



1998

1314.4

REGIONAL INDICATORS

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 30 JULY 1999

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- 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 (SSDs) 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.



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The data in this issue have been calculated on SSD boundaries as at 30 June 1998. Details of the changes in SSD boundaries since the last issue of this publication can be referenced in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 1998*, (ABS Cat. no. 1216.0). Other changes in this issue include the addition of some local government finance data and extra agricultural production data while tourist accommodation information and projected population data has been excluded.



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. More details about this service are provided at the back of this publication.

I. Crettenden
Regional Director
South Australia

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INTRODUCTION

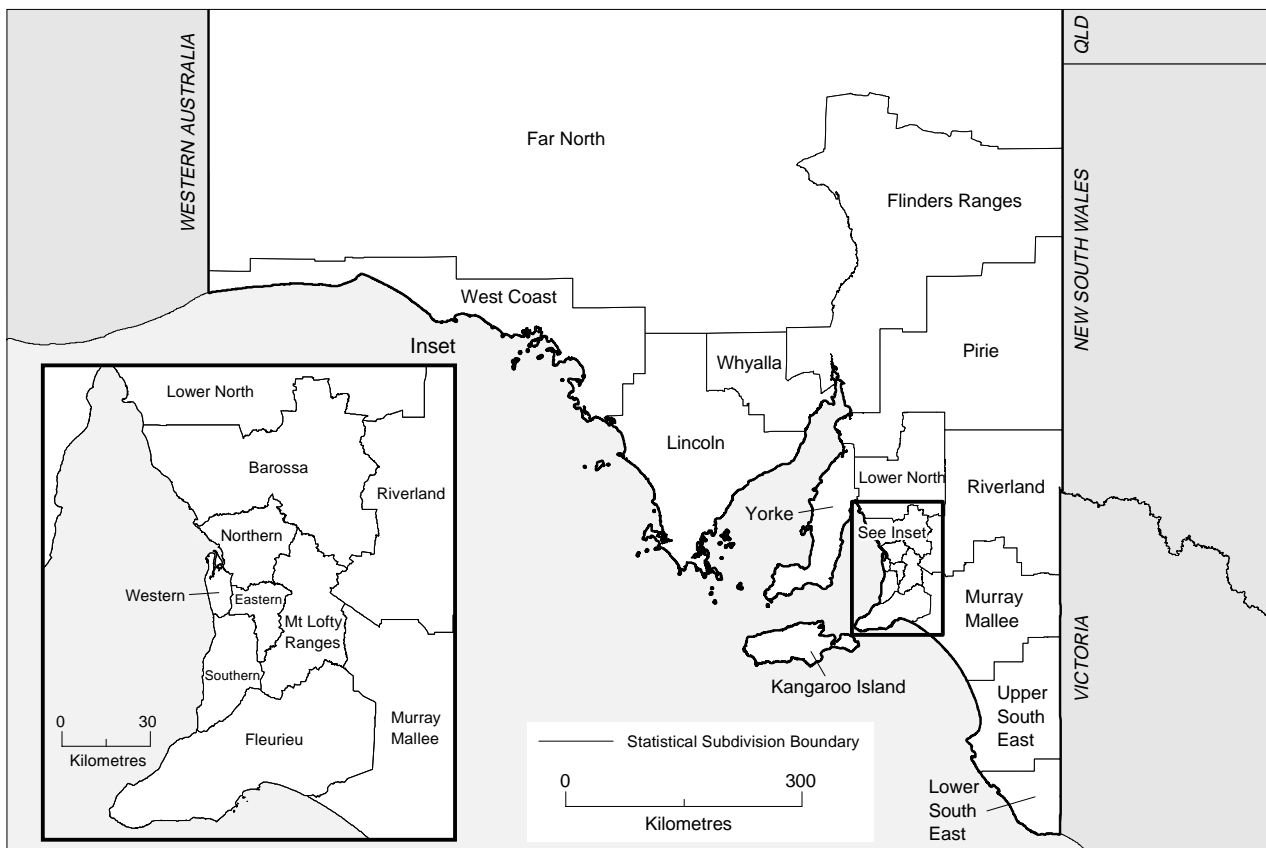
STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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.

In South Australia SSDs consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas (LGAs). The data presented in this publication are calculated on LGA boundaries at 30 June 1998. The following page outlines the relationship between SDs, SSDs and LGAs in South Australia.



AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION, SA—1998

ASGC description

ASGC description

ASGC description

Adelaide SD

Northern Adelaide SSD

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

Western Adelaide SSD

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

Eastern Adelaide SSD

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

Southern Adelaide SSD

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

Outer Adelaide SD

Barossa SSD

Barossa (DC)
Kapunda and Light (DC)
Mallala (DC)

Kangaroo Island SSD

Kangaroo Island (DC)

Mt Lofty Ranges SSD

Adelaide Hills (DC) Part
Mount Barker (DC)

Fleurieu SSD

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

Yorke and Lower North SD

Yorke SSD

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

Lower North SSD

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

Murray Lands SD

Riverland SSD

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

Murray Mallee SSD

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

South East SD

Upper South East SSD

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

Lower South East SSD

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

Eyre SD

Lincoln SSD

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

West Coast SSD

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

Northern SD

Whyalla SSD

Whyalla (C)
Unincorp. Whyalla

Pirie SSD

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

Flinders Ranges SSD

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

Far North SSD

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

PART **1**

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

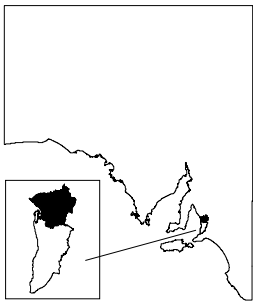
Part 1 of this publication provides a comprehensive, yet simple, overview of each statistical subdivision in South Australia.

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 ADELAIDE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION



The suburbs north of Prospect extending as far as Gawler make up the Northern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision. It contains the local government areas (at June 1998) of Gawler (M), Playford (C), Salisbury (C), and Tea Tree Gully (C) and part of Port Adelaide Enfield (C), and covers an area of approximately 670 square kilometres.

The City of Playford, named after Sir Thomas Playford who was the State's premier between 1938 and 1965, is located 25 kilometres north of Adelaide.

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. 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, leather goods and a growing horticultural industry focussed on export development.

With an estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 of 339,713 persons, the subdivision comprises 22.8% of the State's total population and 31.2% of the ASD's population.



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Northern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision increased by 3.7% from 327,462 to 339,713 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 0.9% or 3,152 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 74,743 persons (22.0% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 35,892 (10.6%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 12.0%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 7.1% from 153,933 to 142,974.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 30.1% is marginally higher than the State ratio (28.8%).

The number of new residential building approvals increased by 6.2% from 1,650 in 1996–97 to 1,752 in 1997–98. The value of new residential dwelling units approved in 1997–98 was \$149.3m. This was significantly higher than in the preceding two years.

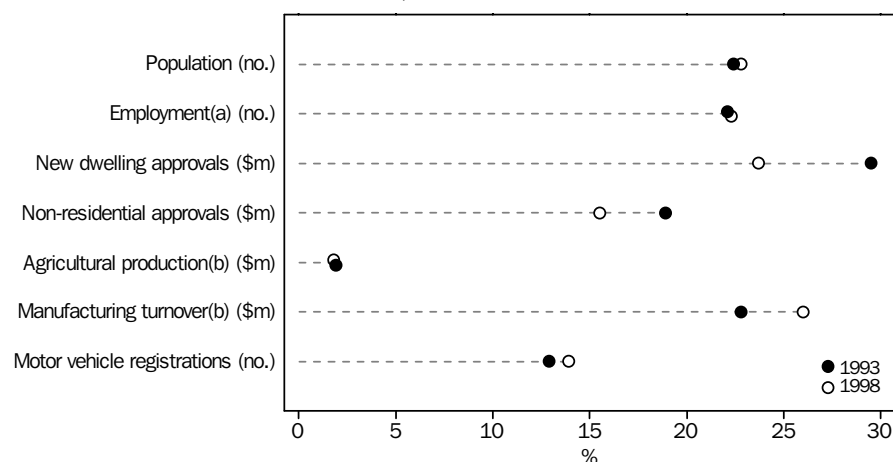
The value of manufacturing production turnover for the year ended 30 June 1997 was estimated to be \$4,810.1m or 26.0% of the State's total manufacturing turnover.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$53.9m or 1.8% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 88.5% of this value.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$119.3m in 1992–93 to \$130.3m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 19.6% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$572 in 1992–93 to \$640 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$27,187 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

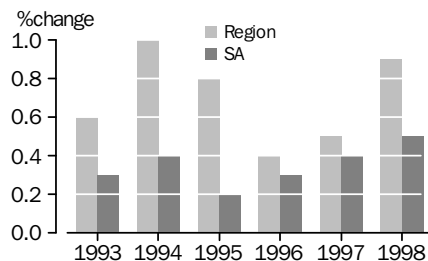
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

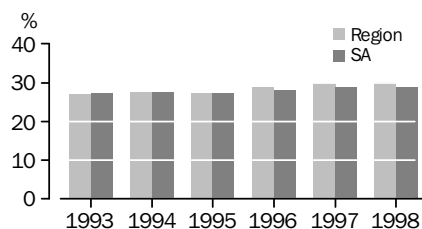
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	327 462	330 798	333 554	334 883	336 561	339 713
Population change from previous year (no.)	2 055	3 336	2 756	1 329	1 678	3 152
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	75 154	75 456	75 671	75 373	75 095	74 743
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	30 000	31 352	32 682	33 834	34 753	35 892
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	142 941	141 069	142 028	160 943	153 933	142 974
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	3.1	–1.3	0.7	13.3	–4.4	–7.1
Unemployed (no.)	19 577	18 517	19 571	16 720	19 191	18 448
Unemployment rate (%)	12.0	11.6	12.1	9.4	11.1	11.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	64.4	62.5	62.7	68.5	66.2	60.9
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	19 169	18 549	17 508	18 178	18 441	17 181
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 015	909	822
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 380	1 483	1 364
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	19 169	18 549	17 508	20 573	20 833	19 367
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.9	26.1	26.0
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	68 242	70 261	70 788	75 001	77 590	79 882
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	21.6	21.8	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.3
Social security dependency ratio (%)	27.0	27.5	27.4	28.9	29.7	30.1
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	3 672	3 699	2 770	1 436	1 650	1 752
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	247.8	254.9	200.4	108.4	123.6	149.3
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	29.5	30.4	27.1	23.1	24.0	23.7
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	79.0	85.3	154.5	54.5	105.0	93.5
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	18.9	22.7	31.3	9.6	18.1	15.5
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	18 272	n.a.	n.a.	18 164	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	4 183.1	n.a.	n.a.	4 810.1	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	24.8	n.a.	n.a.	26.0	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	37.1	44.9	48.3	56.4	47.7	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	7.0	7.1	34.5	6.6	6.1	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	44.1	52.0	82.8	63.0	53.9	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.0	1.8	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	36.4	26.9	27.8	28.0	27.6	25.5
other (\$m)	82.9	82.5	93.0	97.4	102.4	104.8
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	119.3	109.4	120.8	125.3	130.0	130.3
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	71.8	75.0	78.5	83.5	86.1	87.4
Rates per rateable property (\$)	572	586	599	624	639	640
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	4 937	4 882	5 321	5 280	5 636	6 893
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.5	13.3	13.9
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	24 053	25 415	25 814	26 292	27 187	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

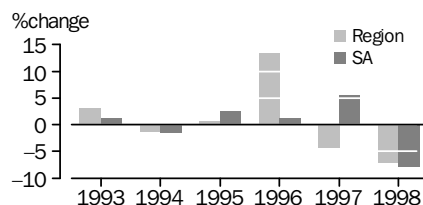


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



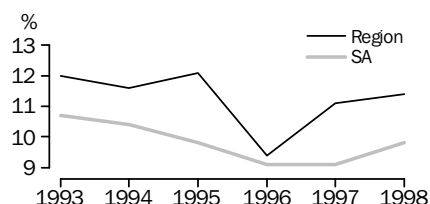
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



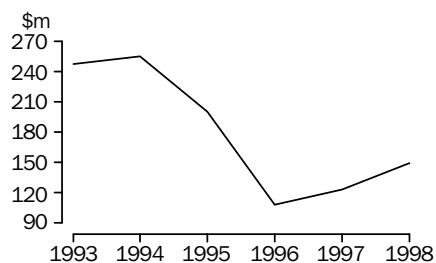
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

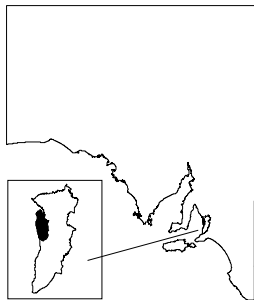


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **2**

**WESTERN ADELAIDE STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**



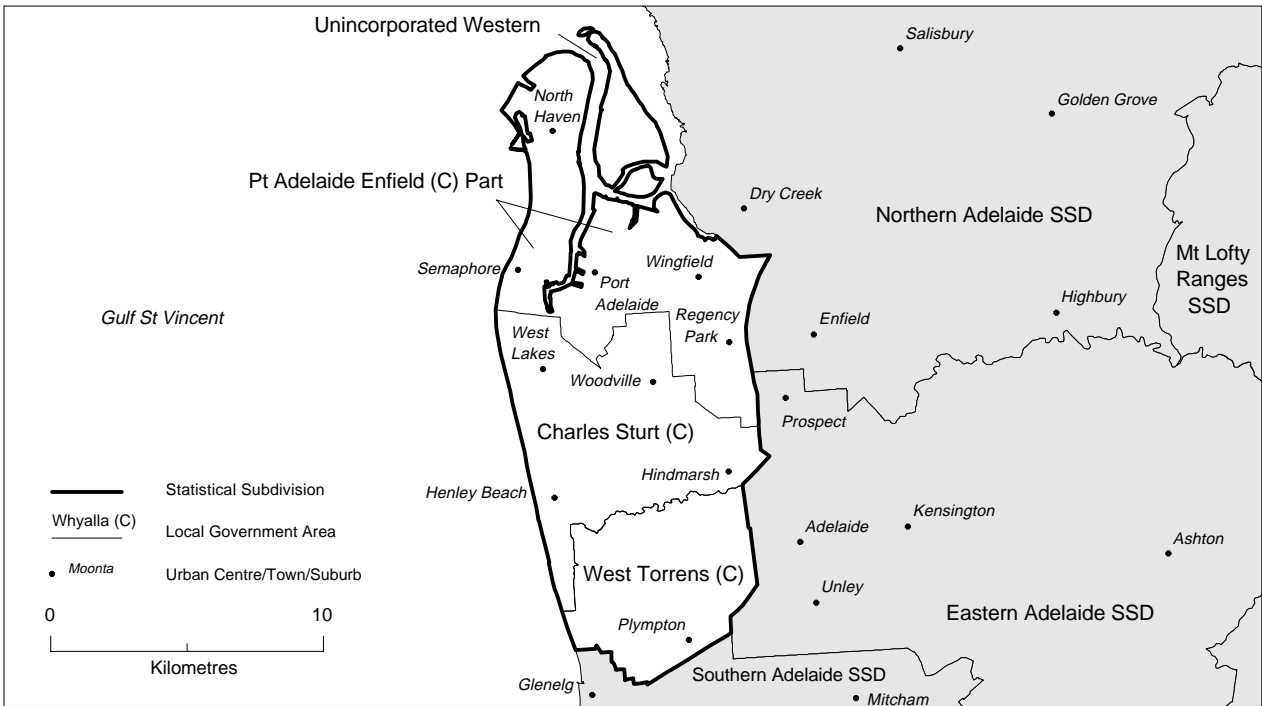
The western suburbs of Adelaide make up the Western Adelaide Statistical Subdivision. It is bounded by the coast and its stretch of beaches in the west, Adelaide Airport in the south and the Port River system in the north. The eastern boundary follows the main north railway and the west parklands of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

The subdivision comprises the local government areas (at June 1998) of Charles Sturt (C), West Torrens (C), part of Port Adelaide Enfield (C) as well as a small unincorporated area (Torrens and Garden Islands) 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 1998 of 209,786 persons, the region comprises 14.1% of the State's total population and 19.3% of the ASD's population.



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Western Adelaide Statistical Subdivision decreased by 0.5% from 210,754 to 209,786 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 0.3% or 552 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 34,284 persons (16.3% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 38,550 (18.4%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.7%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 15.7%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 8.1% from 92,312 to 84,842.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 35.8% is significantly higher than the State ratio (28.8%).

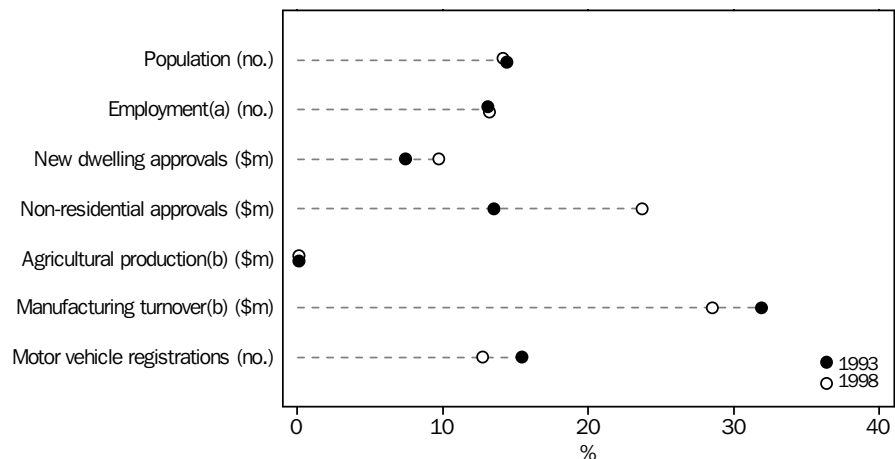
The number of new residential building approvals increased by 46.2% from 459 in 1996–97 to 671 in 1997–98. The value of non-residential buildings approved (\$142.7m) in 1997–98 was significantly higher than in the preceding years.

The value of manufacturing turnover for the year ended 30 June 1997 was estimated to be \$5,269.2m or 28.5% of the State's total manufacturing turnover.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$86.7m in 1992–93 to \$98.1m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 21.4% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$573 in 1992–93 to \$653 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$27,942 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

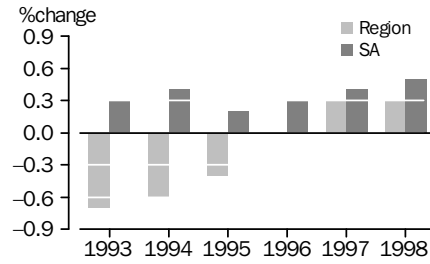
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

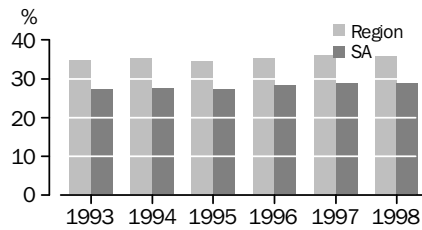
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	210 754	209 520	208 595	208 691	209 234	209 786
Population change from previous year (no.)	-1462	-1234	-925	96	543	552
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	34 262	34 128	34 135	34 203	34 279	34 284
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	37 495	37 772	38 045	38 457	38 486	38 550
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	84 379	88 186	87 506	79 802	92 312	84 842
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-1.5	4.5	-0.8	-8.8	15.7	-8.1
Unemployed (no.)	15 701	14 072	11 393	10 442	12 159	11 258
Unemployment rate (%)	15.7	13.8	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	56.7	58.3	56.7	51.7	59.7	54.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	13 656	12 910	11 959	12 306	12 826	12 123
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	459	387	416
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	794	838	727
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	13 656	12 910	11 959	13 559	14 051	13 266
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	17.7	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.6	17.8
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	61 497	61 543	60 136	61 474	62 724	62 793
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	19.5	19.1	18.9	18.6	18.5	18.3
Social security dependency ratio (%)	34.8	35.1	34.5	35.2	35.9	35.8
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	993	879	886	488	459	671
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	62.2	60.1	65.6	41.3	39.8	60.9
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	7.4	7.2	8.9	8.8	7.7	9.7
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	56.7	43.9	39.1	108.1	117.4	142.7
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	13.5	11.7	7.9	19.1	20.2	23.7
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	27 315	n.a.	n.a.	27 245	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	4 729.7	n.a.	n.a.	5 269.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	28.1	n.a.	n.a.	28.5	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	0.2	0.1	10.9	0.2	0.1	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	2.1	2.1	12.9	2.2	2.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	20.2	19.4	17.7	19.4	20.1	21.0
other (\$m)	66.6	66.1	67.1	72.9	76.7	77.1
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	86.7	85.5	84.8	92.4	96.8	98.1
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	55.2	58.1	60.8	63.9	64.9	65.8
Rates per rateable property (\$)	573	595	621	645	647	653
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	5 889	5 863	6 326	5 452	5 730	6 302
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	15.4	15.3	15.0	12.9	13.6	12.7
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	24 592	26 003	26 514	27 093	27 942	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

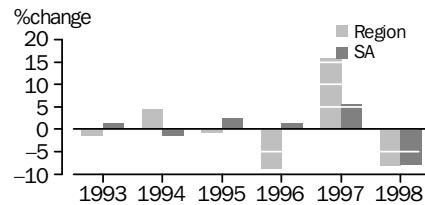


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



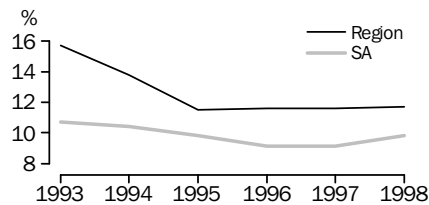
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



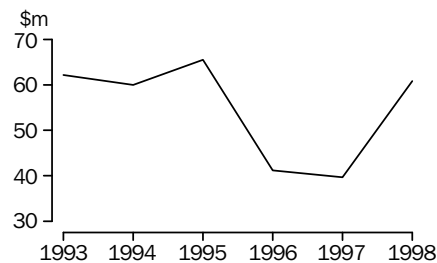
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

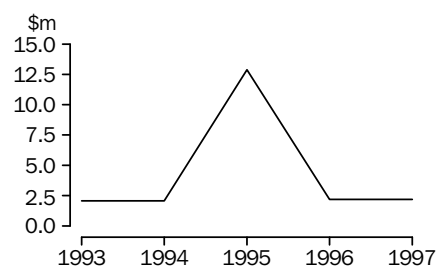


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

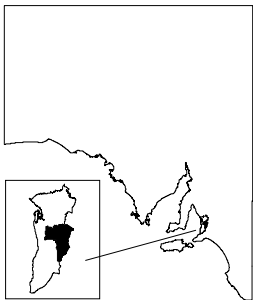


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **3**

**EASTERN ADELAIDE STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**

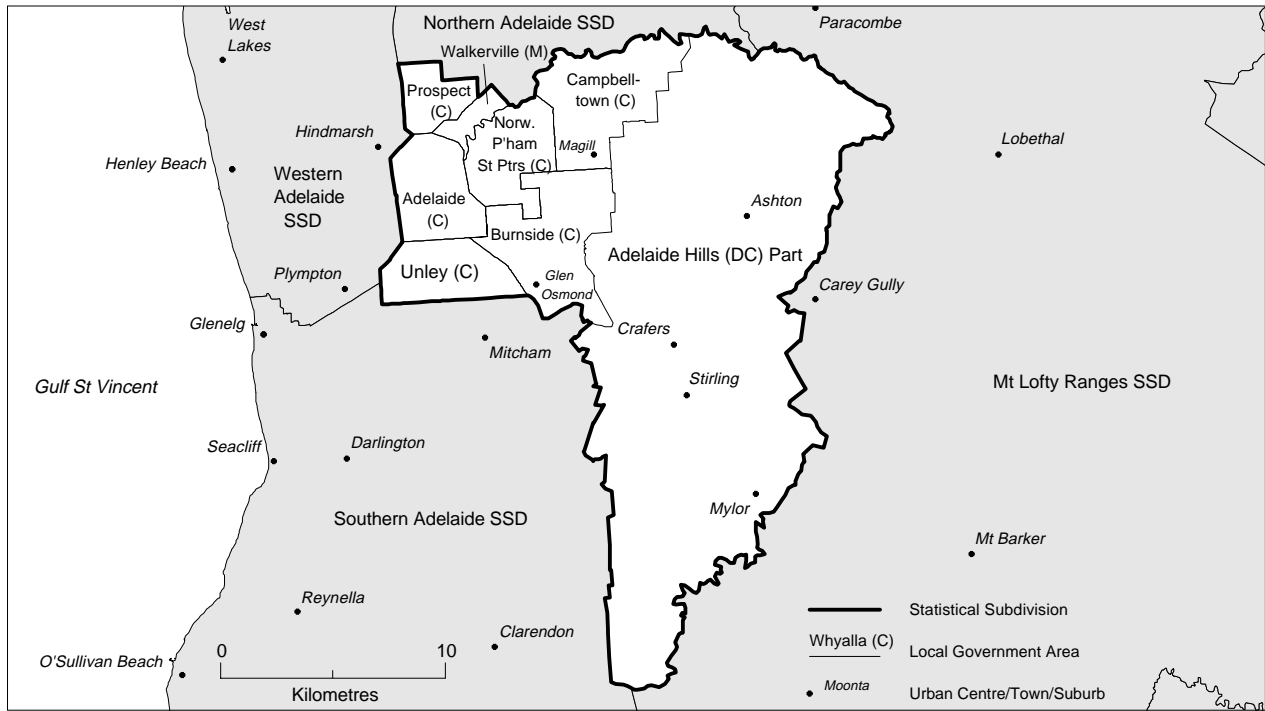


The Eastern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision contains the central business district and the inner northern and southern suburbs around the city centre and stretches east to the Adelaide Hills. It includes the local government areas (at June 1998) of Adelaide (C), Burnside (C), Campbelltown (C), Norwood Payneham St Peters (C), Prospect (C), Unley (C), Walkerville (M) and part of Adelaide Hills (DC). The subdivision covers an area of approximately 330 square kilometres. The terrain gradually climbs as it moves eastward from the flat plains of 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 foothills 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.

With an estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 of 220,735 persons the Eastern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision comprised 14.8% of South Australia's total population and 20.3% of the population living within the ASD.



