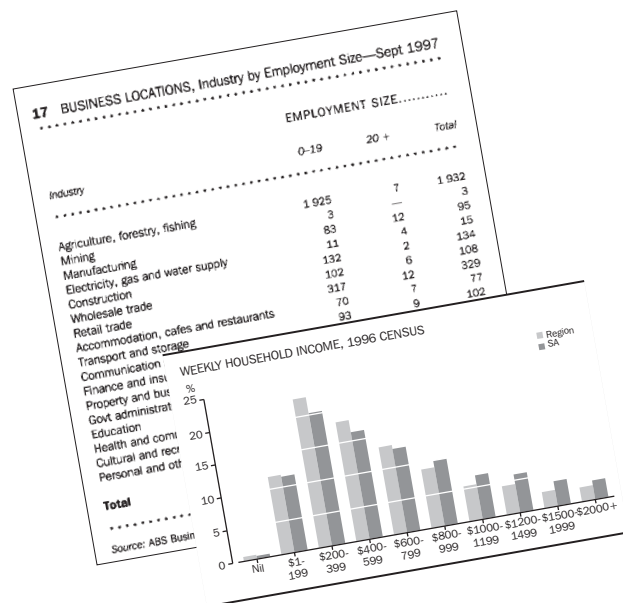
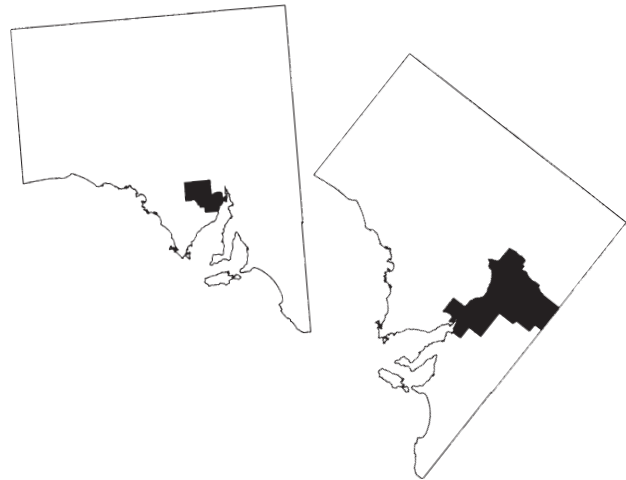
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2131440007965  
ISSN 1440-320X

RRP \$26.00