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Eastern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision increased by 1.8% from 216,838 to 220,735 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 0.4% or 893 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 34,418 persons (15.6% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 35,406 (16.0%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 7.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 7.9%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 3.9% from 109,726 to 105,396.

Social security dependency decreased slightly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 23.3% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

The number of new residential building approvals increased by 23.2% from 749 in 1996–97 to 923 in 1997–98. The value of new residential dwellings units (\$101.6m) and non-residential buildings (\$130.8m) approved in 1997–98 were both significantly higher than in the preceding two years.

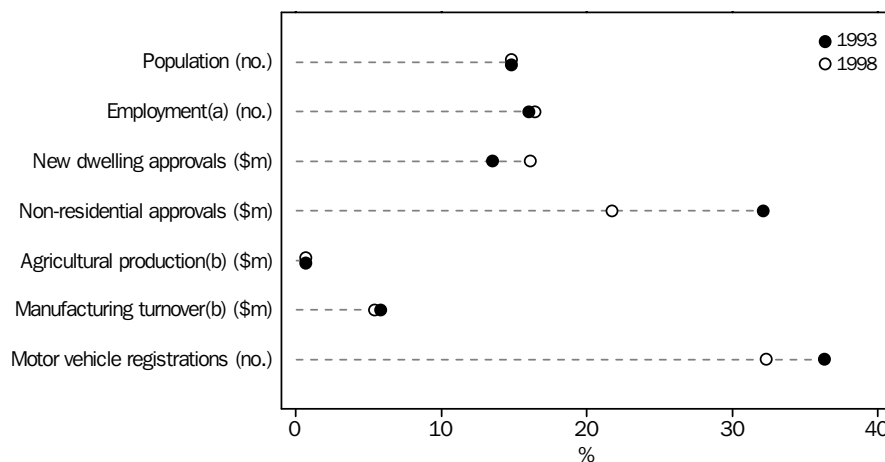
Between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1997 the value of manufacturing production turnover increased by 9.2% while the region's share of manufacturing production turnover (5.4%) did not change over the same period.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$20.4m or 0.7% of the State's total value of agricultural production.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$135.4m in 1992–93 to \$168.1m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 22.7% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$834 in 1992–93 to \$888 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$34,414 much higher than the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

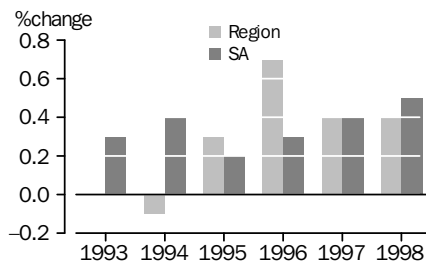
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

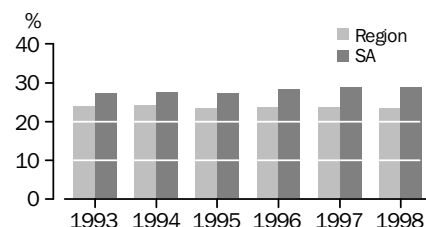
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	216 838	216 717	217 414	218 867	219 842	220 735
Population change from previous year (no.)	65	-121	697	1 453	975	893
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	34 469	34 434	34 575	34 739	34 558	34 418
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	35 217	35 260	35 364	35 575	35 489	35 406
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	103 423	104 183	103 248	96 632	109 726	105 396
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	9.1	0.7	-0.9	-6.4	13.6	-3.9
Unemployed (no.)	8 855	8 588	10 155	8 045	7 949	8 377
Unemployment rate (%)	7.9	7.6	9.0	7.7	6.8	7.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	61.6	61.9	62.0	56.9	63.5	61.1
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	9 548	9 333	8 527	8 717	8 449	7 817
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	220	187	154
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	464	476	417
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	9 548	9 333	8 527	9 401	9 112	8 388
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	12.4	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.4	11.3
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	43 574	44 055	42 927	43 593	43 889	43 389
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.6
Social security dependency ratio (%)	23.9	24.2	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.3
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	1 417	1 457	1 351	840	749	923
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	113.5	123.1	127.3	78.5	78.4	101.6
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	13.5	14.7	17.2	16.7	15.2	16.1
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	134.3	125.8	137.3	112.7	114.8	130.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	32.1	33.5	27.8	19.9	19.8	21.7
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	7 219	n.a.	n.a.	6 646	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	918.1	n.a.	n.a.	1 002.6	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	14.6	13.3	15.3	17.0	19.0	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	0.4	3.1	1.6	26.8	1.4	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	15.0	16.3	16.9	43.8	20.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	28.6	25.5	27.4	25.3	32.3	38.2
other (\$m)	106.7	104.7	104.5	120.3	124.2	130.0
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	135.4	130.2	131.9	145.6	156.5	168.1
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	87.8	85.9	90.6	95.2	99.1	98.6
Rates per rateable property (\$)	834	809	838	873	898	888
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	13 838	13 276	13 980	15 538	14 365	16 047
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	36.3	34.5	33.1	36.9	34.0	32.3
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	29 747	31 759	32 501	33 513	34 414	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

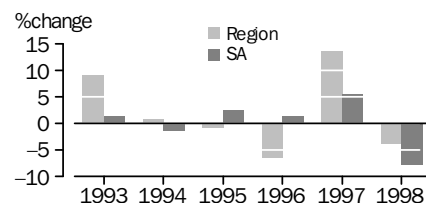


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



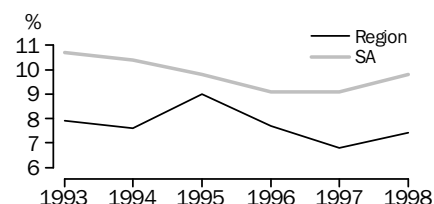
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

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

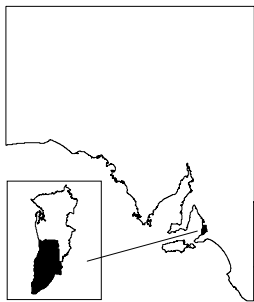


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **4**

**SOUTHERN ADELAIDE STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**

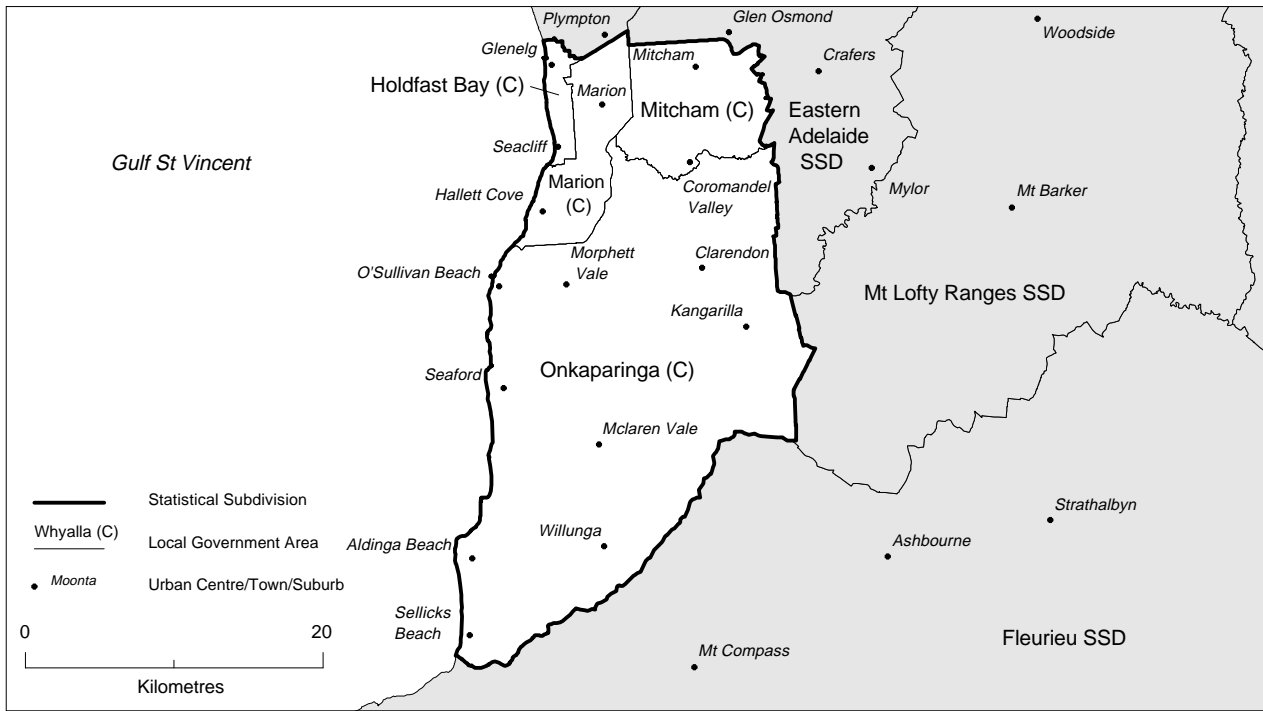


The suburbs south of Glenelg and the Unley City Council area make up the Southern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision. Bounded by the coast in the west and the foothills to the east the region stretches southward as the coastal plain narrows until the hills meet the sea in low cliffs beyond Willunga. The subdivision contains the local government areas (at June 1998) of Holdfast Bay (C), Marion (C), Mitcham (C) and Onkaparinga (C) and covers an area of approximately 660 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 1998 of 318,115 persons the subdivision contains 21.4% of the State's total population and 29.2% of the ASD's population.



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Southern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision increased by 1.5% from 313,562 to 318,115 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 0.4% or 1,313 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 62,610 persons (19.7% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 46,910 (14.7%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 8.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 10.8%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 8.1% from 154,308 to 141,778.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 26.6% remains lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

The number of new residential building approvals increased by 11.0% from 1,231 in 1996–97 to 1,367 in 1997–98. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$101.5m, an increase of 1.9% from the previous year.

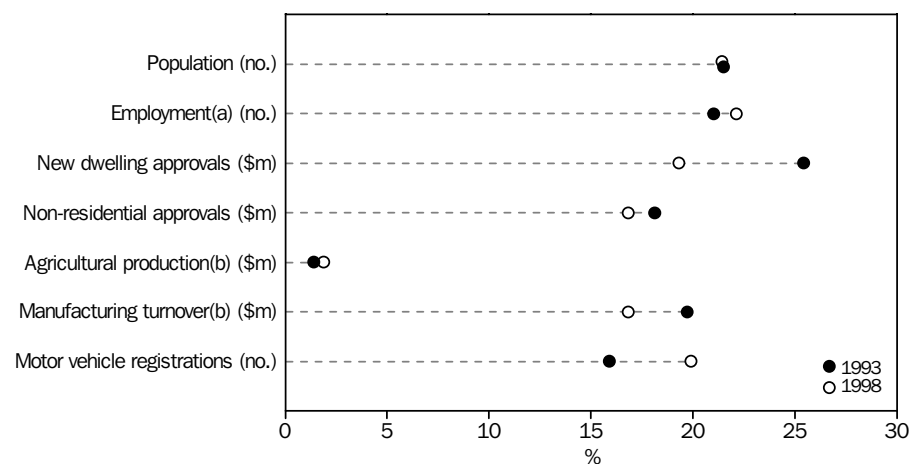
The value of manufacturing production turnover for the year ended 30 June 1997 was estimated to be \$3,100.3m or 16.8% of the State's total manufacturing turnover.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$55.8m or 1.9% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 81.9% of this value.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$101.1m in 1992–93 to \$132.1m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 17.7% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$510 in 1992–93 to \$614 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$29,489 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

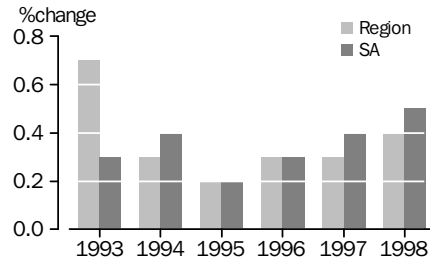
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

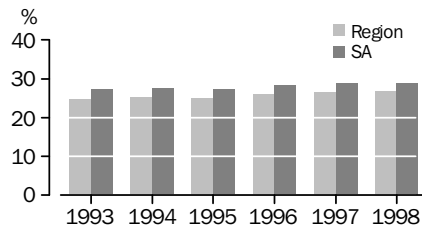
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	313 562	314 637	315 116	315 996	316 802	318 115
Population change from previous year (no.)	2 311	1 075	479	880	806	1 313
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	64 496	64 298	64 060	63 685	63 168	62 610
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	43 469	44 301	44 978	45 736	46 298	46 910
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	135 907	136 052	143 026	147 080	154 308	141 778
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	–4.2	0.1	5.1	2.8	4.9	–8.1
Unemployed (no.)	16 476	15 186	15 551	16 902	14 023	12 977
Unemployment rate (%)	10.8	10.0	9.8	10.3	8.3	8.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	61.2	60.4	63.2	65.0	66.4	60.6
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	13 868	13 669	12 550	13 341	13 050	12 374
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	630	502	493
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 089	1 148	1 019
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	13 868	13 669	12 550	15 060	14 700	13 886
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	18.0	18.3	18.2	19.0	18.4	18.7
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	61 229	63 162	62 650	65 690	66 855	67 926
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.8
Social security dependency ratio (%)	24.6	25.2	25.0	26.0	26.4	26.6
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	3 123	2 566	1 957	1 112	1 231	1 367
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	213.7	184.1	147.7	87.4	103.0	121.4
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	25.4	22.0	20.0	18.6	20.0	19.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	75.8	59.1	62.1	170.1	99.6	101.5
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	18.1	15.8	12.6	30.0	17.1	16.8
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	15 417	n.a.	n.a.	14 533	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	2 966.6	n.a.	n.a.	3 100.3	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	17.6	n.a.	n.a.	16.8	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	21.7	31.6	34.4	43.8	45.7	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	9.0	9.0	7.9	13.3	10.1	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	30.7	40.6	42.3	57.1	55.8	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	26.7	22.8	23.0	22.2	25.1	23.4
other (\$m)	74.4	81.9	97.0	95.2	111.8	108.8
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	101.1	104.7	120.0	117.5	136.9	132.1
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	67.1	71.4	76.4	81.5	87.3	85.9
Rates per rateable property (\$)	510	533	561	590	628	614
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	6 063	6 397	7 397	7 355	8 151	9 874
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	15.9	16.6	17.5	17.5	19.3	19.9
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	26 088	27 479	27 894	28 567	29 489	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

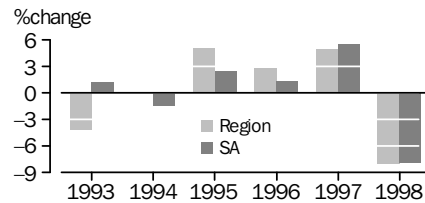


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



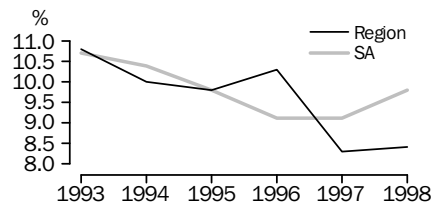
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



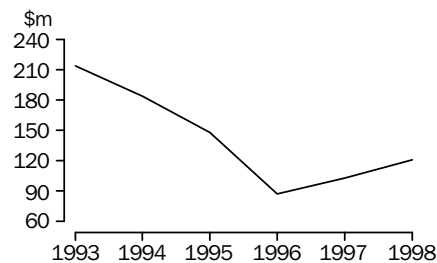
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

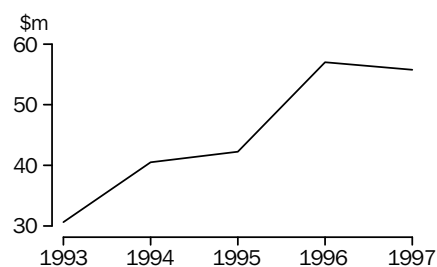


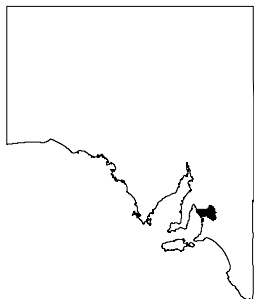
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



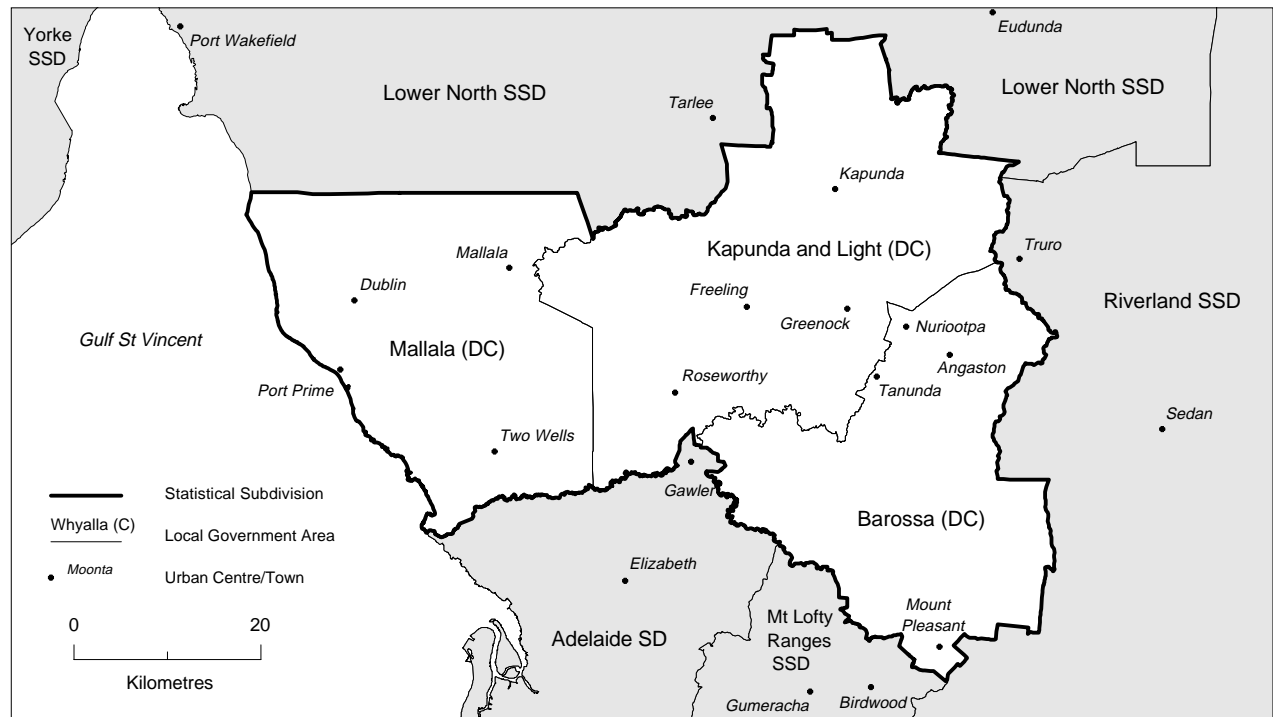


The Barossa Statistical Subdivision is situated 55 kilometres to the north-east of Adelaide and covers an area of about 3,100 square kilometres. The subdivision includes the Barossa Valley and the northern extremes of the Mount Lofty Ranges and extends westwards to Gulf St Vincent encompassing the area to the north of the Adelaide Plains. It comprises the local government areas (at June 1998) of Barossa (DC), Kapunda and Light (DC) and Mallala (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 1998 the Barossa Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.4% of South Australia's total population and 9.0% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Barossa Statistical Subdivision increased by 9.1% from 32,858 to 35,839 persons, over five times the growth rate for South Australia which was 1.8% for the same period. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 1.5% or 519 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 8,141 persons (22.7% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 4,310 (12.0%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 8.5%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 6.1%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 9.4% from 16,994 to 15,391.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased slightly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 24.3% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

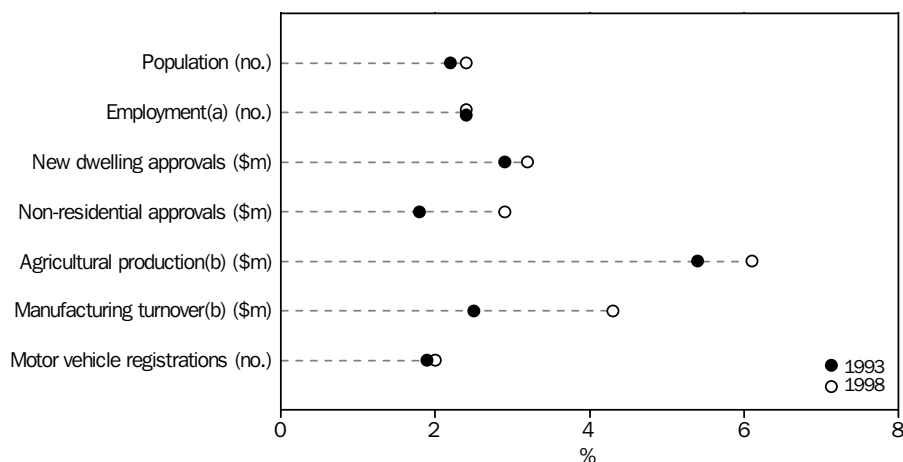
In 1997–98 there were 245 new residential dwelling units approved, a similar level to that of the previous two years.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$180.3m or 6.1% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 64.9% of this value.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$14.6m in 1992–93 to \$18.3m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 30.1% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$481 in 1992–93 to \$553 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$28,604 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



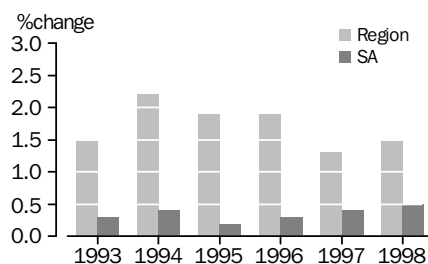
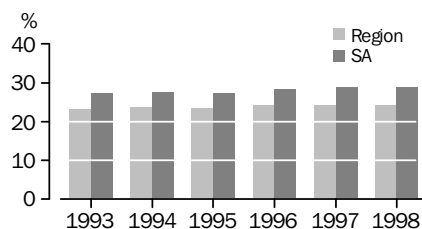
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

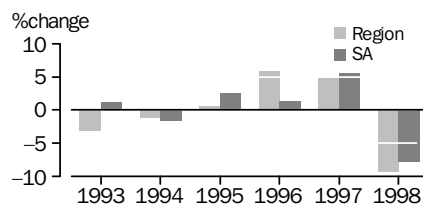
TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	32 858	33 577	34 226	34 867	35 320	35 839
Population change from previous year (no.)	490	719	649	641	453	519
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.5
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	7 643	7 847	8 035	8 206	8 197	8 141
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	3 861	3 942	4 042	4 111	4 207	4 310
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	15 437	15 251	15 324	16 229	16 994	15 391
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	–3.2	–1.2	0.5	5.9	4.7	–9.4
Unemployed (no.)	1 007	1 153	984	911	1 081	1 430
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	7.0	6.0	5.3	6.0	8.5
Labour force participation rate (%)	65.2	63.8	62.3	64.3	66.6	60.7
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 187	1 191	1 092	1 148	1 157	1 098
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	50	54
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	135	124	118
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 187	1 191	1 092	1 329	1 331	1 270
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	5 818	6 102	6 159	6 475	6 597	6 730
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Social security dependency ratio (%)	23.1	23.7	23.5	24.3	24.3	24.3
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	361	376	340	247	252	245
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	24.1	26.1	24.9	18.4	20.0	19.9
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.2
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	7.4	5.2	8.8	16.6	21.0	17.6
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.9	3.6	2.9
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	2 690	n.a.	n.a.	2 782	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	599.4	n.a.	n.a.	794.5	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	63.1	71.3	72.0	126.9	117.0	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	50.0	53.4	46.1	50.9	63.3	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	113.1	124.7	118.1	177.7	180.3	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.5	6.1	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.6	4.8	5.5
other (\$m)	9.5	10.1	10.0	12.1	12.2	12.8
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	14.6	15.4	15.9	17.7	17.0	18.3
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.4
Rates per rateable property (\$)	481	493	518	541	549	553
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	729	735	823	825	848	980
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 525	25 378	26 004	27 817	28 604	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

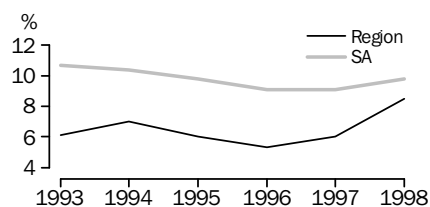
RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEARSOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO

Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

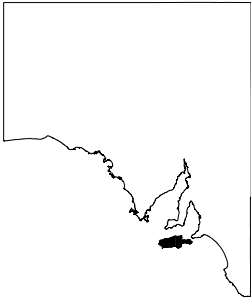


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALSVALUE 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.

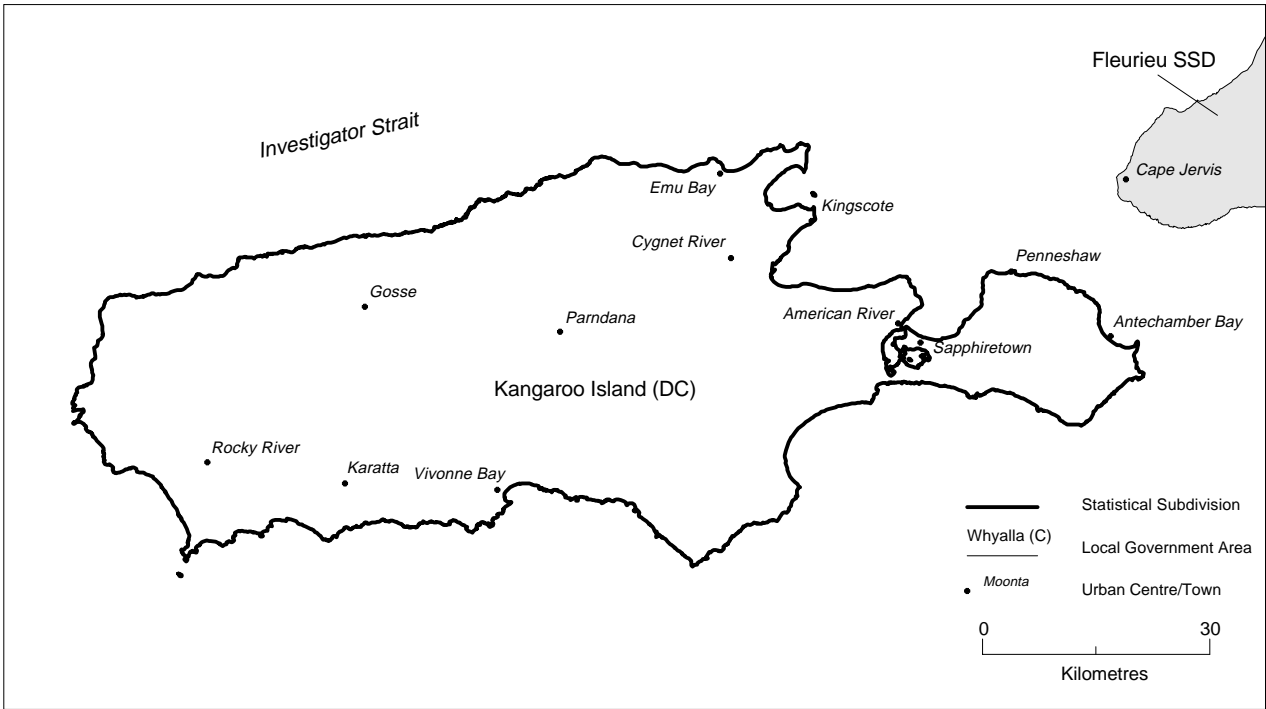
Much of the island is a low plateau rising to between 100 and 300 metres and consists of farmlands, remote national parks, rugged rocky cliffs and secluded bays and beaches. It comprises the local government area (at June 1998) of Kangaroo Island (DC).

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 1998 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Kangaroo Island Statistical Subdivision increased by 7.0% from 4,086 to 4,373 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 1.7% or 72 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 980 persons (22.4% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 560 (12.8%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 13.8%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 10.6%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 0.4% from 1,850 to 1,843.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) decreased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 23.9% remains lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

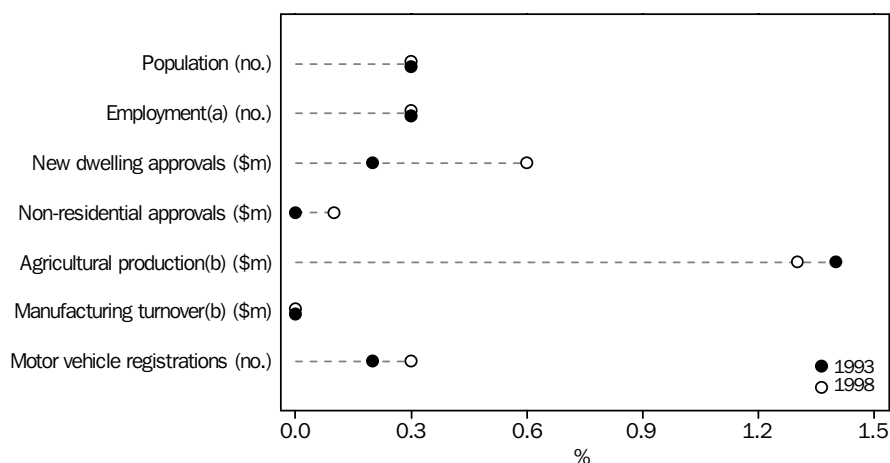
The number of new residential building approvals has fluctuated in recent years. In 1997–98 there were 46 new residential dwelling units approved, compared to 65 in 1996–97 and 52 in 1995–96. The value of new residential dwelling units approved in 1997–98 was \$3.9m.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$37.0m or 1.3% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 79.2% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in this region.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$3.1m in 1992–93 to \$4.8m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 52.1% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$380 in 1992–93 to \$437 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$22,458, much lower than the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

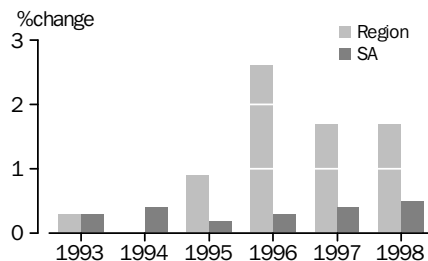
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

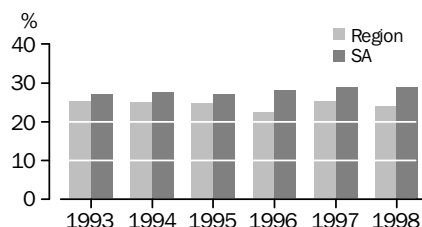
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	4 086	4 086	4 122	4 228	4 301	4 373
Population change from previous year (no.)	12	0	36	106	73	72
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.6	1.7	1.7
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	977	970	971	982	999	980
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	507	516	523	537	552	560
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	1 772	1 653	1 638	1 765	1 850	1 843
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	–17.0	–6.7	–0.9	7.8	4.8	–0.4
Unemployed (no.)	209	210	212	145	230	294
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	11.3	11.5	7.6	11.1	13.8
Labour force participation rate (%)	63.7	59.8	58.7	58.8	63.0	63.0
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	309	274	270	219	313	243
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	5	3
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	14	14
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	309	274	270	233	332	260
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	782	780	785	725	834	811
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 (%)	25.2	25.0	24.9	22.3	25.3	23.9
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	36	40	35	52	65	46
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	1.8	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.3	3.9
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	0.1	0.5	3.3	11.4	0.7	0.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	3.8	6.7	8.7	7.4	7.7	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	31.1	25.6	33.5	32.8	29.3	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	34.9	32.3	42.2	40.2	37.0	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.5
other (\$m)	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.3
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	3.1	3.9	3.8	5.1	5.6	4.8
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Rates per rateable property (\$)	380	384	394	432	431	437
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	72	89	120	94	121	132
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	20 111	20 806	22 653	22 520	22 458	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

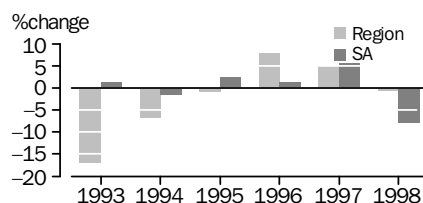


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



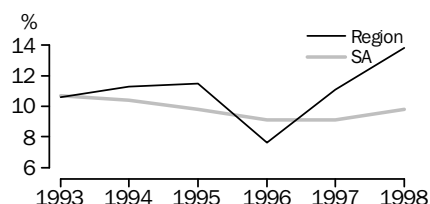
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



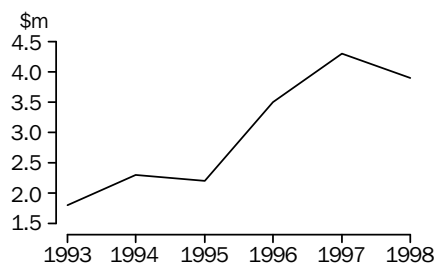
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

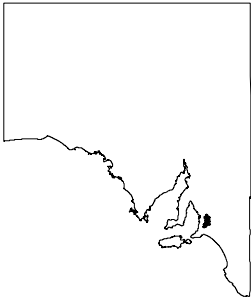
VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



**MOUNT LOFTY RANGES STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**



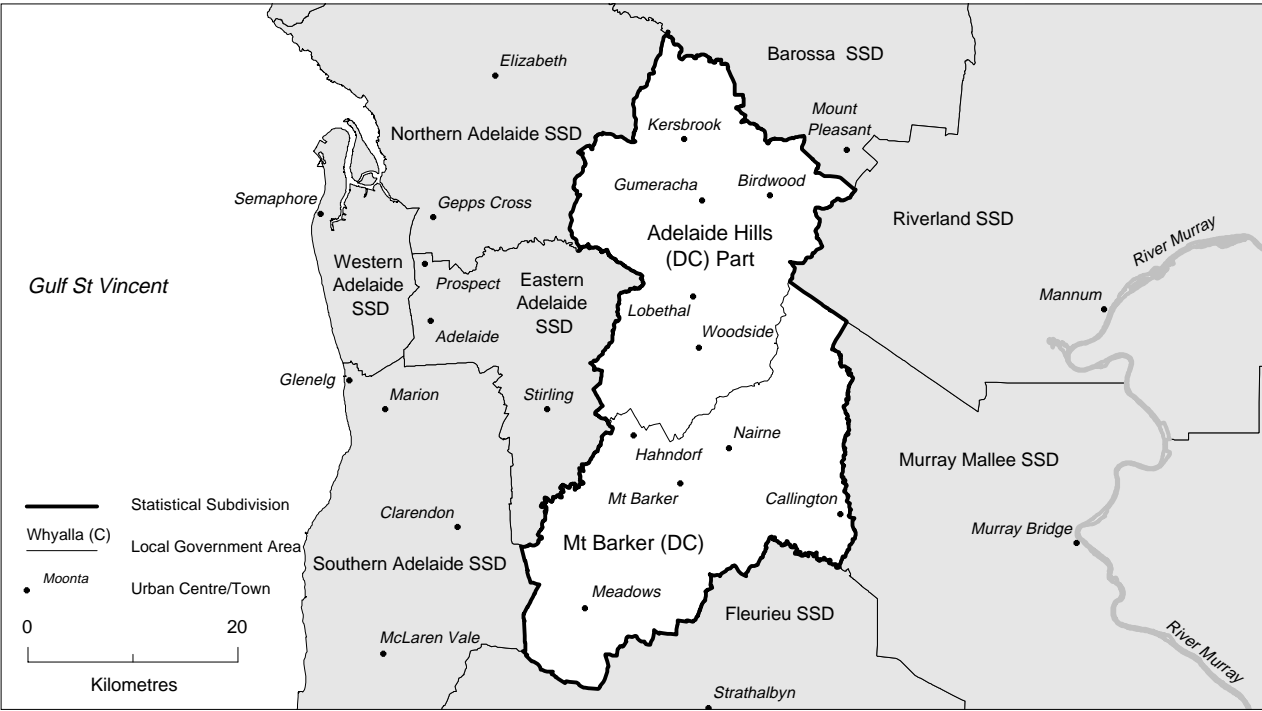
The hills of the central Mount Lofty Ranges make up the Mount Lofty Ranges Statistical Subdivision. The terrain is naturally rugged with steep hills characterising most of the area. The subdivision covers some 1,166 square kilometres and many towns in the region are located within 50 kilometres of Adelaide. It consists of the local government areas (at June 1998) of Mount Barker (DC) and part of Adelaide Hills (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 Mount Lofty Ranges 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 1998 the region comprised 2.5% of South Australia's total population and 9.3% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Mt Lofty Ranges Statistical Subdivision increased by 10.2% from 33,501 to 36,915 persons, more than five times the growth rate for South Australia which was 1.8%. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 1.3% or 457 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 8,814 persons (23.9% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 3,737 (10.1%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 8.6%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 6.1%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 12.9% from 18,811 to 16,375.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998.

However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 20.6% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

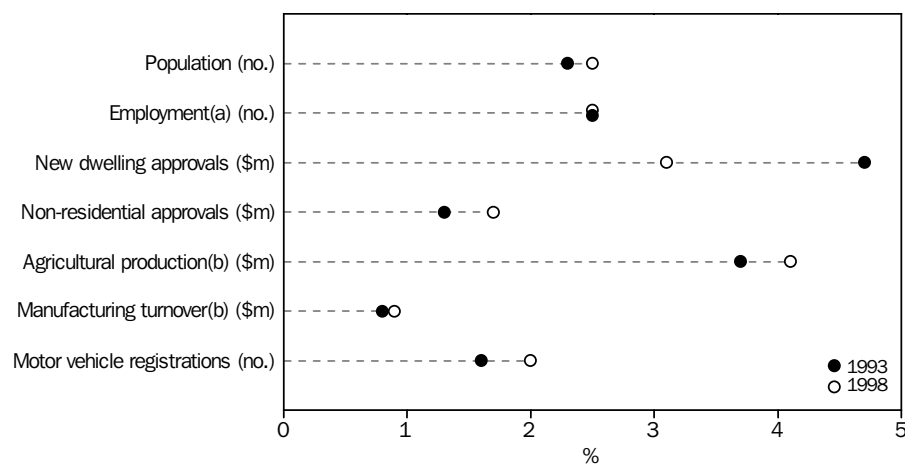
After declining for several years the number of new residential building approvals has increased by 25.8% over the previous year to 224 in 1997–98. The value of both new residential dwelling units (\$19.7m) and the value of non-residential buildings (\$10.1m) have also increased from the previous year.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$120.6m or 4.1% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 60.0% of this value.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$12.6m in 1992–93 to \$19.8m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 35.9% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$453 in 1992–93 to \$610 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$28,332 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

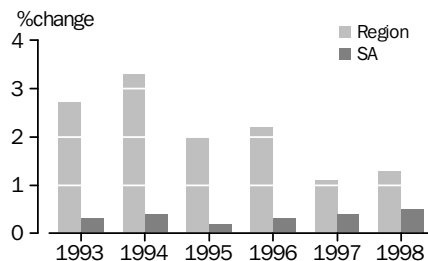
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

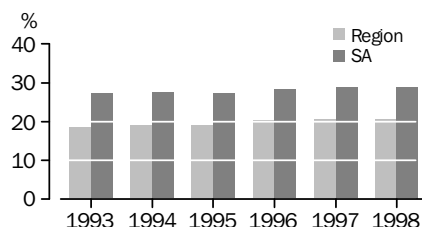
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	33 501	34 607	35 289	36 050	36 458	36 915
Population change from previous year (no.)	892	1 106	682	761	408	457
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	8 260	8 502	8 637	8 770	8 820	8 814
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	3 132	3 275	3 380	3 503	3 622	3 737
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	16 071	16 239	16 215	17 451	18 811	16 375
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	–4.9	1.0	–0.1	7.6	7.8	–12.9
Unemployed (no.)	1 038	1 150	1 058	1 057	1 235	1 546
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.2	8.6
Labour force participation rate (%)	67.8	66.6	64.8	67.8	72.5	63.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 125	1 150	1 157	1 257	1 266	1 139
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62	35	40
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85	90	92
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 125	1 150	1 157	1 404	1 391	1 271
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	4 659	4 936	5 074	5 498	5 678	5 776
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Social security dependency ratio (%)	18.5	18.9	19.0	20.2	20.5	20.6
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	607	535	353	183	178	224
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	39.4	38.4	25.8	14.8	15.1	19.7
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.1
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	5.4	4.1	9.1	7.5	6.5	10.1
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.7
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	1 480	n.a.	n.a.	1 329	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	156.1	n.a.	n.a.	170.1	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	46.9	51.7	55.8	57.6	72.3	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	40.6	44.4	36.7	35.4	48.3	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	87.4	96.1	92.5	93.0	120.6	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	3.9	4.2	3.8	2.9	4.1	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	5.2	3.9	4.9	4.9	6.8	7.1
other (\$m)	7.4	9.1	9.7	9.9	11.7	12.7
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	12.6	13.0	14.6	14.8	18.4	19.8
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	6.8	7.6	8.6	9.5	10.0	10.3
Rates per rateable property (\$)	453	488	539	586	604	610
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	628	641	762	598	761	974
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.0
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	24 906	26 147	26 913	27 326	28 332	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

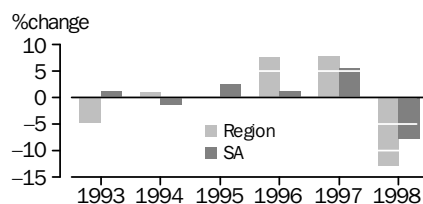


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



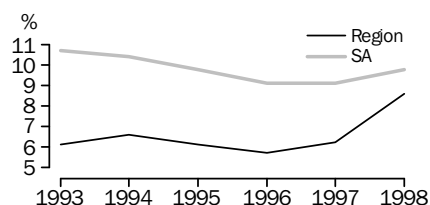
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



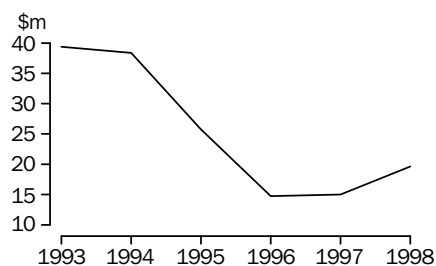
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

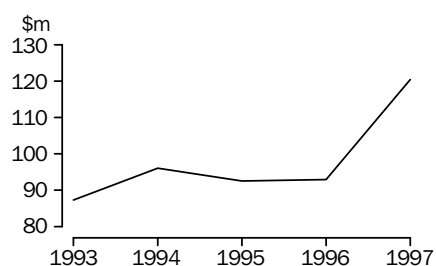


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

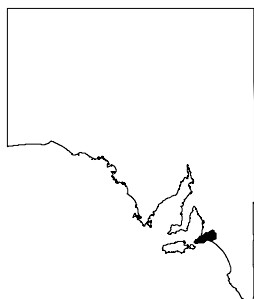


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



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.

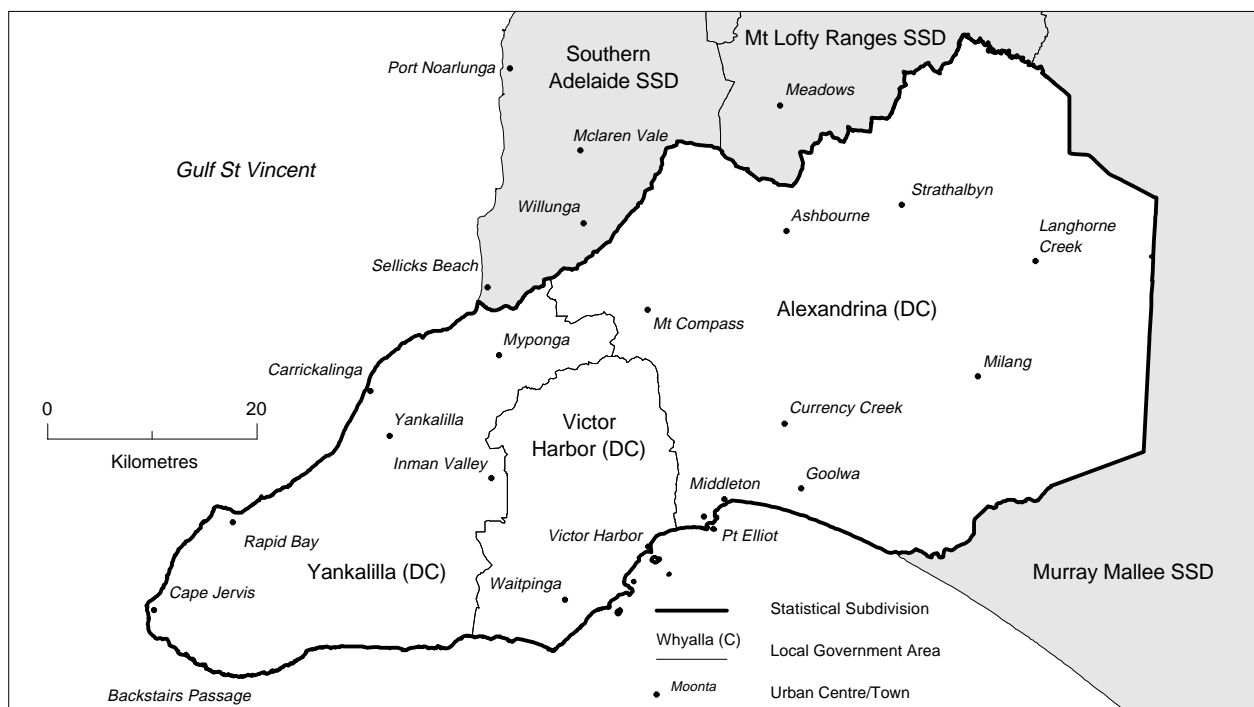
The subdivision covers approximately 2,960 square kilometres and the major town in the area, Victor Harbor is 85 kilometres south of Adelaide. The Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision comprises the local government areas (at June 1998) of Alexandrina (DC), Victor Harbor (DC) and Yankalilla (DC).

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 1998 the Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.1% of South Australia's total population and 7.7% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Fleurieu Statistical Subdivision increased by 15.9% from 26,407 to 30,602 persons, more than eight times the growth rate for South Australia which was 1.8%. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 2.5% or 741 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 5,929 persons (19.4% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 6,608 (21.6%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 13.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 9.5%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 12.5% from 11,665 to 10,212.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 35.2% is much higher than the State ratio (28.8%), possibly due to the high proportion of persons eligible for the Age Pension.

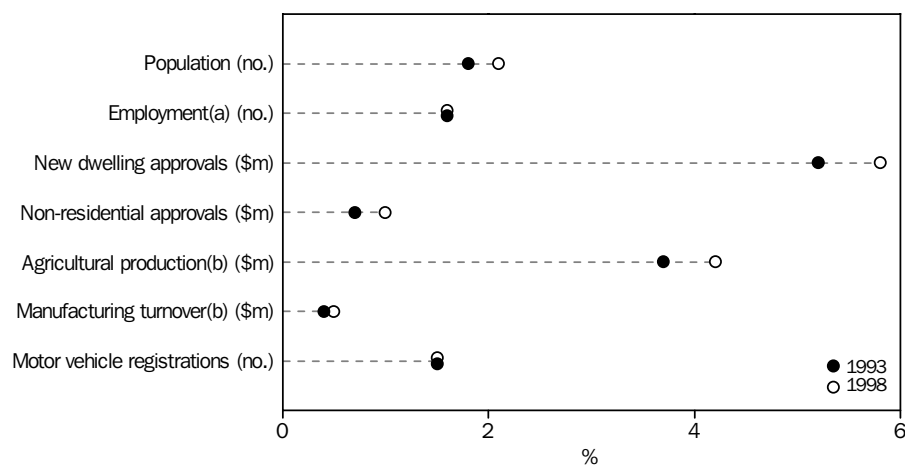
After declining for several years the number of new residential building approvals has increased by 22.5% over the previous year to 446 in 1997–98. The 1997–98 new residential building approvals were valued at \$36.3m.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$123.7m or 4.2% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 59.8% of this value.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$15.3m in 1992–93 to \$21.0m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 27.6% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$401 in 1992–93 to \$504 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$24,708 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



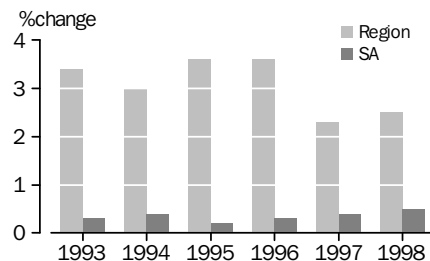
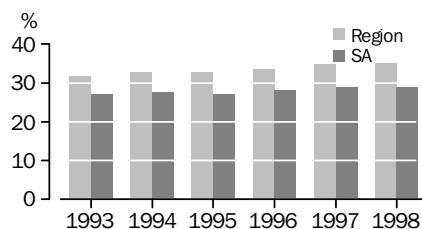
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

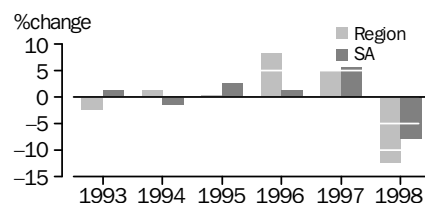
TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	26 407	27 198	28 168	29 186	29 861	30 602
Population change from previous year (no.)	858	791	970	1 018	675	741
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.5
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	5 233	5 392	5 593	5 807	5 918	5 929
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	5 428	5 693	5 979	6 239	6 401	6 608
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	10 117	10 245	10 277	11 135	11 665	10 212
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	–2.5	1.3	0.3	8.3	4.8	–12.5
Unemployed (no.)	1 059	1 211	1 080	1 035	1 314	1 584
Unemployment rate (%)	9.5	10.6	9.5	8.5	10.1	13.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	52.8	52.5	50.3	52.1	54.2	47.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 233	1 269	1 238	1 312	1 415	1 298
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	46	48
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	199	211	210
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 233	1 269	1 238	1 569	1 672	1 556
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 714	7 139	7 383	7 886	8 322	8 685
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Social security dependency ratio (%)	31.7	32.7	32.7	33.7	34.8	35.2
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	660	601	527	413	364	446
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	44.0	42.4	40.6	32.6	28.0	36.3
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.9	5.4	5.8
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	3.0	1.7	8.5	12.1	3.5	6.2
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.7	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.6	1.0
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	584	n.a.	n.a.	747	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	56.5	n.a.	n.a.	84.9	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	22.7	27.9	34.7	43.6	49.7	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	62.3	66.1	69.5	73.3	74.0	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	85.0	94.0	104.2	116.8	123.7	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.2	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	7.7	5.3	8.3	10.0	7.3	5.8
other (\$m)	7.7	11.4	11.2	13.1	14.0	15.2
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	15.3	16.7	19.6	23.0	21.3	21.0
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	9.4	10.0	10.6	11.6	12.4	12.8
Rates per rateable property (\$)	401	428	441	475	489	504
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	554	657	646	575	593	740
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	21 592	23 101	23 052	23 737	24 708	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

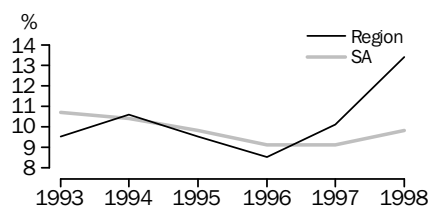
RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEARSOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO

Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

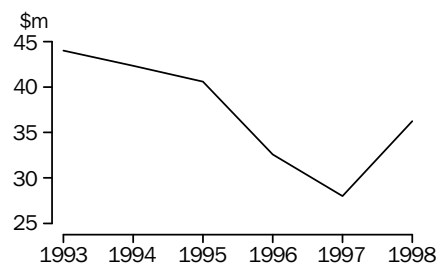
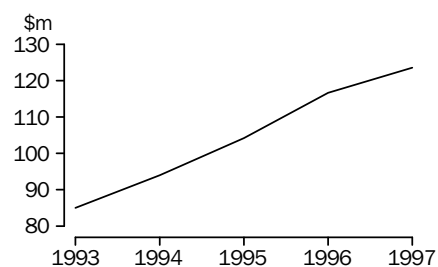
RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

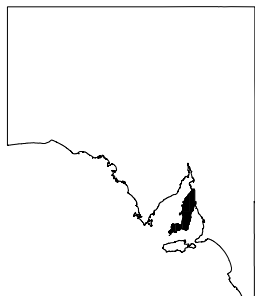


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALSVALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED

SECTION 9

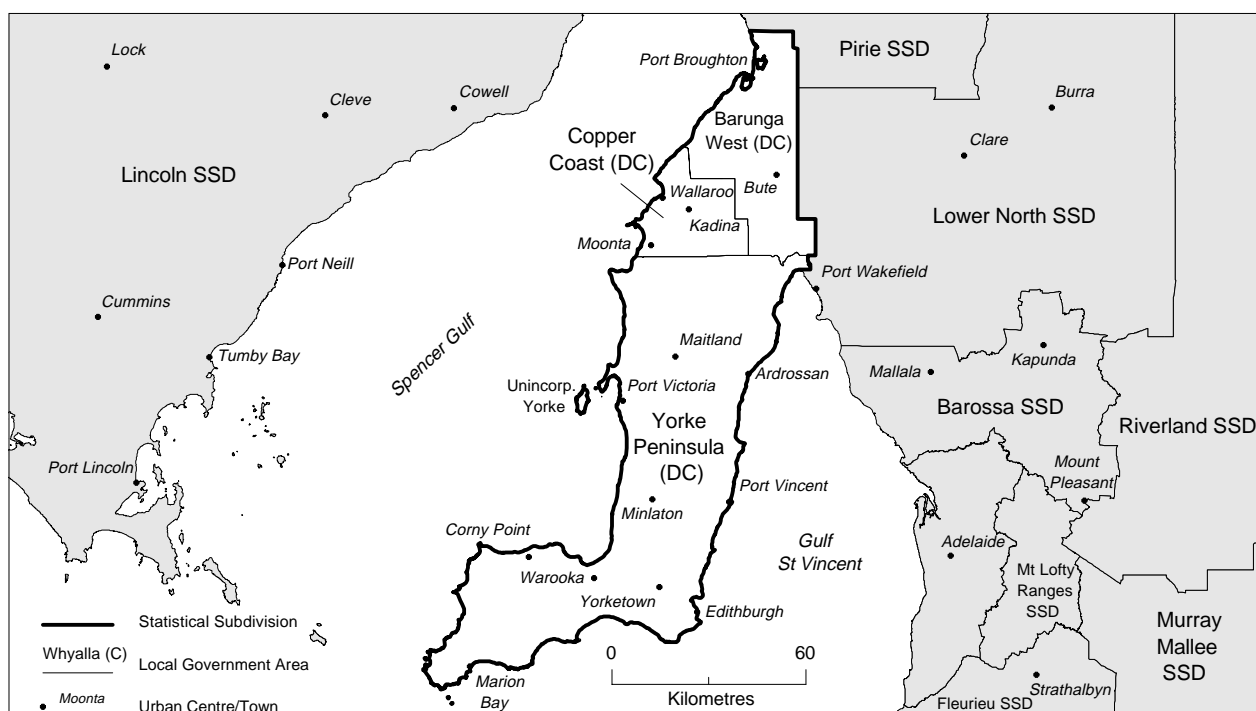
YORKE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION



The Yorke Statistical Subdivision covers Yorke Peninsula and a small area to the north extending as far as Port Broughton. It contains the local government areas (at June 1998) of Barunga West (DC), Copper Coast (DC), and Yorke Peninsula (DC) as well as a small unincorporated area (Wardang Island). With mainly flat to gently undulating terrain the subdivision 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 around 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 1998 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).



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Yorke Statistical Subdivision increased by 0.3% from 24,688 to 24,751 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 0.3% or 86 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 4,805 persons (19.4% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 5,278 (21.3%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 10.5%. This was the same as the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 16.8% from 10,228 to 8,509.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 39.6% is much higher than the State ratio (28.8%), possibly due to the high proportion of persons eligible for the Age Pension.

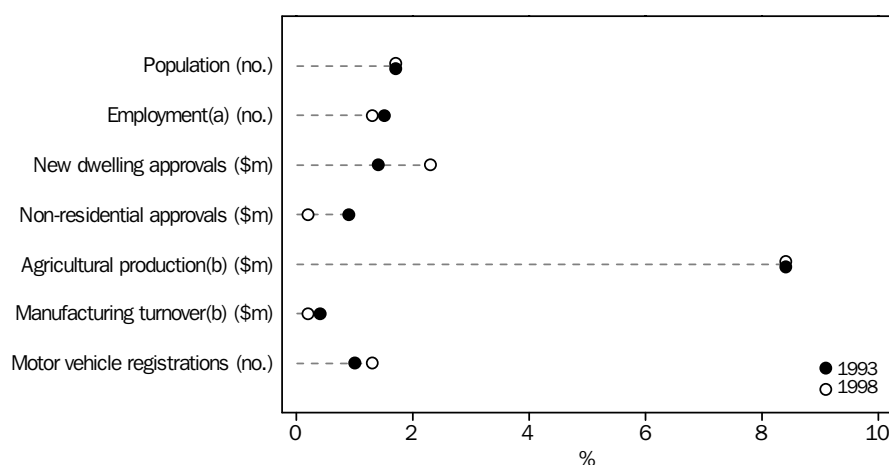
The number of new residential building approvals has fluctuated in recent years. In 1997–98 there were 200 new residential dwelling units approved compared to 182 in 1996–97. The 1997–98 new residential approvals were valued at \$14.5m.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$247.7m or 8.4% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 89.4% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in this region.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$16.6m in 1992–93 to \$19.4m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 31.4% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$380 in 1992–93 to \$434 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$27,464 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



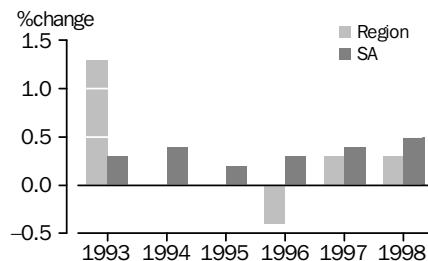
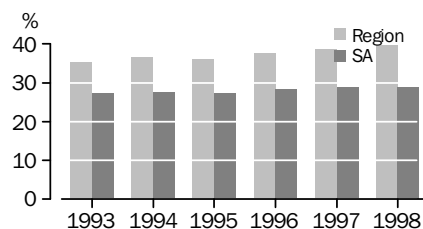
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

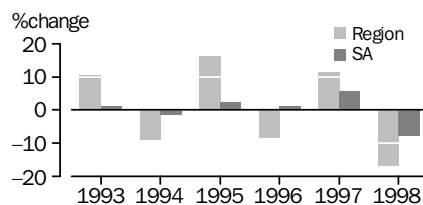
TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	24 688	24 691	24 693	24 592	24 665	24 751
Population change from previous year (no.)	322	3	2	-101	73	86
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.3
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	5 039	5 010	4 984	4 929	4 887	4 805
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	4 936	5 001	5 074	5 102	5 177	5 278
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	9 466	8 612	10 000	9 161	10 228	8 509
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	10.5	-9.0	16.1	-8.4	11.6	-16.8
Unemployed (no.)	1 116	1 239	884	973	1 058	999
Unemployment rate (%)	10.5	12.6	8.1	9.6	9.4	10.5
Labour force participation rate (%)	53.9	50.1	55.2	51.5	57.1	47.7
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 482	1 503	1 333	1 267	1 373	1 229
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	42	43
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	238	233	223
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 482	1 503	1 333	1 544	1 648	1 495
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 903	7 202	7 103	7 369	7 642	7 894
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Social security dependency ratio (%)	35.1	36.6	36.0	37.5	38.6	39.6
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	223	282	192	155	182	200
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	11.9	15.3	11.9	10.0	11.9	14.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.3
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	3.6	1.1	1.6	2.4	5.8	1.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	488	n.a.	n.a.	264	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	28.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	130.8	144.8	161.8	240.8	221.4	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	31.0	29.2	33.6	29.6	26.2	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	161.9	174.0	195.4	270.4	247.7	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.4	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	5.4	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1
other (\$m)	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.7	12.6	13.3
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	16.6	18.6	18.1	18.2	19.1	19.4
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.2
Rates per rateable property (\$)	380	393	413	422	448	434
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	398	442	473	504	491	644
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	22 102	22 697	24 572	26 504	27 464	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

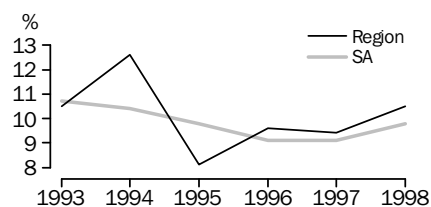
RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEARSOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO

Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

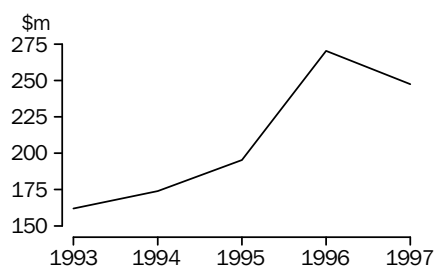
RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

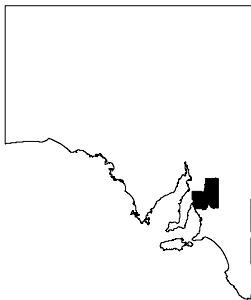


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALSVALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED

SECTION **10**

**LOWER NORTH STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**

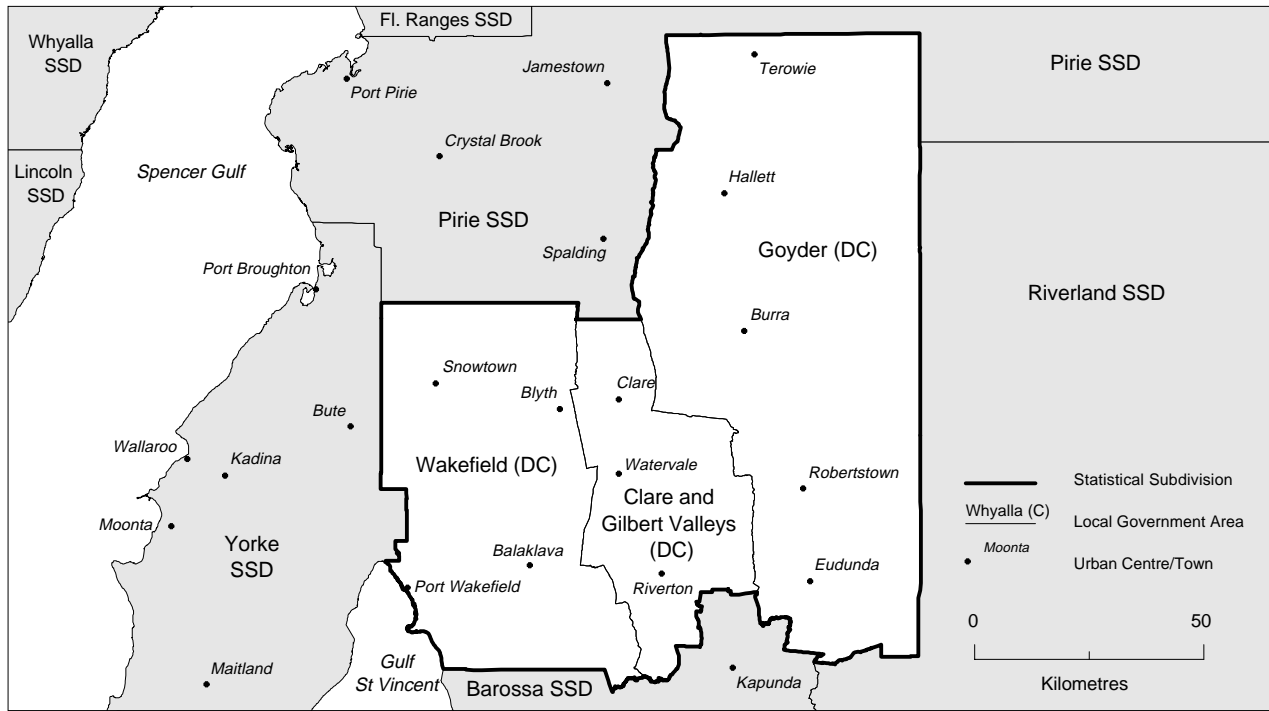


Situated 75 kilometres to the north of Adelaide the Lower North Statistical Subdivision is characterised by alternate mountain ranges and wide valleys which tend in a north-south direction. The subdivision extends from the Hummock Range in the west to the Eudunda Range in the east and encompasses the rich, fertile areas surrounding Clare and Watervale. It covers an area of approximately 12,080 square kilometres and comprises the local government areas (at June 1998) of Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC), Goyder (DC) and Wakefield (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 1998 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Lower North Statistical Subdivision decreased by 2.4% from 19,820 to 19,352 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population decreased by 1.1% or 223 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 4,432 persons (22.9% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 3,022 (15.6%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 7.2%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 7.1%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 14.3% from 9,500 to 8,141.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 28.3% is slightly lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

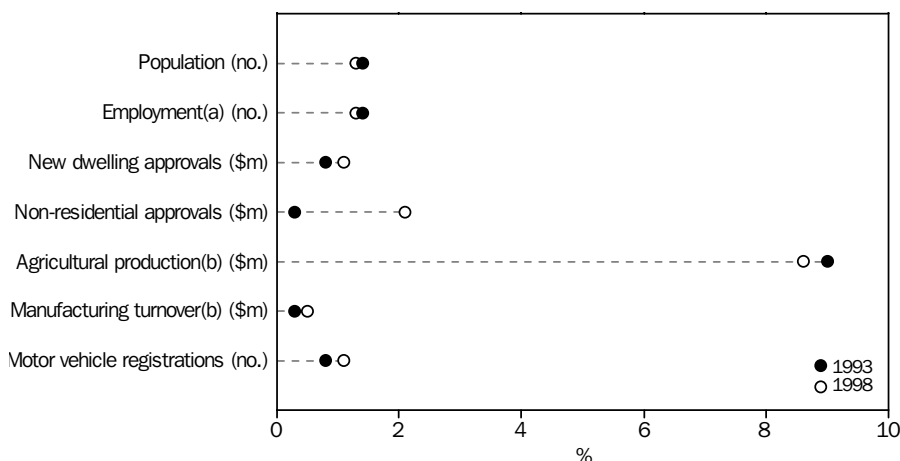
The number of new residential building approvals has fluctuated in recent years. In 1997–98 there were 85 new residential dwelling units approved compared to 62 in 1996–97 and 121 in 1994–95. The 1997–98 approvals were valued at \$7.0m. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$12.9m. This is the highest value recorded for the last six years.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$253.1m or 8.6% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 75.1% of this value.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$12.2m in 1992–93 to \$13.7m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 46.0% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$470 in 1992–93 to \$511 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$26,184 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



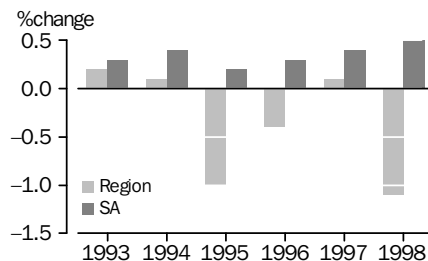
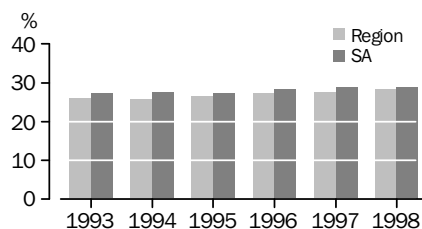
(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.

(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

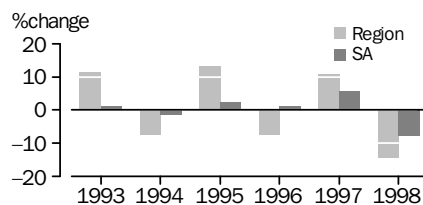
TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	19 820	19 835	19 642	19 558	19 575	19 352
Population change from previous year (no.)	46	15	-193	-84	17	-223
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.2	0.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.1	-1.1
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	4 833	4 809	4 733	4 680	4 616	4 432
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 876	2 920	2 932	2 948	2 977	3 022
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	8 862	8 200	9 275	8 570	9 500	8 141
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	11.6	-7.5	13.1	-7.6	10.9	-14.3
Unemployed (no.)	674	667	522	574	589	629
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	7.5	5.3	6.3	5.8	7.2
Labour force participation rate (%)	63.6	59.0	65.7	61.5	67.4	58.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	882	810	759	693	735	713
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	31	35
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79	86	89
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	882	810	759	810	852	837
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	3 890	3 895	3 949	4 042	4 125	4 222
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 (%)	26.0	25.9	26.5	27.2	27.6	28.3
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	97	131	121	83	62	85
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	6.7	8.5	7.9	6.1	4.5	7.0
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	1.4	6.5	3.9	2.9	1.5	12.9
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.1
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	503	n.a.	n.a.	548	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	91.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	118.6	125.3	129.5	239.8	190.0	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	63.9	62.8	62.4	58.5	63.1	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	182.5	188.0	192.0	298.3	253.1	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	8.2	8.3	7.8	9.3	8.6	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.3
other (\$m)	6.6	7.6	8.0	8.3	9.0	7.4
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.8	15.2	13.7
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.2	6.9	7.0
Rates per rateable property (\$)	470	474	523	469	520	511
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	311	363	425	452	448	533
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	21 490	22 086	23 719	26 808	26 184	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

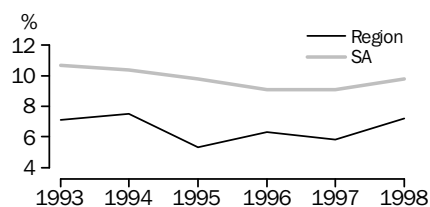
RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEARSOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO

Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

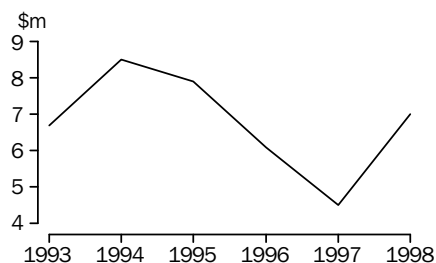
RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

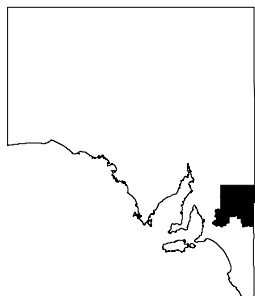


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALSVALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED

SECTION 11

RIVERLAND STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

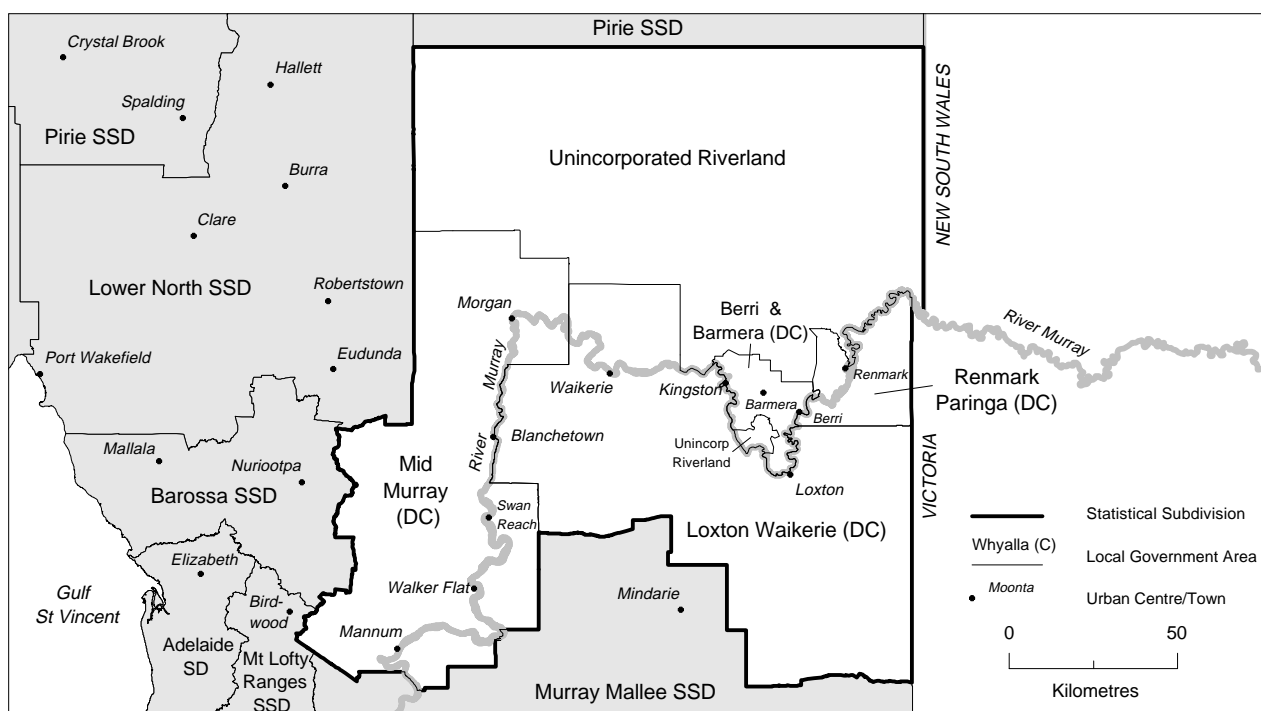


Extending eastward from the Eudunda Range to the South Australian–Victorian border, the Riverland Statistical Subdivision includes areas up to 80 kilometres north and south of the River Murray. In the south-west, the subdivision follows the River Murray to just beyond Mannum. It covers an area of approximately 27,230 square kilometres and comprises the local government areas (at June 1998) of Berri and Barmera (DC), Loxton Waikerie (DC), Mid Murray (DC), Renmark Paringa (DC) and a large unincorporated area to the north.

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 around 17.0% 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 1998 the Riverland Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.8% of South Australia's total population and 10.5% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. Approximately 40% 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), Mannum (1,966), Barmera (1,835) and Waikerie (1,800).



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Riverland Statistical Subdivision increased by 2.5% from 41,017 to 42,028 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 0.8% or 321 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 9,210 persons (21.9% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 5,966 (14.2%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.5%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 10.7%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 5.4% from 18,921 to 17,896.

Social security dependency has remained relatively steady at around 31.0% over the last six years. However, the gap between the State ratio and the region's ratio has lessened (31.3% compared to 27.2% for South Australia at June 1993 to 30.5% compared to 28.8% at June 1998).

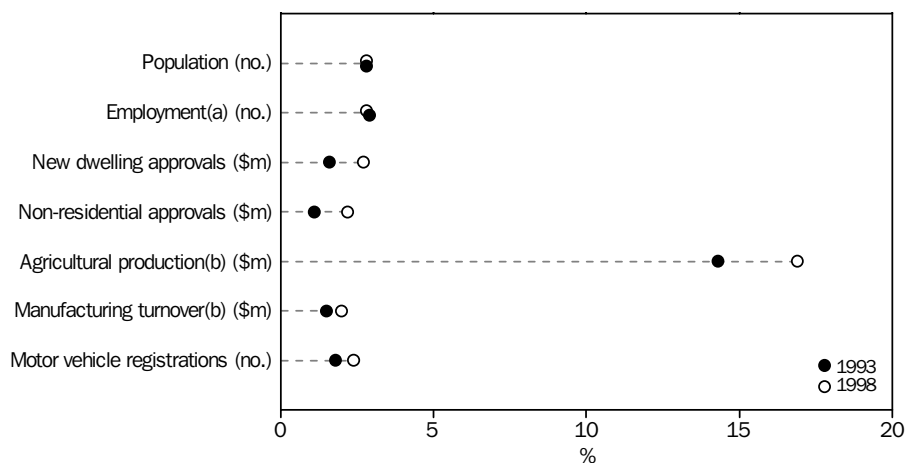
In 1997–98 there were 207 new residential dwelling units approved, down 14.1% on the previous year. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$13.2m, the highest value recorded for the six year period shown.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$499.2m, down 5.6% on the previous year. This decrease was due to a fall in the value of crops, as the value of livestock and livestock products remained at \$39.8m for both years. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production has remained at around 17.0 % since 1994–95.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$20.1m in 1992–93 to \$24.3m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 31.3% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$405 in 1992–93 to \$473 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$25,165 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

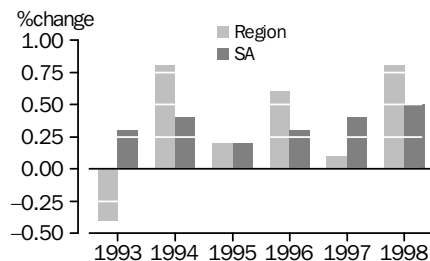
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

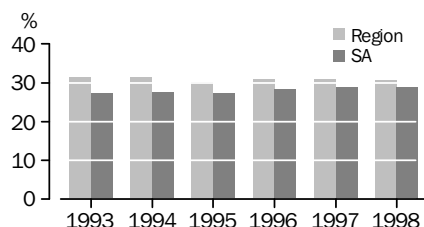
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	41 017	41 338	41 401	41 664	41 707	42 028
Population change from previous year (no.)	-153	321	63	263	43	321
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	9 205	9 240	9 228	9 250	9 227	9 210
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	5 327	5 497	5 635	5 754	5 821	5 966
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	18 659	17 303	17 575	18 677	18 921	17 896
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-6.8	-7.3	1.6	6.3	1.3	-5.4
Unemployed (no.)	2 228	2 315	1 892	1 626	1 961	2 328
Unemployment rate (%)	10.7	11.8	9.7	8.0	9.4	11.5
Labour force participation rate (%)	65.7	61.1	60.5	62.6	64.3	61.6
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	2 709	2 536	2 205	2 151	2 162	1 907
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107	99	84
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	176	180	147
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	2 709	2 536	2 205	2 434	2 441	2 138
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	9 967	10 047	9 722	10 014	10 081	10 010
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Social security dependency ratio (%)	31.3	31.3	30.2	30.9	31.0	30.5
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	213	231	287	204	241	207
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	13.0	15.2	19.3	13.9	19.2	16.9
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.6	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.7
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	4.4	5.3	12.1	4.9	11.1	13.2
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	1.1	1.4	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	1 621	n.a.	n.a.	1 501	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	341.3	n.a.	n.a.	377.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	291.3	330.2	385.2	489.2	459.4	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	35.9	35.8	38.5	39.8	39.8	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	327.2	366.0	423.7	529.0	499.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	14.8	16.1	17.2	16.5	16.9	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	6.9	6.7	5.7	8.3	8.7	7.6
other (\$m)	13.2	12.5	16.6	15.4	16.8	16.6
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	20.1	19.2	22.3	23.7	25.5	24.3
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	9.7	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.9	11.7
Rates per rateable property (\$)	405	415	435	452	483	473
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	703	806	1 027	876	902	1 175
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	20 635	22 570	22 880	24 494	25 165	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

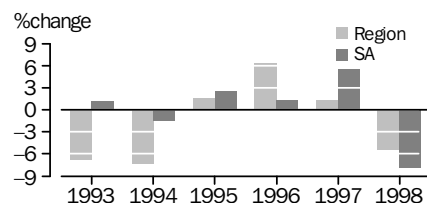


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



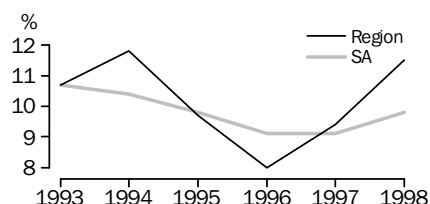
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

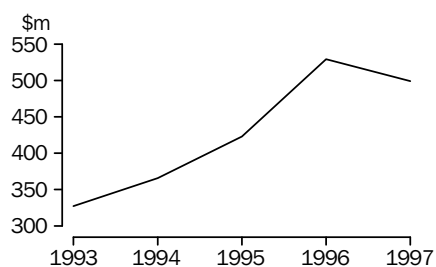


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

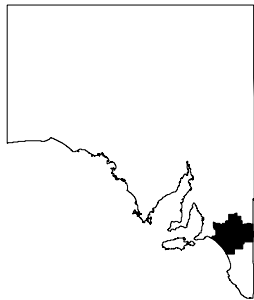


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **12**

**MURRAY MALLEE STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**

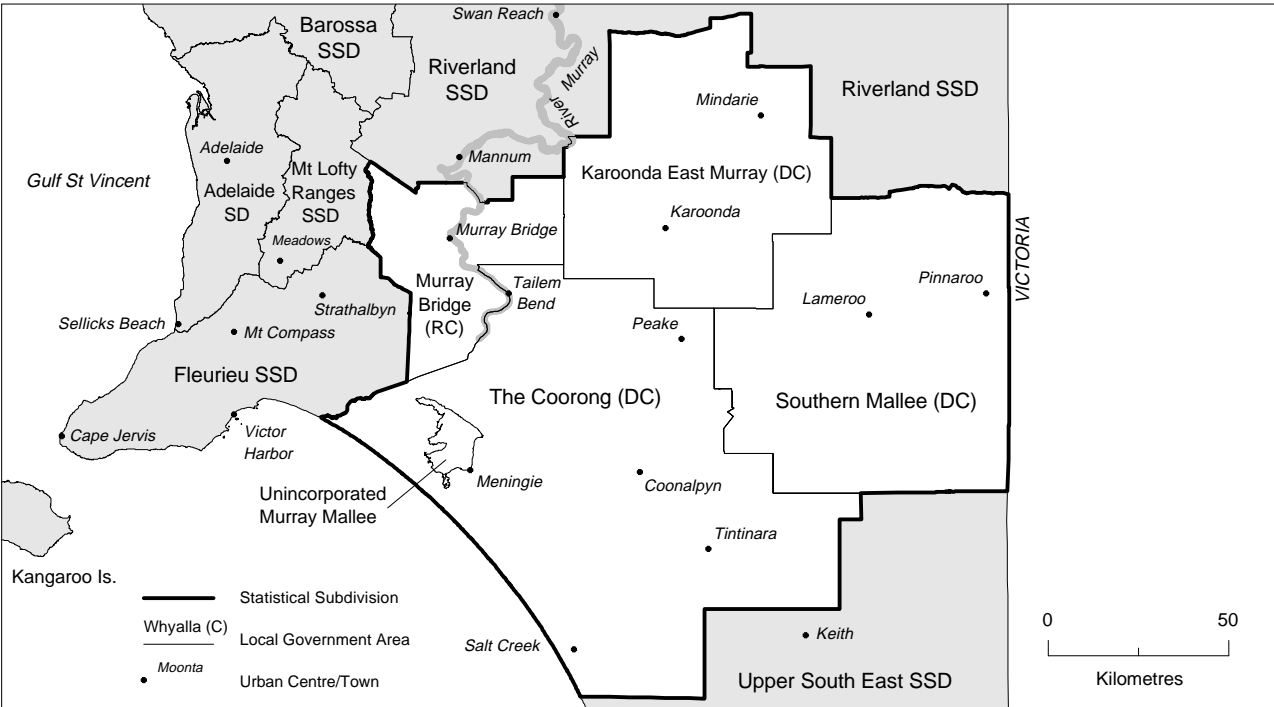


The Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivision is bounded by the lower reaches of the River Murray, the Coorong to the south-west and the South Australian–Victorian border and the Ninety Mile Desert to the east and south-east. Covering an area of about 20,100 square kilometres it contains the local government areas (at June 1998) of Karoonda East Murray (DC), Murray Bridge (RC), Southern Mallee (DC) and The Coorong (DC) as well as an unincorporated area (Lake Alexandrina).

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 1998 the Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.8% of South Australia's total population and 6.6% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. The town of Murray Bridge, with a population 12,830 at the 1996 Census, comprises almost 50% of the subdivision's total population. Other main towns in the region are Tailem Bend (1,490), Meningie (920), Pinnaroo (605) and Lameroo (515).



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Murray Mallee Statistical Subdivision decreased by 2.8% from 27,177 to 26,422. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population decreased by 0.4% or 111 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 6,004 persons (22.7% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 3,711 (14.0%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 11.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 9.3%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 14.0% from 12,839 to 11,040.

Social security dependency increased slightly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998, remaining higher than the State ratio in each year. At June 1998 the dependency ratio was 30.6%.

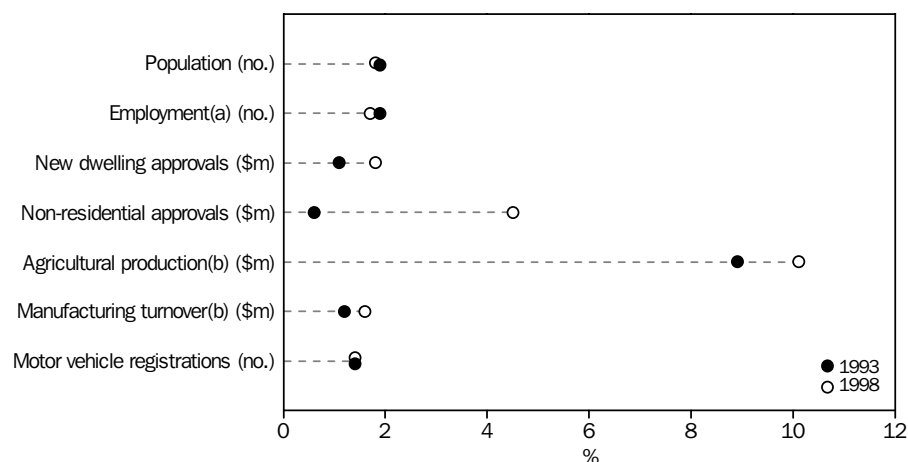
New residential building approvals doubled from 1996–97 to 1997–98. In 1997–98 there were 184 new residential dwelling units approved, compared to 90 the previous year. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$27.3m, significantly higher than in previous years.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$297.4m or 10.1% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 53.5% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in this region in 1996–97.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$16.7m in 1992–93 to \$19.7m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 32.5% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$569 in 1992–93 to \$657 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$24,525 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

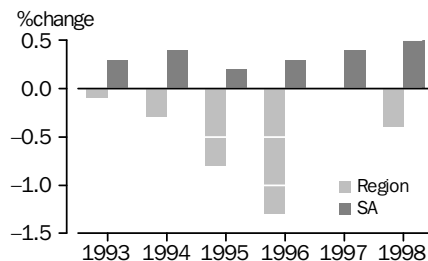
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

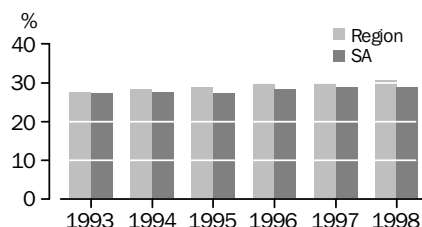
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	27 177	27 094	26 870	26 521	26 533	26 422
Population change from previous year (no.)	-30	-83	-224	-349	12	-111
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-1.3	0.0	-0.4
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 476	6 412	6 321	6 194	6 127	6 004
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	3 390	3 470	3 535	3 567	3 645	3 711
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	12 362	11 447	11 488	12 067	12 839	11 040
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-4.9	-7.4	0.4	5.0	6.4	-14.0
Unemployed (no.)	1 270	1 322	1 194	1 017	1 109	1 422
Unemployment rate (%)	9.3	10.4	9.4	7.8	8.0	11.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	65.9	61.7	61.7	64.4	68.4	61.0
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 513	1 437	1 374	1 281	1 238	1 140
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75	60	58
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	115	103	110
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 513	1 437	1 374	1 471	1 401	1 308
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	5 717	5 868	5 919	6 080	6 120	6 246
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Social security dependency ratio (%)	27.6	28.4	28.8	29.9	30.0	30.6
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	163	167	113	67	90	184
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	9.2	10.3	7.2	4.3	5.5	11.0
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.8
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	6.2	27.3
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	4.5
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	1 341	n.a.	n.a.	1 201	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	263.7	n.a.	n.a.	293.0	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	111.3	103.0	108.8	167.9	159.0	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	123.7	128.2	129.2	135.7	138.4	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	235.0	231.1	237.9	303.5	297.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	10.6	10.2	9.7	9.5	10.1	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	8.2	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.4
other (\$m)	8.5	10.9	12.0	13.4	13.3	13.2
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	16.7	16.4	17.5	19.4	19.1	19.7
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.9	9.8
Rates per rateable property (\$)	569	594	606	629	657	657
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	517	588	669	597	596	672
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	21 551	22 513	23 280	24 003	24 525	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

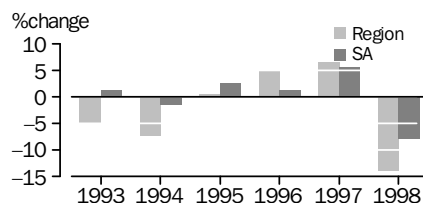


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



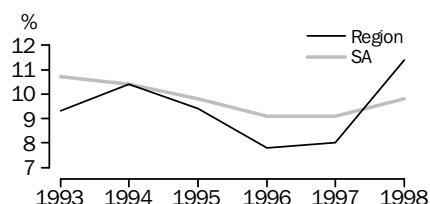
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

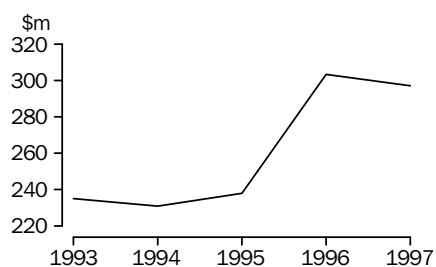


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

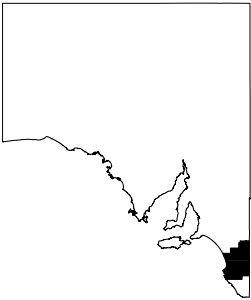


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **13**

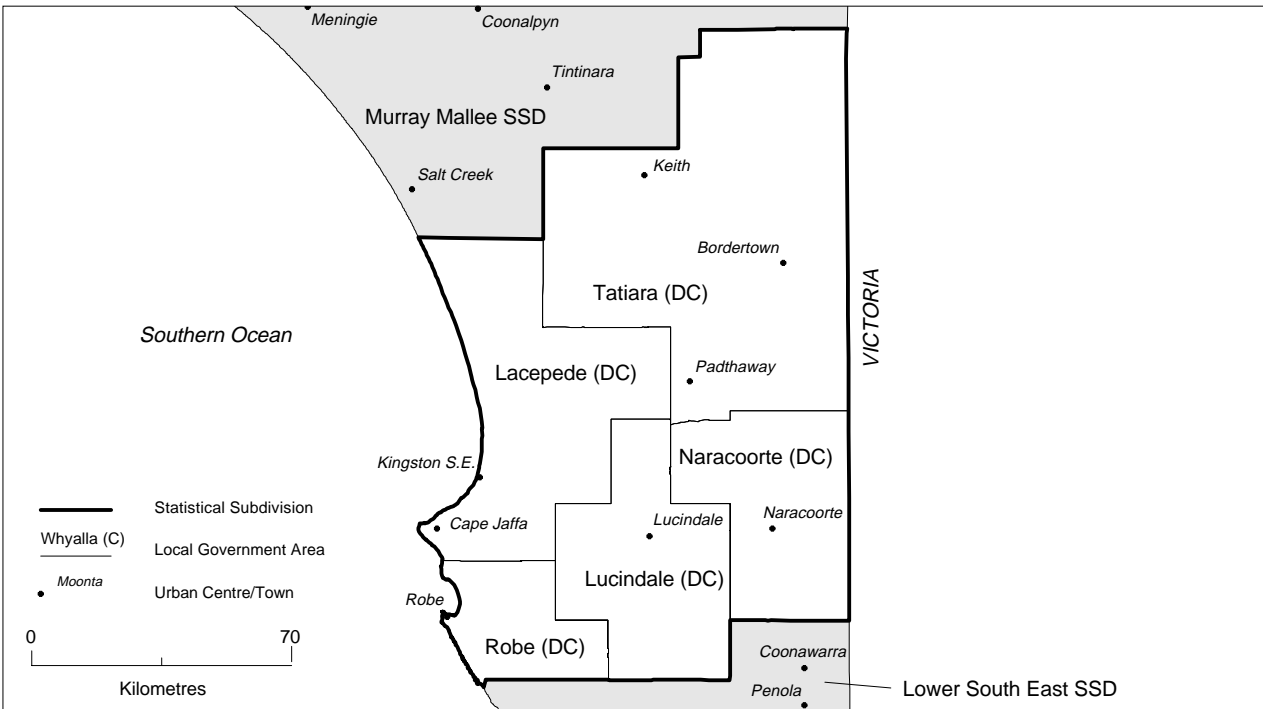
**UPPER SOUTH EAST STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**



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 local government areas (at June 1998) of Lacepede (DC), Lucindale (DC), 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 1998 the Upper South East Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.3% of South Australia's total population and 4.7% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Upper South East Statistical Subdivision decreased by 1.4%, or 268 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population remained virtually unchanged, decreasing by 7 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 4,309 persons (22.8% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 2,624 (13.9%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 5.9%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 4.5%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 9.5% from 9,939 to 8,992.

Social security dependency has remained relatively steady over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 19.7% continues to remain much lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

In 1997–98 there were 61 new residential dwelling units approved compared with 75 in 1996–97. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$1.8m, down from the peak of \$7.4m in the previous year.

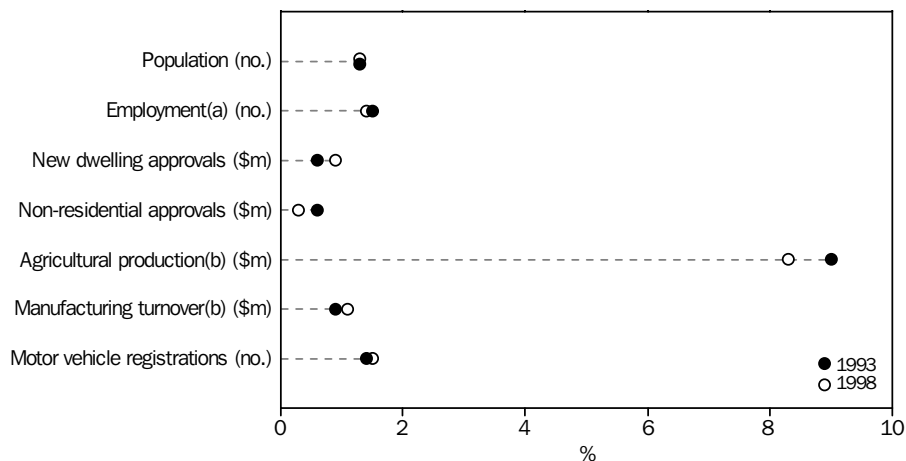
For the year ended 30 June 1997 the value of the manufacturing production turnover was estimated to be almost \$200m.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$245.2m or 8.3% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 50.9% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in this region in 1996–97 compared with 61.3% in 1992–93.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$13.6m in 1992–93 to \$18.3m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 30.6% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$685 in 1992–93 to \$748 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$25,079 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

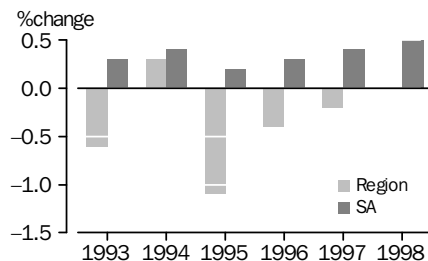
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

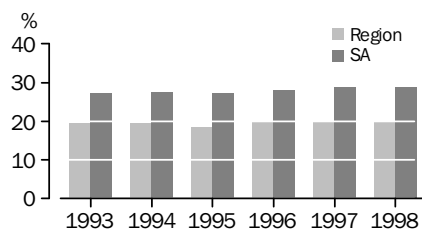
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	19 173	19 231	19 023	18 950	18 912	18 905
Population change from previous year (no.)	-122	58	-208	-73	-38	-7
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.6	0.3	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	4 642	4 608	4 513	4 428	4 366	4 309
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 432	2 491	2 503	2 550	2 585	2 624
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	9 698	8 870	8 918	9 192	9 939	8 992
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-9.4	-8.5	0.5	3.1	8.1	-9.5
Unemployed (no.)	452	422	312	325	386	567
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	5.9
Labour force participation rate (%)	69.9	63.5	63.6	65.5	71.0	65.5
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	528	441	351	387	394	386
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22	13	12
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	37	35
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	528	441	351	447	444	433
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	2 835	2 863	2 705	2 858	2 903	2 880
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Social security dependency ratio (%)	19.5	19.6	18.6	19.7	20.0	19.7
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	73	92	89	54	75	61
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	5.3	7.0	7.2	4.8	7.0	5.8
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.1	7.4	1.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	912	n.a.	n.a.	1 123	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	206.8	n.a.	n.a.	199.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	82.7	90.1	99.8	114.2	120.6	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	131.2	131.9	150.7	140.5	124.7	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	213.9	222.1	250.5	254.6	245.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	9.7	9.8	10.2	8.0	8.3	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	5.7	3.8	4.0	4.9	6.0	5.6
other (\$m)	8.0	10.5	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.7
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	13.6	14.3	15.0	16.5	17.7	18.3
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.0
Rates per rateable property (\$)	685	692	707	735	765	748
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	531	578	682	591	512	754
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	21 773	23 510	24 797	25 039	25 079	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

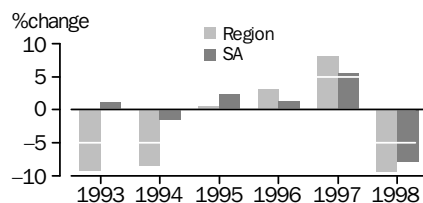


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



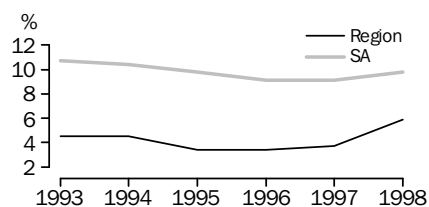
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



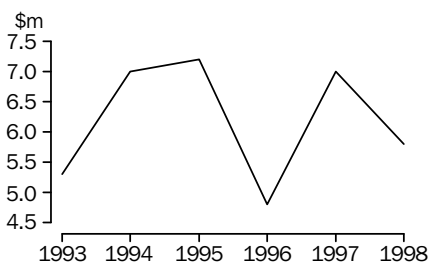
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

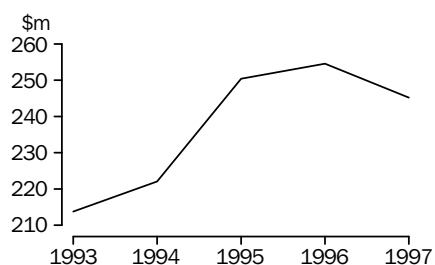


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

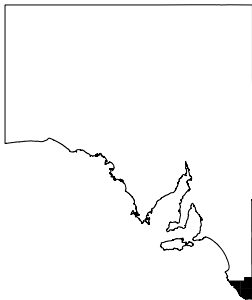


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION **14**

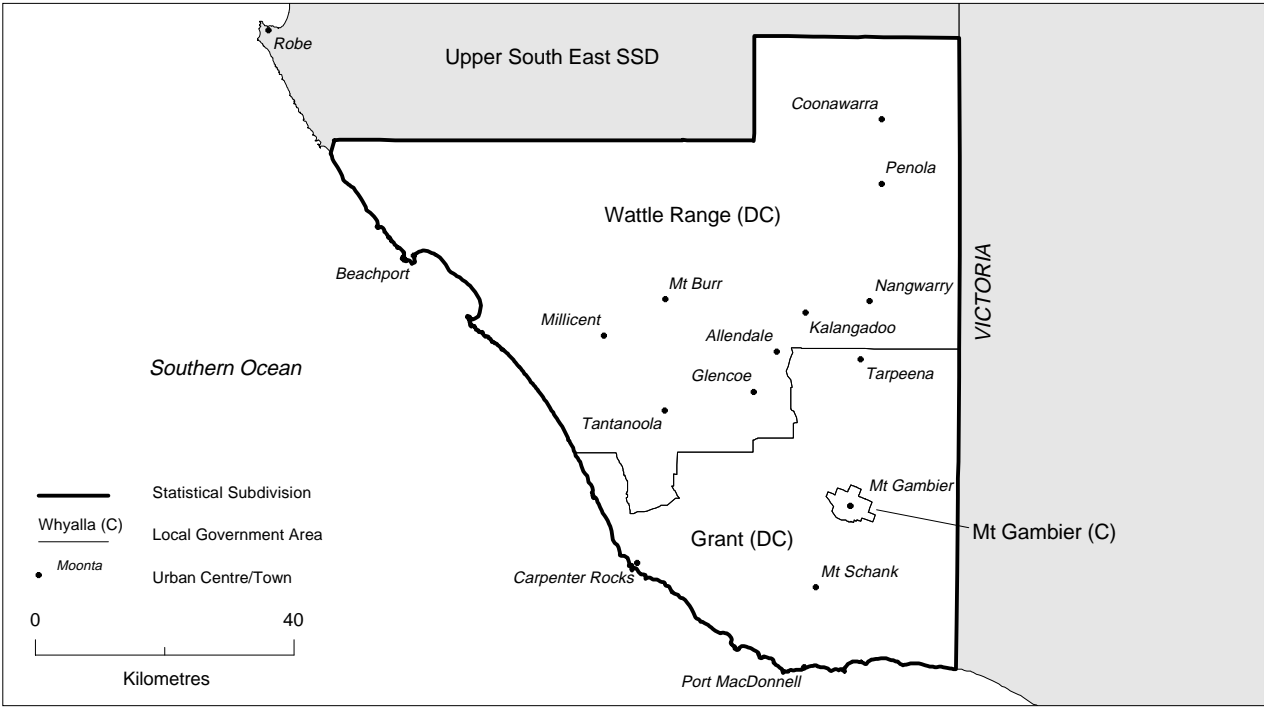
**LOWER SOUTH EAST STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**



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 local government areas (at June 1998) of Grant (DC), Mount Gambier (C) and Wattle Range (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 1998 the Lower South East Statistical Subdivision comprised 2.9% of South Australia's total population and 11.0% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Lower South East Statistical Subdivision increased by 0.3% from 43,740 to 43,871. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population decreased by 0.1% or 51 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 9,881 persons (22.5% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 5,446 (12.4%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 9.6%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 8.0%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 10.2% from 21,845 to 19,609.

Social security dependency increased slightly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 24.5% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

In 1997–98 there were 201 new residential units approved compared to 314 in 1992–93 and 306 in 1993–94. These residential building approvals were valued at \$19.6m. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$10.1m.

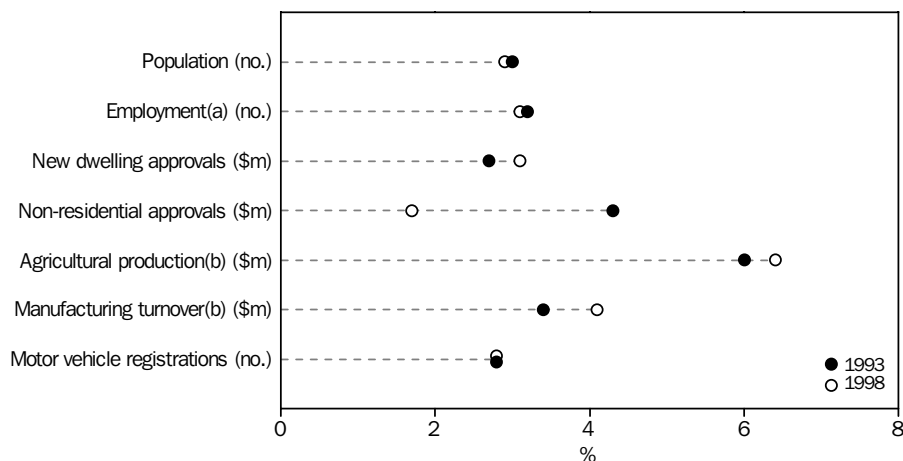
In 1996–97 the value of manufacturing production turnover was valued at \$758.7m or 4.1% of the State's total. Since 1994 the number of persons employed in manufacturing has declined by 11.8%.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$189.3m or 6.4% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Livestock and livestock products accounted for 52.6% of this value.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$19.3m in 1992–93 to \$24.7m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 31.6% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$520 in 1992–93 to \$611 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$27,852 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

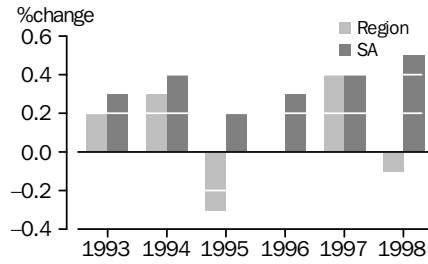
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

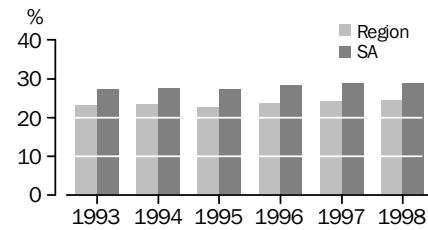
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	43 740	43 867	43 746	43 757	43 922	43 871
Population change from previous year (no.)	91	127	-121	11	165	-51
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.4	-0.1
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	10 480	10 394	10 256	10 128	10 029	9 881
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	4 930	5 062	5 137	5 237	5 339	5 446
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	20 491	19 115	19 330	20 256	21 845	19 609
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	-6.5	-6.7	1.1	4.8	7.8	-10.2
Unemployed (no.)	1 772	1 780	1 425	1 366	1 700	2 089
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	8.5	6.9	6.3	7.2	9.6
Labour force participation rate (%)	66.9	62.4	62.0	64.3	69.5	63.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 949	1 774	1 518	1 580	1 673	1 519
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	134	98	82
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139	135	121
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 949	1 774	1 518	1 853	1 906	1 722
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	7 678	7 771	7 542	7 963	8 243	8 329
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Social security dependency ratio (%)	23.1	23.2	22.5	23.7	24.3	24.5
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	314	306	257	230	198	201
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	22.8	23.1	21.0	19.4	18.1	19.6
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.1	3.5	3.1
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	17.9	5.4	7.6	42.0	7.8	10.1
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	4.3	1.4	1.6	7.4	1.4	1.7
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	4 314	n.a.	n.a.	3 805	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	789.3	n.a.	n.a.	758.7	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	49.1	61.2	83.8	81.3	89.7	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	90.9	94.1	105.3	103.9	99.6	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	140.0	155.3	189.1	185.3	189.3	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	6.3	6.8	7.7	5.8	6.4	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	6.6	5.1	5.7	7.9	10.0	7.8
other (\$m)	12.7	16.5	17.6	16.1	17.6	16.8
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	19.3	21.5	23.4	24.1	27.6	24.7
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	11.8	12.2	13.0	13.6	14.2	14.3
Rates per rateable property (\$)	520	549	576	595	612	611
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	1 065	1 136	1 385	1 121	982	1 388
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.8
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	24 474	26 335	27 273	27 515	27 852	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

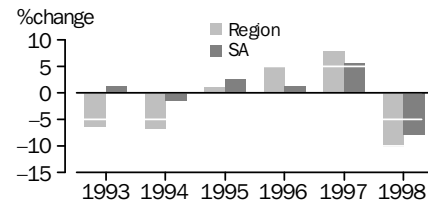


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



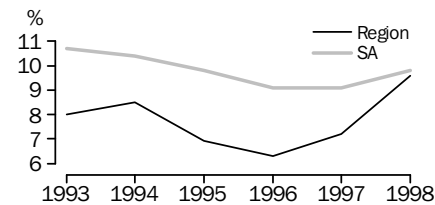
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



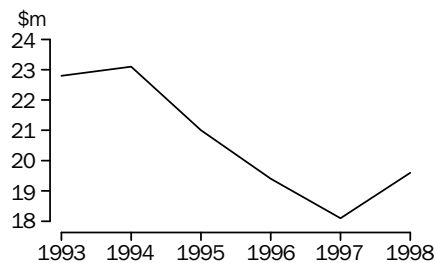
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

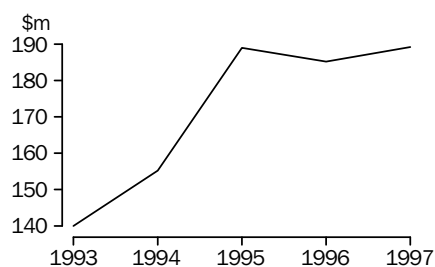


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

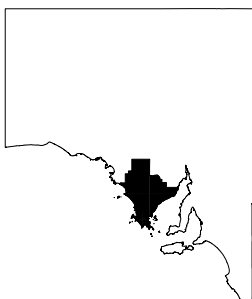


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION 15

LINCOLN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

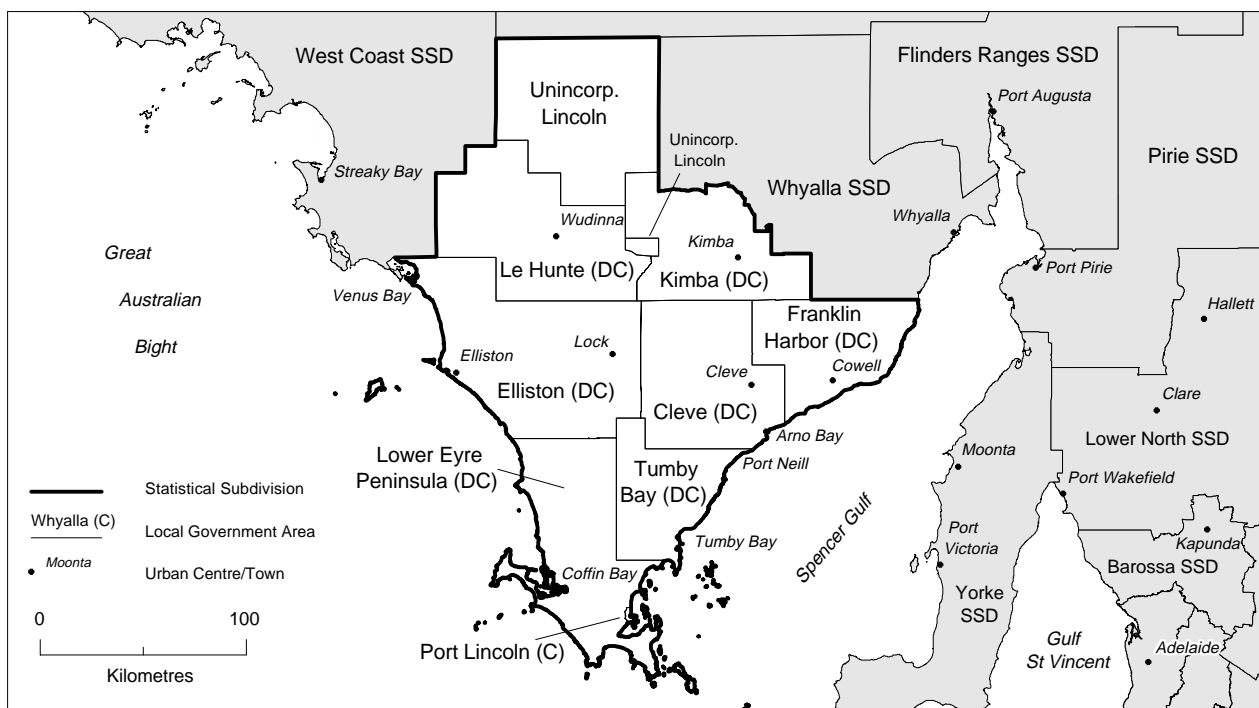


The Lincoln Statistical Subdivision includes all but the north-western area of the Eyre Peninsula and extends as far as the Gawler Ranges in the north. Covering an area of approximately 37,150 square kilometres the relief is mainly gentle and low although there are some small ranges of hills throughout the region ranging from 150 to 495 metres. The region contains the local government areas (at June 1998) of Cleve (DC), Elliston (DC), Franklin Harbor (DC), Kimba (DC), Le Hunte (DC), Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC), Port Lincoln (C) and Tumby Bay (DC). An unincorporated area is also included in the subdivision.

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 25% 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 1998 the Lincoln Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.8% of South Australia's total population and 6.7% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Lincoln Statistical Subdivision decreased by 0.4% from 27,014 to 26,911 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population remained virtually unchanged, decreasing by 11 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 6,208 persons (23.1% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 3,815. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over has increased from 12.7% in 1993 to 14.2% in 1998.

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 8.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 8.1%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 10.8% from 12,780 to 11,405.

Social security dependency increased slightly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 28.2% was just below the State ratio (28.8%).

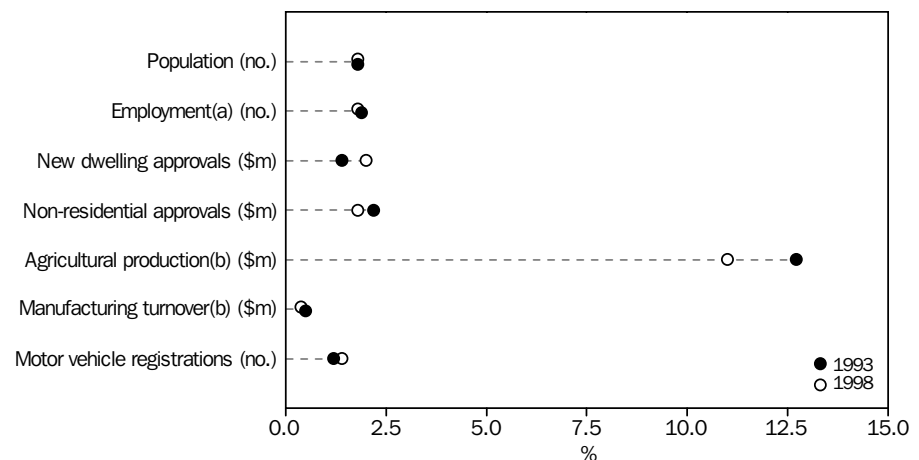
Over the last three years new residential building approvals have shown a slight increase. In 1997–98 there were 137 new residential dwelling units approved, up 1.5% on the previous year. The value of new residential approvals in 1997–98 was \$12.5m.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$324.0m or 11.0% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 82.9% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in 1996–97. The region's share of South Australia's total value of agricultural production dipped in 1994–95 to only 7.8%, before returning to around 11.0% in 1996 and 1997.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$16.3m in 1992–93 to \$20.2m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 36.6% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$562 in 1992–93 to \$638 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$27,377 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

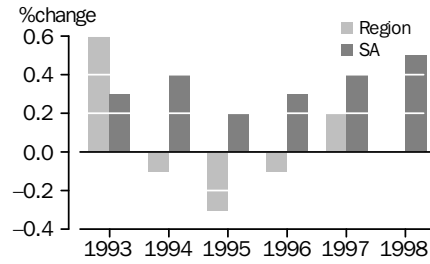
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

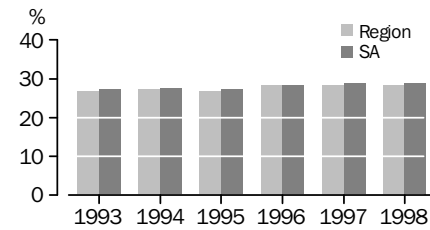
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	27 014	26 982	26 891	26 868	26 922	26 911
Population change from previous year (no.)	149	-32	-91	-23	54	-11
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 593	6 537	6 475	6 412	6 321	6 208
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	3 434	3 531	3 608	3 693	3 762	3 815
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	12 334	11 103	12 733	11 569	12 780	11 405
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	9.2	-10.0	14.7	-9.1	10.5	-10.8
Unemployed (no.)	1 090	1 187	847	978	961	1 049
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	9.7	6.2	7.8	7.0	8.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	65.7	60.1	66.5	61.3	66.7	60.2
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 550	1 534	1 376	1 292	1 256	1 141
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	61	54
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138	132	118
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 550	1 534	1 376	1 485	1 449	1 313
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	5 439	5 561	5 470	5 745	5 790	5 846
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 (%)	26.6	27.2	26.8	28.1	28.1	28.2
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	160	148	119	130	135	137
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	11.9	10.8	10.5	10.4	11.8	12.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	9.3	2.5	15.4	2.9	8.8	10.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2.2	0.7	3.1	0.5	1.5	1.8
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	639	n.a.	n.a.	516	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	77.3	n.a.	n.a.	78.5	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	205.5	181.6	129.4	305.1	268.7	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	60.8	56.2	64.1	61.2	55.2	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	266.3	237.8	193.4	366.3	324.0	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.4	11.0	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.4
other (\$m)	9.5	11.6	13.2	15.6	13.6	12.8
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	16.3	17.7	19.3	22.1	20.7	20.2
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.3
Rates per rateable property (\$)	562	562	579	609	635	638
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	463	428	401	565	549	713
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	22 339	24 082	24 229	27 596	27 377	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

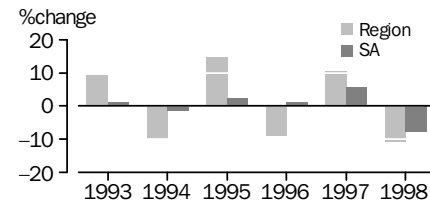


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



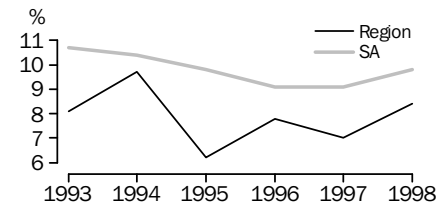
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



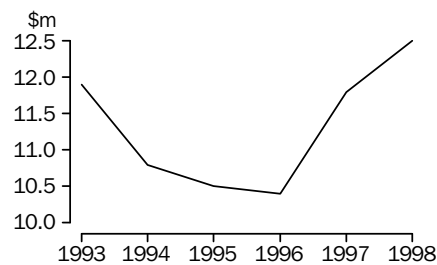
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

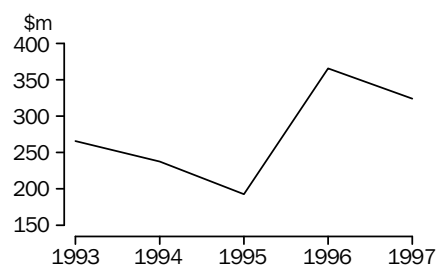


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION 16

WEST COAST STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION ...



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.

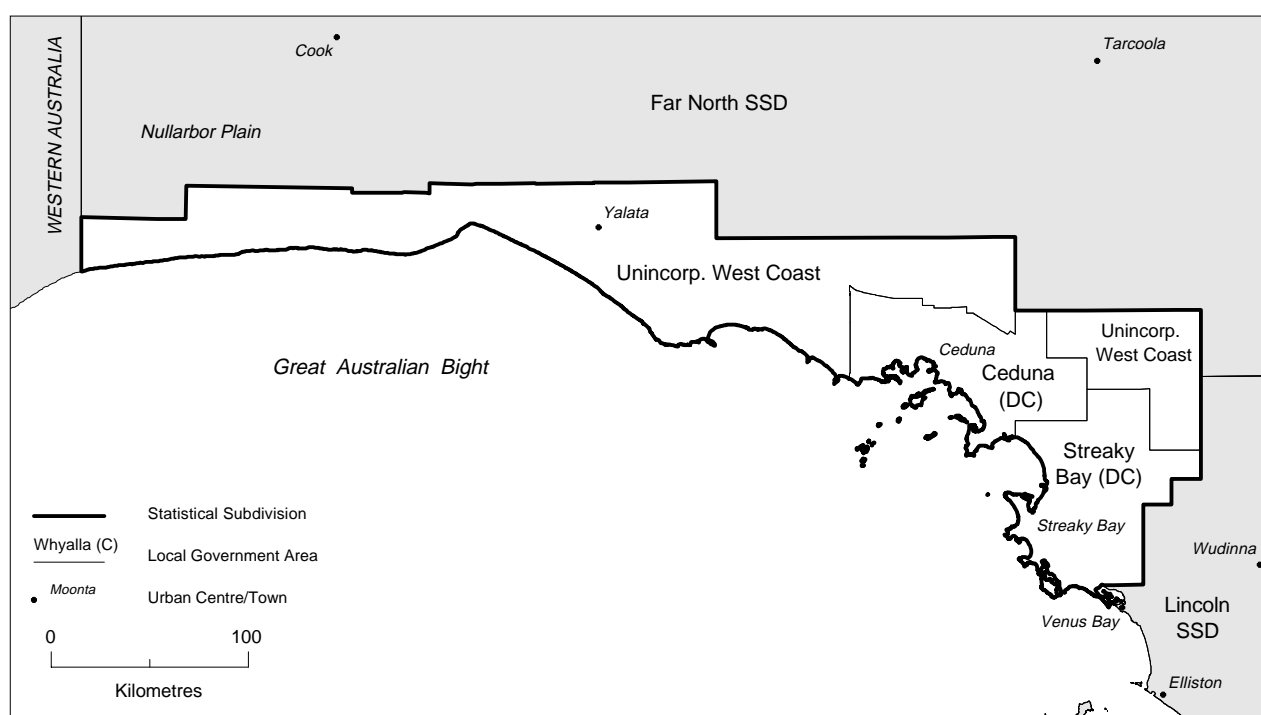
Two local government areas and two unincorporated areas (at June 1998) make up this vast region—Ceduna (DC), Streaky Bay (DC) and Unincorporated West Coast which makes up two-thirds of the total area.

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.

Almost two-thirds 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 1998 the West Coast Statistical Subdivision comprised 0.4% of South Australia's total population and 1.5% of South Australia's population living outside the ASD. It is the least populated area of the mainland statistical subdivisions.



OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the West Coast Statistical Subdivision decreased by 1.5% from 6,152 to 6,057 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population also decreased by 1.5% (91 persons). At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 1,551 persons (25.6% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 581 (9.6%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 6.9%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 7.3%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 2.7% from 3,080 to 2,998.

Social security dependency increased slightly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 25.6% remains lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

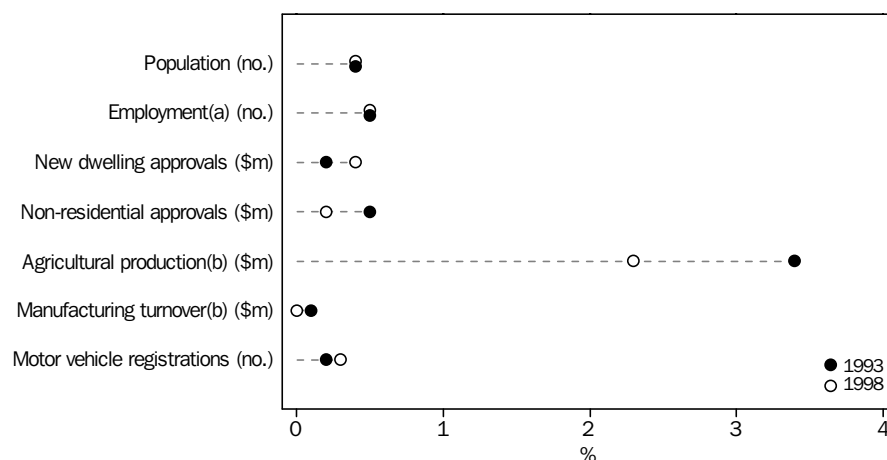
In 1997–98 there were 35 new residential dwellings units approved compared to 19 in 1996–97 and 17 in 1995–96. The value of new residential approvals in 1997–98 was \$2.3m. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$1.0m, down from \$3.1m in 1996–1997.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$69.1m or 2.3% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 83.6% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in this region in 1996–97.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$4.3m in 1992–93 to \$7.6m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 42.1% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$530 in 1992–93 to \$584 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$24,570 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

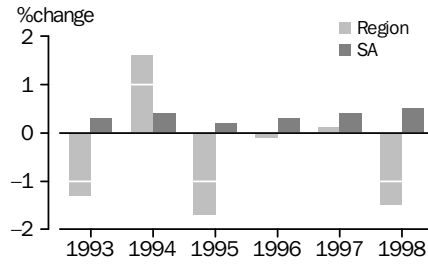
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

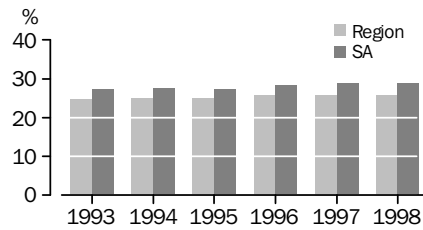
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	6 152	6 253	6 148	6 143	6 148	6 057
Population change from previous year (no.)	-78	101	-105	-5	5	-91
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.3	1.6	-1.7	-0.1	0.1	-1.5
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	1 568	1 578	1 558	1 548	1 559	1 551
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	545	569	579	596	589	581
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	3 236	2 842	3 236	2 982	3 080	2 998
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	11.1	-12.2	13.9	-7.8	3.3	-2.7
Unemployed (no.)	253	270	202	212	222	223
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	8.7	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.9
Labour force participation rate (%)	76.1	66.6	74.9	69.5	72.0	71.5
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	372	373	324	283	279	249
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9	16	8
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	24	16
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	372	373	324	317	319	273
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1 128	1 165	1 143	1 186	1 183	1 152
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Social security dependency ratio (%)	24.6	24.9	24.9	25.8	25.8	25.6
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	26	22	31	17	19	35
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.3
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	2.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	3.1	1.0
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	59	n.a.	n.a.	50	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	8.1	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	46.8	17.7	24.7	71.9	57.8	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	11.4	10.6	12.5	12.5	11.3	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	58.2	28.3	37.2	84.4	69.1	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	2.6	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.3	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	1.7	3.1	2.0	2.0	4.5	3.2
other (\$m)	2.6	3.8	2.8	3.9	3.9	4.4
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	4.3	6.9	4.8	6.0	8.4	7.6
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Rates per rateable property (\$)	530	539	548	592	572	584
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	87	95	97	143	136	162
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	20 894	22 159	22 695	24 887	24 570	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

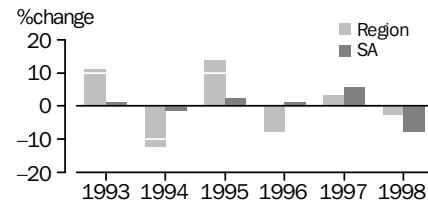


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



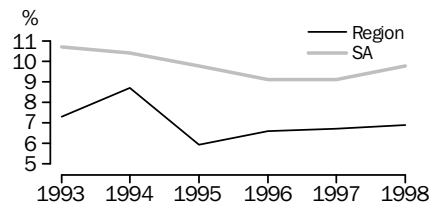
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



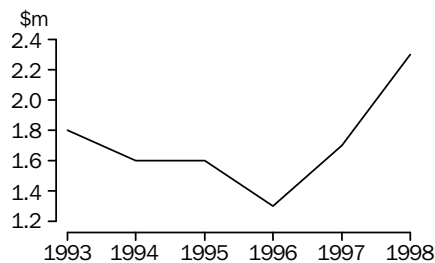
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS

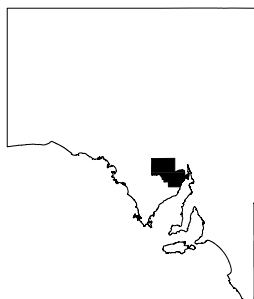


VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION 17

WHYALLA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION



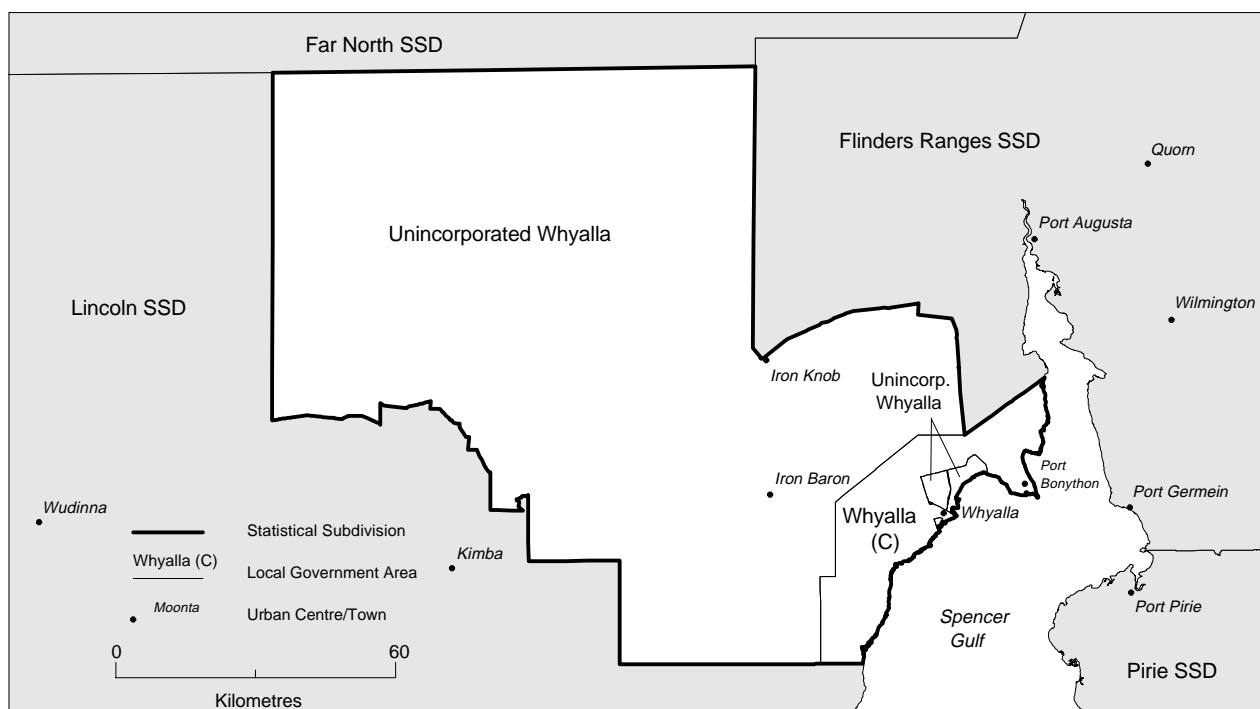
Whyalla and the iron ore areas of the Middleback Ranges together with the arid lands in the mid-west bounded by the Gawler Ranges and the salt lakes of Lake Gairdner and Lake MacFarlane in the north make up this statistical subdivision. It comprises the local government area of Whyalla (C) and the surrounding unincorporated areas 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 1998 the Whyalla Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.6% of South Australia's total population and 6.1% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Whyalla Statistical Subdivision decreased by 6.1% from 25,867 to 24,286. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population decreased by 0.8% or 192 persons.

At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 5,737 persons (23.6% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 2,591 (10.7%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 12.6%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 11.3%.

Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 11.7% from 11,441 to 10,107.

Social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 35.7% remains much higher than the State ratio (28.8%).

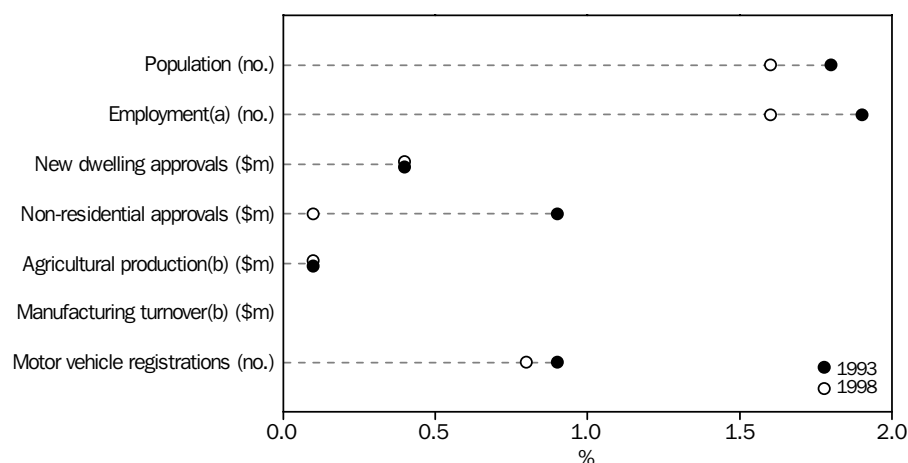
In 1997–98 there were 30 new residential units approved compared with 39 in 1992–93. The value of residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$2.3m, while the value for non-residential buildings was \$0.7m.

Employment in the manufacturing sector has decreased by 15.2% from 2,585 persons in 1993–94 to 2,192 in 1996–97.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$10.5m in 1992–93 to \$11.8m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 15.3% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$396 in 1992–93 to \$495 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$31,986 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

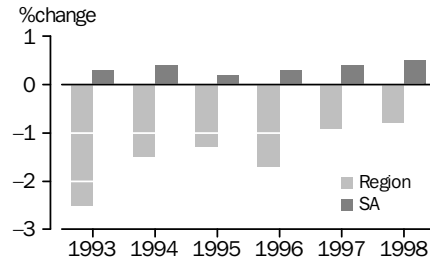
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

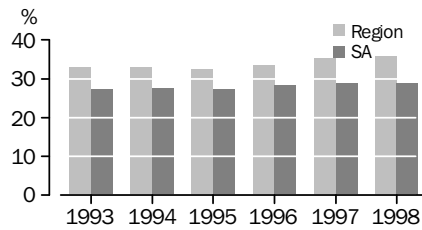
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	25 867	25 477	25 135	24 710	24 478	24 286
Population change from previous year (no.)	-650	-390	-342	-425	-232	-192
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-2.5	-1.5	-1.3	-1.7	-0.9	-0.8
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 178	6 096	6 024	5 928	5 851	5 737
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 294	2 348	2 411	2 456	2 518	2 591
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	12 059	10 333	11 813	10 824	11 441	10 107
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	19.6	-14.3	14.3	-8.4	5.7	-11.7
Unemployed (no.)	1 534	1 649	1 220	1 314	1 517	1 458
Unemployment rate (%)	11.3	13.8	9.4	10.8	11.7	12.6
Labour force participation rate (%)	69.0	61.8	68.2	64.6	69.6	62.3
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	2 052	1 968	1 750	1 544	1 724	1 585
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	118	114	98
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	170	165	147
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	2 052	1 968	1 750	1 832	2 003	1 830
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	6 463	6 401	6 197	6 270	6 563	6 621
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Social security dependency ratio (%)	32.8	33.0	32.4	33.4	35.2	35.7
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	39	33	56	32	21	30
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	3.0	3.0	4.6	2.8	1.7	2.3
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	3.7	10.4	1.7	1.3	6.0	0.7
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.9	2.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	2 585	n.a.	n.a.	2 192	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	2.8	2.7	3.9	4.3	3.1	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	2.9	2.9	4.1	4.5	3.4	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
other (\$m)	7.7	9.0	9.2	8.9	9.5	10.1
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	10.5	10.9	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.8
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.1
Rates per rateable property (\$)	396	406	459	485	507	495
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	340	368	433	380	358	382
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	27 600	30 145	30 447	30 866	31 986	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

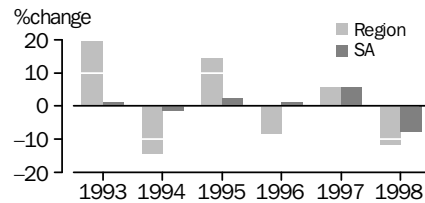


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



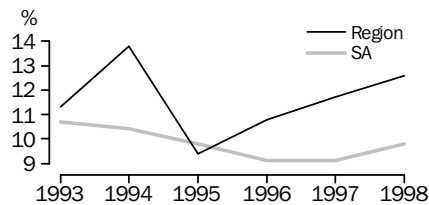
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



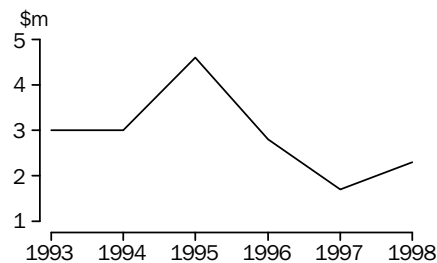
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



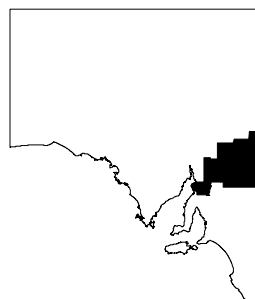
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



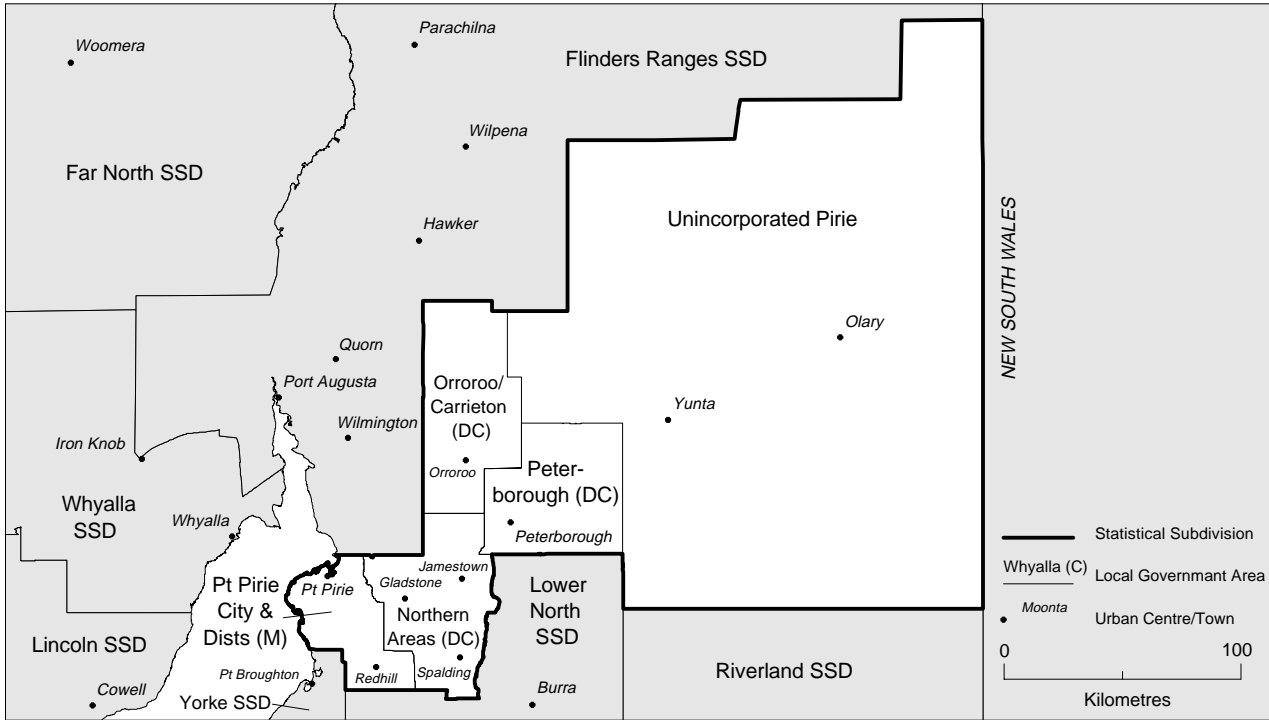


Lying east of Spencer Gulf the Pirie Statistical Subdivision includes the coastal plains around Port Pirie and the plains and low-lying hills to the east and north-east extending to the New South Wales border. The subdivision includes the southern portion of the South Flinders Ranges and covers a total area of approximately 49,540 square kilometres. It contains the local government areas (at June 1998) of Northern Areas (DC), Orroroo/Carrieton (DC), Peterborough (DC) and Port Pirie City and Districts (M), as well as a large unincorporated area to the north east.

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 1998 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Pirie Statistical Subdivision decreased by 4.3% from 27,769 to 26,581. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population decreased by 0.5% or 146 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 5,826 persons (21.9% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 4,161 (15.7%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 12.0%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 10.9%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 11.7% from 11,827 to 10,439.

Social security dependency increased significantly over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1998 the dependency ratio of 37.2% remains much higher than the State ratio (28.8%).

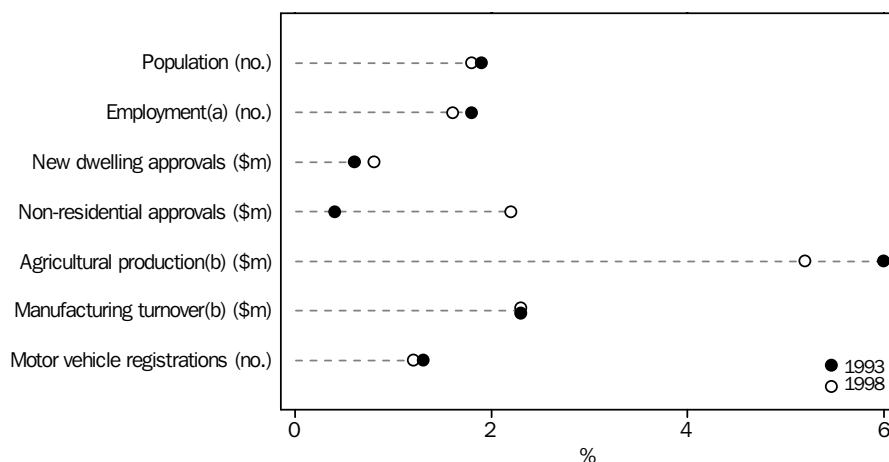
In 1997–98 there were 63 new residential units approved compared to 81 in 1992–93. The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$13.1m. This is higher than the \$12.7m in 1996–1997, and both these figures are significantly higher than those for the preceding years.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$154.2m or 5.2% of the State's total value of agricultural production. Crops accounted for 70.0% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in this region in 1996–97.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has remained steady at around \$15m since 1993. Outlay on infrastructure accounts for about 30% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$466 in 1992–93 to \$518 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$27,428 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

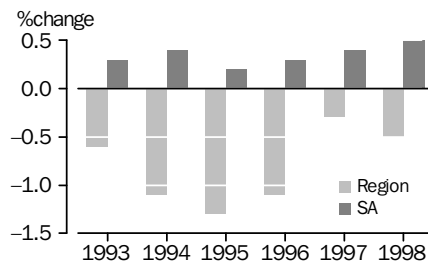
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

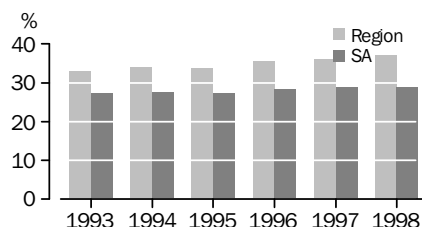
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	27 769	27 467	27 108	26 797	26 727	26 581
Population change from previous year (no.)	-155	-302	-359	-311	-70	-146
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-0.6	-1.1	-1.3	-1.1	-0.3	-0.5
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	6 357	6 246	6 121	5 998	5 952	5 826
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	3 920	3 992	4 035	4 080	4 129	4 161
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	11 797	10 375	11 954	10 677	11 827	10 439
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	15.9	-12.1	15.2	-10.7	10.8	-11.7
Unemployed (no.)	1 436	1 607	1 271	1 499	1 472	1 424
Unemployment rate (%)	10.9	13.4	9.6	12.3	11.1	12.0
Labour force participation rate (%)	61.8	56.5	63.0	58.5	64.0	57.2
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 850	1 874	1 778	1 779	1 761	1 657
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107	86	74
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	211	211	194
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 850	1 874	1 778	2 098	2 058	1 925
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	7 016	7 192	7 068	7 411	7 487	7 721
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 (%)	32.8	33.9	33.7	35.6	36.0	37.2
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	81	91	92	69	56	63
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.0	5.0
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	1.5	4.1	7.1	2.1	12.7	13.1
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	1 579	n.a.	n.a.	1 446	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	422.8	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	78.7	83.3	80.8	142.7	107.9	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	48.8	47.6	58.6	54.9	46.3	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	127.5	130.9	139.4	197.5	154.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.2	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	5.6	4.9	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.6
other (\$m)	10.1	11.2	10.6	11.3	11.6	10.8
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	15.6	16.1	14.1	15.4	16.3	15.4
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9
Rates per rateable property (\$)	466	483	510	515	520	518
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	495	536	588	547	437	577
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	23 744	24 656	25 546	27 006	27 428	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



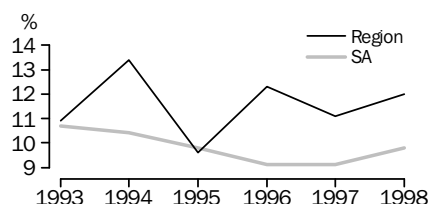
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



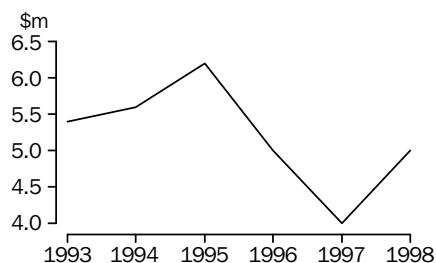
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

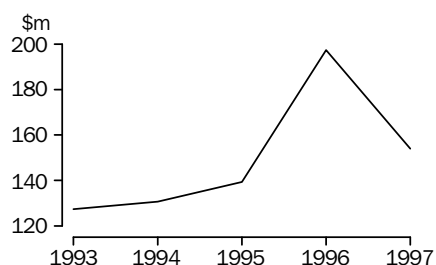


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

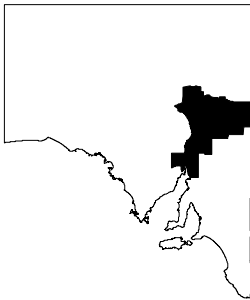
VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



**FLINDERS RANGES STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION**

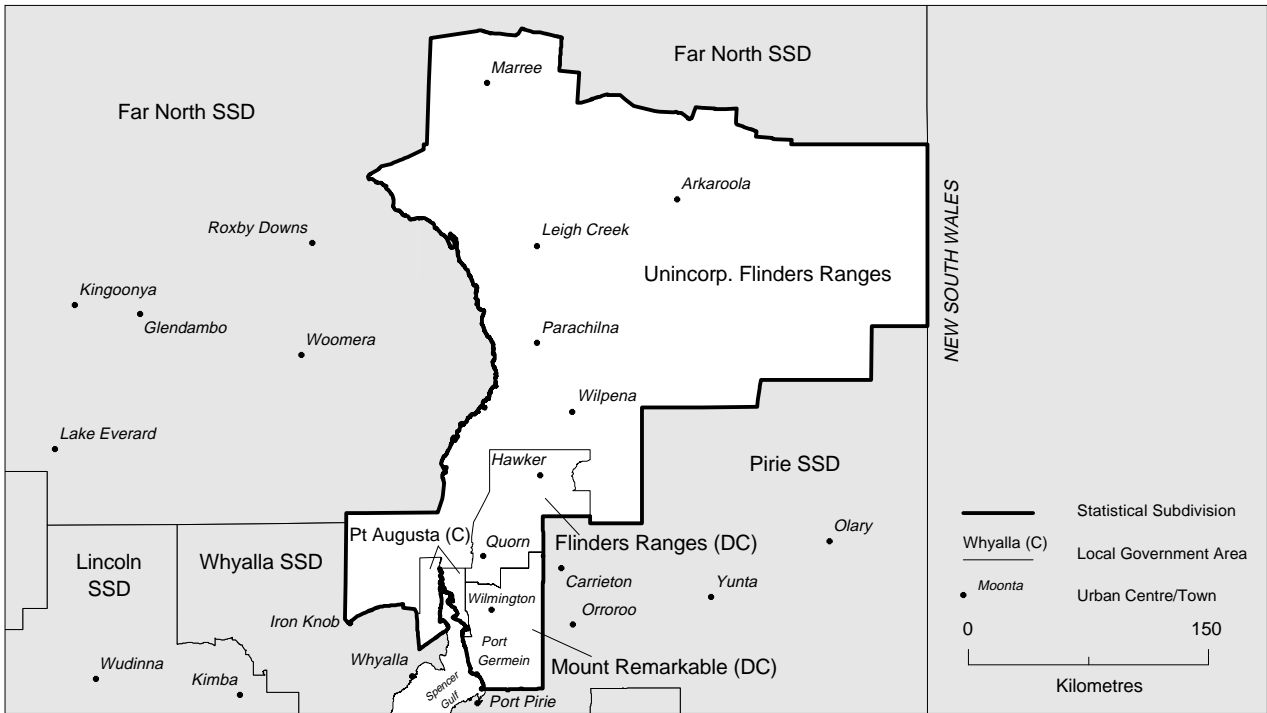


As well as the Flinders Ranges, this subdivision includes the area around Port Augusta and extends to Lake Torrens in the north-west and beyond Lake Frome in the north-east. Comprising the local government areas (at June 1998) of Flinders Ranges (DC), Mount Remarkable (DC) and Port Augusta (C) as well as a large unincorporated area, it covers some 74,800 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 1998 the Flinders Ranges Statistical Subdivision comprised 1.4% of South Australia's total population and 5.2% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Flinders Ranges Statistical Subdivision decreased by 6.6% from 22,107 to 20,647. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population decreased by 1.0% or 208 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 4,985 persons (24.1% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 2,335 (11.3%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 10.2%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 9.2%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed decreased by 11.2% from 10,143 to 9,003.

Social security dependency increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. At June 1997 the dependency ratio of 32.2% is higher than the State ratio (28.8%).

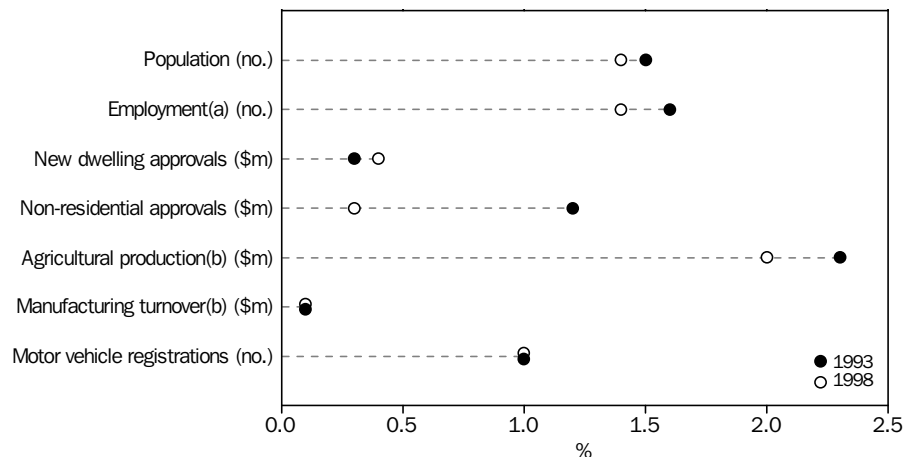
In 1997–98 there were 38 new residential units approved compared with 29 in 1996–97. The value of residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$2.8m, while non-residential building approvals were valued at \$1.8m.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$59.3m or 2.0% 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 2.2%, over the last five years. Crops accounted for 52.3% of the value of agricultural commodities produced in this region in 1996–97.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$13.3m in 1992–93 to \$15.2m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 17.8% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$409 in 1992–93 to \$521 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$27,807 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

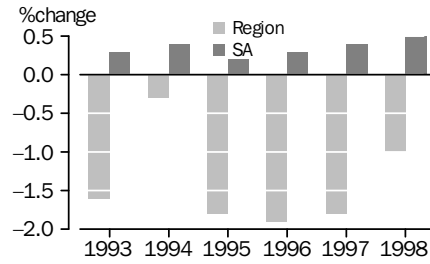
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

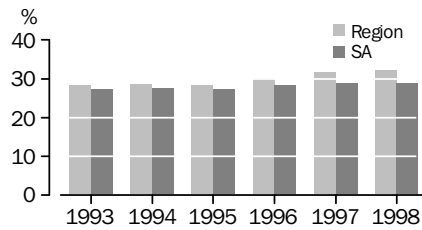
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	22 107	22 036	21 636	21 232	20 855	20 647
Population change from previous year (no.)	-361	-71	-400	-404	-377	-208
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.6	-0.3	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-1.0
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	5 521	5 481	5 372	5 245	5 109	4 985
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	2 126	2 194	2 223	2 249	2 281	2 335
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	10 568	9 332	10 627	9 709	10 143	9 003
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	12.3	-11.7	13.9	-8.6	4.5	-11.2
Unemployed (no.)	1 077	1 180	866	1 002	1 142	1 019
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	11.2	7.5	9.4	10.1	10.2
Labour force participation rate (%)	70.2	63.5	70.7	67.0	71.7	64.0
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	1 425	1 415	1 221	1 186	1 372	1 179
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	94	62	61
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113	99	88
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1 425	1 415	1 221	1 392	1 533	1 328
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	4 662	4 713	4 584	4 808	4 994	5 039
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Social security dependency ratio (%)	28.1	28.5	28.2	30.1	31.7	32.2
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	39	64	48	49	29	38
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	2.5	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.8
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	5.1	2.9	11.7	3.2	16.0	1.8
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	1.2	0.8	2.4	0.6	2.8	0.3
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	96	n.a.	n.a.	125	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	19.1	n.a.	n.a.	11.8	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	28.3	24.7	17.8	53.7	31.0	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	29.5	25.9	31.1	29.9	28.3	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	57.8	50.5	48.9	83.6	59.3	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.0	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.7
other (\$m)	9.7	11.9	10.8	11.8	12.3	12.5
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	13.3	14.7	13.9	15.5	15.6	15.2
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5
Rates per rateable property (\$)	409	409	463	490	483	521
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	383	419	466	444	438	510
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	25 032	26 317	26 133	27 273	27 807	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

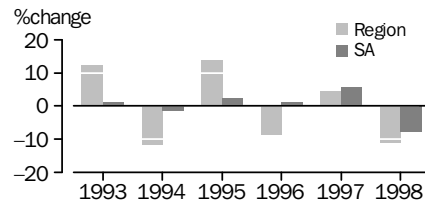


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



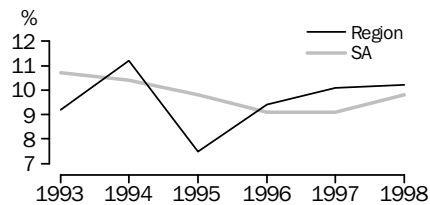
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



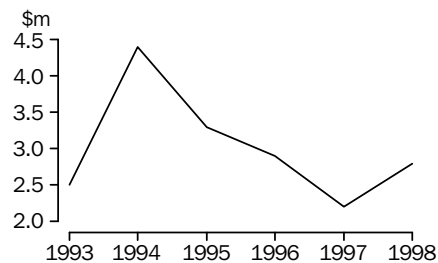
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

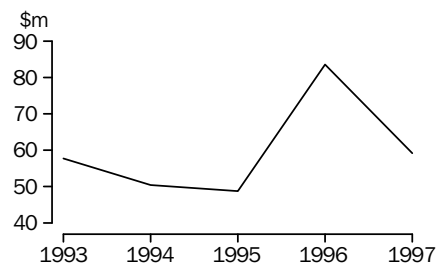


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION 20

FAR NORTH STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

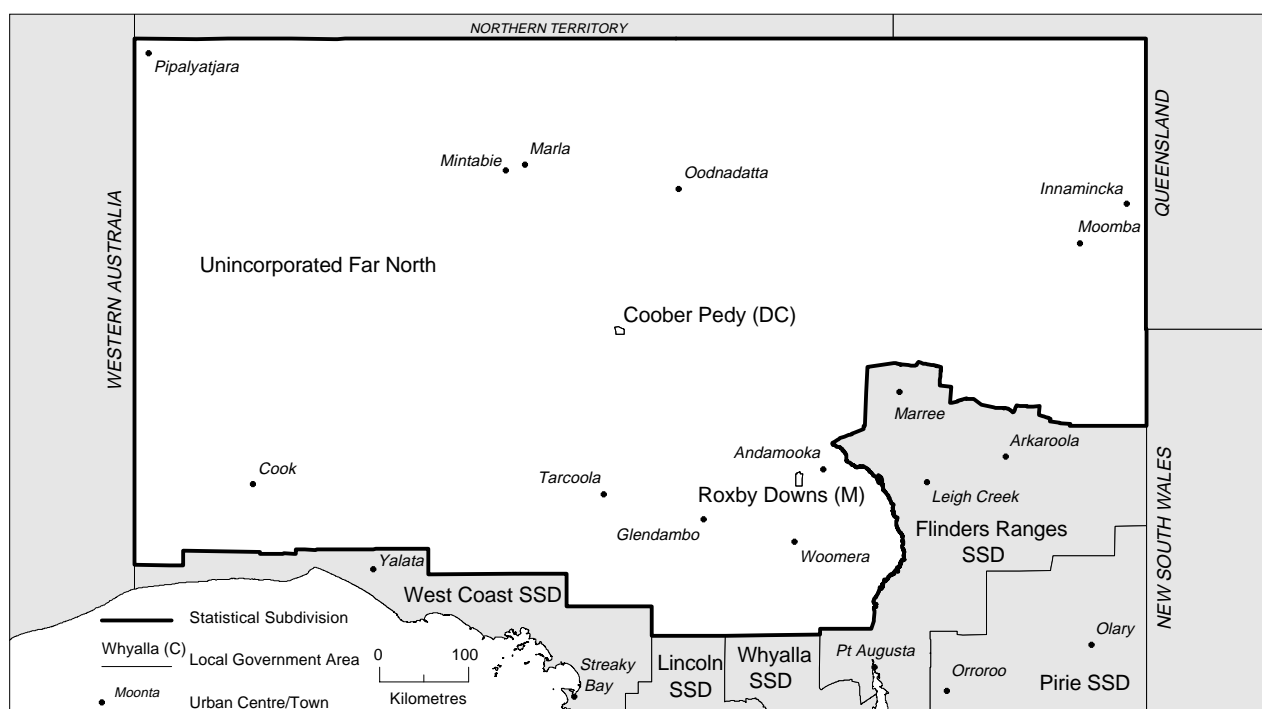


The Far North Statistical Subdivision is the largest statistical subdivision in the State covering some 670,500 square kilometres. It takes in the sparsely settled territory in the north of the State beyond the areas of local government. The whole area is predominantly flat apart from the Musgrave Ranges in the north-west which, in places, exceed 1,000 metres. The subdivision includes the local government areas (at June 1998) of Coober Pedy (DC) and Roxby Downs (M).

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 1998 the Far North Statistical Subdivision comprised 0.8% of South Australia's total population and 2.9% 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 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population of the Far North Statistical Subdivision increased by 6.8% from 10,682 to 11,405. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 5.0% or 548 persons. At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 3,111 persons (27.3% of the subdivision's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 505 (4.4%).

For the June quarter 1998 the subdivision had an unemployment rate of 5.4%. In comparison the unemployment rate for the June quarter 1993 was 5.9%. Between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 1998 the number of persons employed increased by 3.1% from 5,386 to 5,551.

Social security dependency increased over the five year period from 1993 to 1998. However, at June 1998 the dependency ratio of 18.5% remains much lower than the State ratio (28.8%).

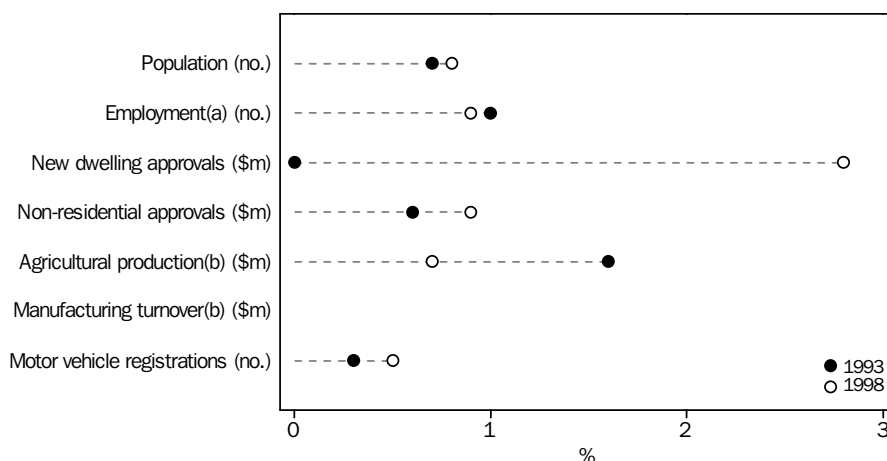
The number of new residential building approvals has increased markedly in recent years. In 1997–98 there were 204 new residential units approved compared with 5 in 1992–93. The value of residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$17.5m, while approvals for non-residential buildings were valued at \$5.4m.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$20.6m or 0.7% 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 1.0%, over the last five years. Livestock and livestock products account for all of the agricultural commodities produced in this region.

Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$8.3m in 1992–93 to \$9.2m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 69.6% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$425 in 1992–93 to \$530 in 1997–98.

For the financial year 1996–97 average individual taxable income was \$36,656 compared to the State average of \$29,021.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF STATE TOTAL, Selected Indicators—1993 and 1998



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

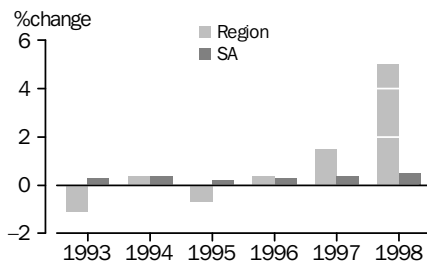
(b) Data for 1993 and/or 1998 not available—comparison shown for 1992 and 1997 where available.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS

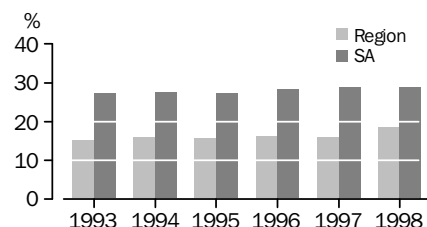
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	10 682	10 727	10 652	10 693	10 857	11 405
Population change from previous year (no.)	-118	45	-75	41	164	548
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-1.1	0.4	-0.7	0.4	1.5	5.0
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	3 017	3 028	3 000	3 010	2 994	3 111
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	355	368	393	413	453	505
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	6 272	6 005	6 397	6 282	5 386	5 551
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	11.2	-4.3	6.5	-1.8	-14.3	3.1
Unemployed (no.)	396	396	291	298	370	315
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	6.2	4.4	4.5	6.4	5.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	87.0	83.1	87.4	85.6	73.2	70.7
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	553	561	482	428	413	444
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	9	18
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	43	45
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	553	561	482	482	465	507
Share of South Australia's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1 158	1 222	1 197	1 229	1 253	1 538
Share of South Australia's total social security welfare recipients (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Social security dependency ratio (%)	15.1	15.9	15.6	16.0	15.9	18.5
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	5	34	59	50	178	204
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	0.3	2.3	4.7	3.6	15.5	17.5
Share of South Australia's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	3.0	2.8
Value of non-residential buildings (\$m)	2.7	6.4	5.1	4.8	25.9	5.4
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	4.5	0.9
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	314	n.a.	n.a.	342	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	29.1	25.5	40.9	31.1	20.6	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	29.1	25.5	40.9	31.1	20.6	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	5.3	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.4
other (\$m)	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.9
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	8.3	8.6	8.5	9.5	9.1	9.2
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Rates per rateable property (\$)	425	419	480	506	533	530
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	126	131	156	167	192	229
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	31 754	33 955	34 343	35 628	36 656	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

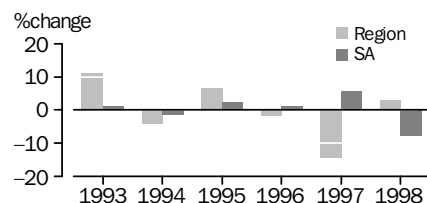


SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO



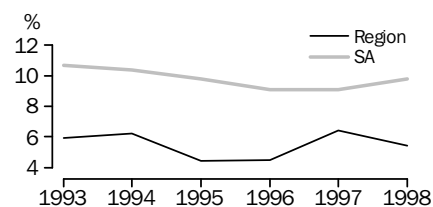
Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



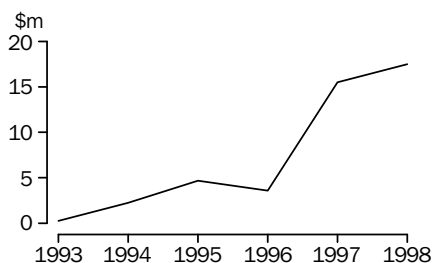
Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

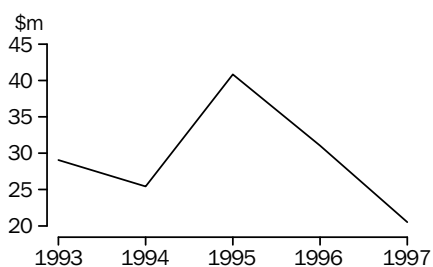


Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALS



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES PRODUCED



SECTION 21

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

Between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1998 the estimated resident population in South Australia increased by 1.8% from 1,460,674 to 1,487,294 persons. In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 the population increased by 0.5% or 7,614 persons.

At 30 June 1998 the population aged 0–14 was estimated to be 295,978 persons (19.9% of the state's total population) while the number of persons aged 65 and over was estimated to be 212,008 (14.3%). At 30 June 1993 the proportion of persons aged 65 and over was 13.4%.

Over the five year period from June 1993 to June 1998 social security dependency (the proportion of all persons aged 15 and over receiving social security payments) increased from 27.2% to 28.8%.

The number of new residential building approvals has increased each year since 1995–96. In 1997–98 there were 7,119 new residential units approved compared to 5,911 in 1995–96. This is an increase of 20.4% over this period.

The value of non-residential buildings approved in 1997–98 was \$602.2m. This was up 3.7% compared to the previous year.

Between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1997 the value of manufacturing production turnover increased by 9.7% while the number of people employed in manufacturing decreased by 3.3% over the same period. The value of manufacturing production turnover for the year ending 30 June 1997 was estimated to be \$18,481.2m with 84,591 people employed.

For the year ended 31 March 1997 the value of agricultural commodities produced was estimated to be \$2,956.5m. This is down 7.7% on the value of \$3,202.6 for 1995–96. Crops accounted for 69.9% of the agricultural commodities produced in South Australia in 1996–97.

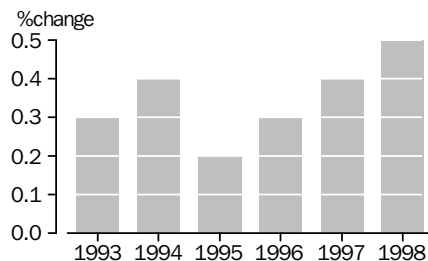
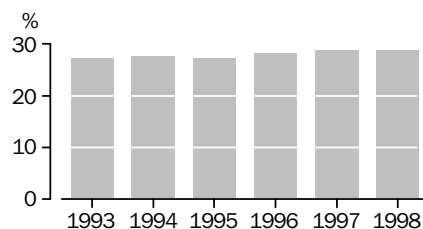
Local government outlay on goods, services and land has increased from \$655.1m in 1992–93 to \$792.2m in 1997–98, with infrastructure accounting for 24.6% of the total outlay for the year ended 30 June 1998. The rates per rateable property increased from \$567 in 1992–93 to \$646 in 1997–98.

Average individual annual taxable income has steadily increased over the last five years. In 1996–97 the average was \$29,021 compared to \$27,403 in 1994–95 and \$25,335 in 1992–93.

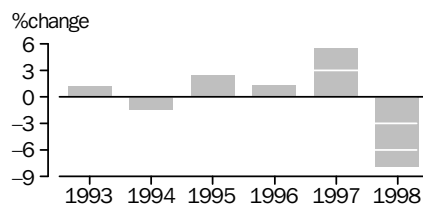
TIME SERIES INDICATORS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	1 460 674	1 466 138	1 469 429	1 474 253	1 479 680	1 487 294
Population change from previous year (no.)	4 162	5 464	3 291	4 824	5 427	7 614
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Persons aged 0–14 years (no.)	300 403	300 466	300 262	299 515	298 072	295 978
Persons aged 65 years and over (no.)	195 674	199 554	203 058	206 637	209 084	212 008
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	645 851	636 415	652 608	661 003	697 528	642 501
Rate of employment change from previous year (%)	1.2	–1.5	2.5	1.3	5.5	–7.9
Unemployed (no.)	77 221	74 121	70 930	66 441	69 669	69 436
Unemployment rate (%)	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.8
Labour force participation rate (%)	62.3	61.0	61.9	61.9	64.9	59.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Newstart allowance (no.)	76 961	74 572	68 772	70 349	71 297	66 422
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 306	2 812	2 657
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 638	5 832	5 294
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	76 961	74 572	68 772	79 293	79 941	74 373
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.)	315 371	321 877	318 501	331 317	338 873	343 490
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 (%)	27.2	27.6	27.2	28.2	28.7	28.8
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units (no.)	12 302	11 754	9 684	5 911	6 234	7 119
Value of new residential dwelling units (\$m)	840.3	838.5	739.6	469.3	515.5	630.2
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)	418.3	375.1	493.2	566.2	580.7	602.2
Share of South Australia's value of non-residential building approvals (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing—year ended 30 June						
Employment (no.)	n.a.	87 454	n.a.	n.a.	84 591	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	n.a.	16 851.1	n.a.	n.a.	18 481.2	n.a.
Share of South Australia's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.a.	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	n.a.
Value of agricultural production—year ended 31 March						
Crops (\$m)	1 355.1	1 411.4	1 493.1	2 261.6	2 067.2	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	859.5	859.3	971.5	941.0	889.4	n.a.
Total agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	2 214.6	2 270.6	2 464.6	3 202.6	2 956.5	n.a.
Share of South Australia's value of commodities produced (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on—						
infrastructure (\$m)	195.8	169.5	171.9	181.8	197.9	195.1
other (\$m)	459.2	486.8	520.5	554.5	590.4	597.2
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	655.1	656.3	692.4	736.3	788.3	792.2
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	386.7	399.2	422.3	445.8	465.7	467.0
Rates per rateable property (\$)	567	579	604	629	649	646
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	38 129	38 430	42 177	42 104	42 246	49 681
Share of South Australia's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income—year ended 30 June(d)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	25 335	26 864	27 403	28 208	29 021	n.a.

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

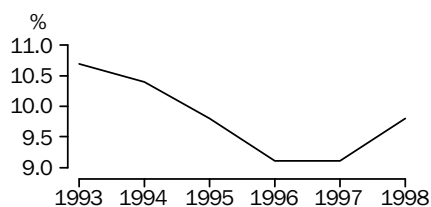
RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEARSOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENCY
RATIO

Source: FACS, Centrelink Customers by Postcode.

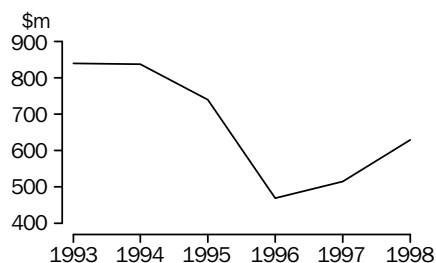
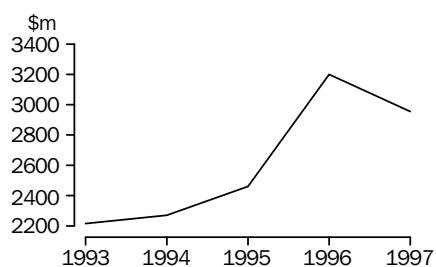
RATE OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets Australia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: DEETYA, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

VALUE OF NEW DWELLING
APPROVALSVALUE 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 **2 2**

**COMPARISON OF STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISIONS**

OVERVIEW

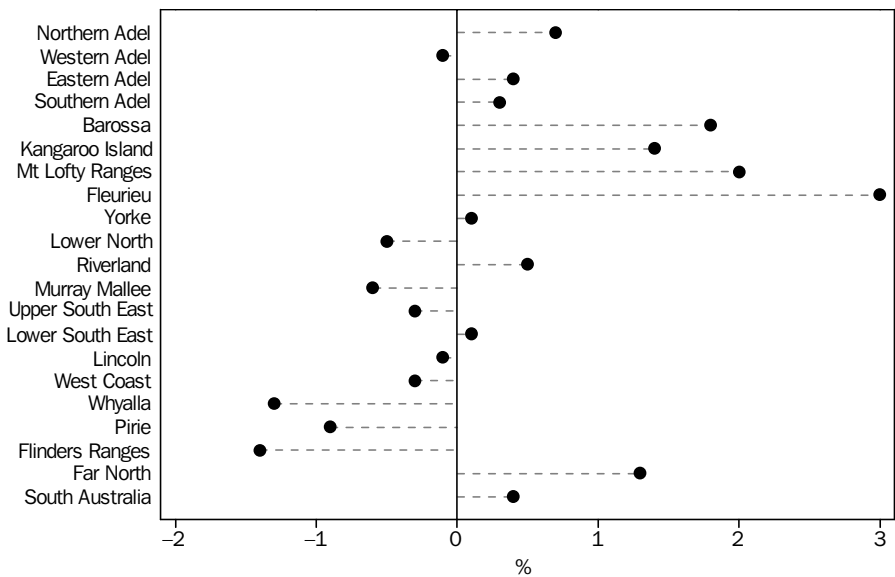
With an estimated 22.8% of South Australia's total population at 30 June 1998, the Northern Adelaide Statistical Subdivision contains the largest share of the State's population. The subdivisions outside the Adelaide Statistical Division with the highest share of the State's population were the Lower South East and Riverland subdivisions with 2.9% and 2.8% respectively. Kangaroo Island SSD, with 0.3% and West Coast SSD with 0.4% of SA's population, are the least populated subdivisions in the State.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1998 Far North SSD (5.0%) and Fleurieu SSD (2.5%) recorded the highest population increases. However, in contrast to the Far North SSD most subdivisions in the north and north-west of the State recorded a decline in population. These included West Coast SSD (–1.5%), Lower North SSD (–1.1%) and Flinders Ranges SSD (–1.0%). South Australia's total population increased by 0.5% for the same period.

For the five year period from 30 June 1993 to 30 June 1998 the Fleurieu SSD had an average annual population growth rate of 3.0%, over seven times higher than the average annual growth rate for the whole State (0.4%). The Barossa SSD and Mt Lofty Ranges SSD have also experienced continual population growths over the last 5 years with annual average growth rates of 2.0% and 1.8% respectively.

At 30 June 1998 the Far North SSD had both the highest dependency ratio for persons aged 0–14 years (39.9%) and the lowest dependency ratio for persons aged 65 and over (6.5%). The Fleurieu SSD, with 36.6%, and the Yorke SSD with 36.0% had the highest dependency ratios for persons aged 65 and over. The dependency ratios for persons aged 0–14 for all subdivisions outside the Adelaide Statistical Subdivision are higher than the State's ratio of 30.2%.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE—1993 to 1998



OVERVIEW *continued*

DEETYA estimates of employment showed a decline across all areas of the State except for the Far North SSD from the June quarter 1997 to the June quarter 1998. In the Far North SSD the number of persons employed increased by 3.1% while for the whole State the fall in employment was estimated to be 7.9%. In a number of subdivisions the fall in employment from the June quarter 1997 to the June quarter 1998 was greater than 10.0%. These included Yorke SSD (–16.8%), Lower North SSD (–14.3%) and Murray Mallee SSD (–14.0%).

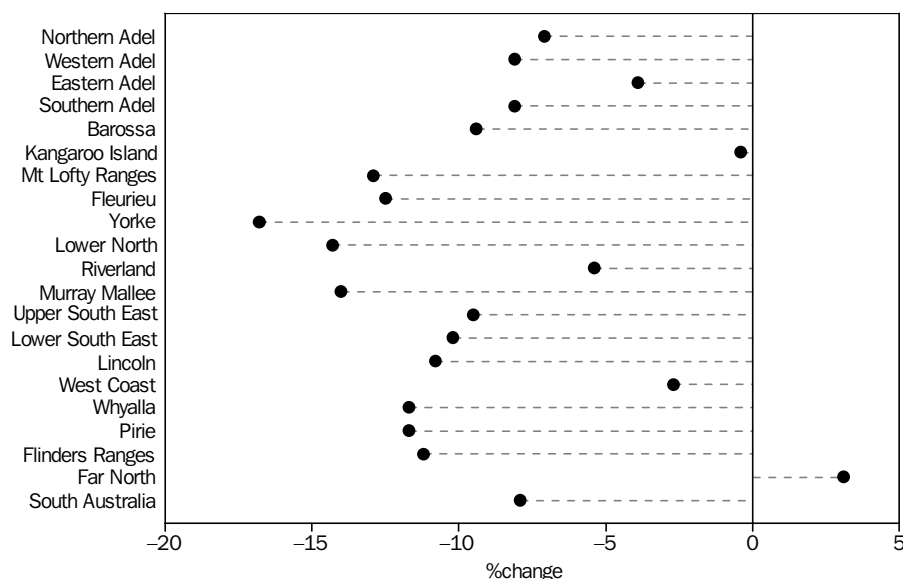
Unemployment rates vary considerably from subdivision to subdivision. For the June quarter 1998 higher unemployment rates were evident in the Kangaroo Island SSD (13.8%), Fleurieu SSD (13.4%) and Whyalla SSD (12.6%) among others while lower unemployment rates were recorded in the Far North SSD (5.4%) and the Upper South East SSD (5.9%).

The Yorke SSD, with 39.6% at June 1998, had the highest proportion of persons aged 15 and over receiving social security welfare payments while the Far North SSD, with 18.5%, had the lowest proportion. In comparison the social security dependency ratio for South Australia was 28.8%.

In non-metropolitan South Australia average rates per rateable property, as calculated from local government rate revenue accrued, are generally less than those in the Adelaide subdivisions. The Upper South East SSD (\$748) and Murray Mallee SSD (\$657) have the highest rates, while Yorke SSD (\$434) and Kangaroo Island (\$437) have the lowest.

The total outlay on infrastructure by local government authorities in South Australia decreased by 1.4% from 1997 to 1998. However, the outlay did increase in a number of regions including Eastern Adelaide SSD (18.0%), Barossa SSD (13.2%) and Murray Mallee SSD (10.1%).

EMPLOYMENT, Percentage change from June quarter 1997 to June quarter 1998



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 41.6%. The Whyalla SSD had the highest proportion of homes rented (46.2%) and the lowest proportion of homes fully owned (25.1%). The Barossa SSD had the lowest proportion of rented homes at 15.5%.

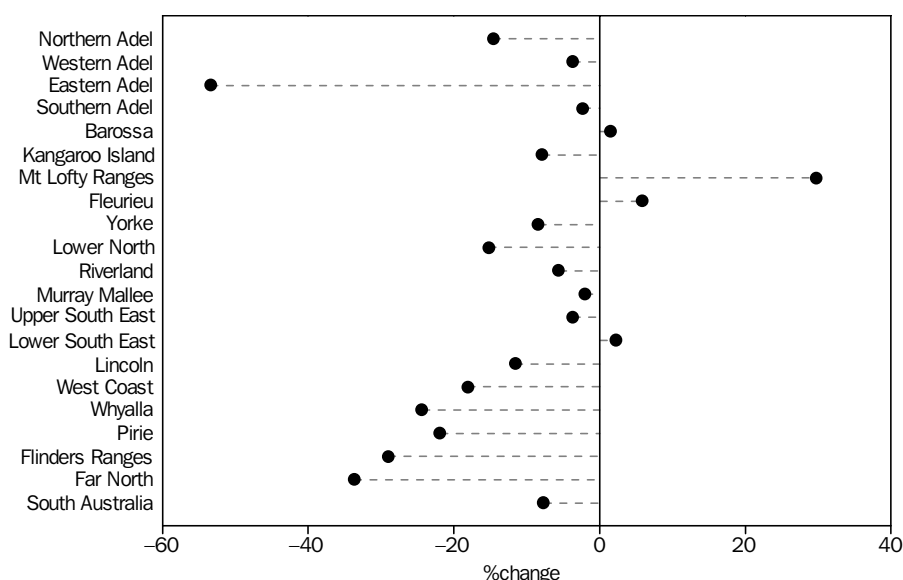
The highest increases in the number of new residential dwelling units approved from 1997 to 1998 were in the Murray Mallee SSD (104.4%), West Coast SSD (84.2%), Western Adelaide SSD (46.2%) and Whyalla SSD (42.9%).

Most subdivisions recorded decreases in the value of agricultural commodities produced from 1997 to 1998. Highest decreases were experienced in Eastern Adelaide SSD (-53.4%) and Far North SSD (-33.7%) while regions showing increases were Mt Lofty Ranges SSD (29.7%), Fleurieu SSD (5.9%), Lower South East SSD (2.2%) and the Barossa SSD (1.5%).

Registrations of new motor vehicles increased in all subdivisions across the State from 1997 to 1998. Largest increases were recorded in the Upper South East SSD (47.3%), Lower South East SSD (41.3%), Pirie SSD (32.0%) and Riverland SSD (30.3%).

For the year ending 30 June 1998 average annual individual taxable income in South Australia was \$29,021. In comparison average taxable income in the Far North SSD was \$36,656. Whyalla SSD (\$31,986) also had a higher average than the State's. All other non-metropolitan subdivisions were below the State average with Kangaroo Island SSD (\$22,458) and Murray Mallee SSD (\$24,525) having the lowest average individual taxable incomes.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, Percentage change from year ended 31 March 1996 to year ended 31 March 1997



AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS

		STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....			
	Period	Northern Adelaide	Western Adelaide	Eastern Adelaide	Southern Adelaide
SELECTED INDICATORS					
Population estimates—at 30 June					
Population density (persons per sq km)	1998	505.4	1 320.3	664.9	479.7
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	339 713	209 786	220 735	318 115
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1998	22.8	14.1	14.8	21.4
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1993–1998	0.7	–0.1	0.4	0.3
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1998	32.6	25.0	22.8	30.0
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1998	15.7	28.1	23.5	22.5
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)					
Unemployment rate (%)	1998	11.4	11.7	7.4	8.4
Labour force participation rate (%)	1998	60.9	54.8	61.1	60.6
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)					
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1998	30.1	35.8	23.3	26.6
Local government finance—year ended 30 June					
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	640	653	888	614
Income—year ended 30 June(c)					
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	27 187	27 942	34 414	29 489
Housing—at 6 August					
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	34.9	43.6	44.3	40.6
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	27.2	33.7	29.9	23.5
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
Population estimates—at 30 June					
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)					
Employment (no.)	1998	–7.1	–8.1	–3.9	–8.1
Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)					
Labour market allowance recipients(d) (no.)	1998	–7.0	–5.6	–7.9	–5.5
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1998	3.0	0.1	–1.1	1.6
Building approvals—year ended 30 June					
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1998	6.2	46.2	23.2	11.0
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1998	20.8	52.8	29.6	17.8
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1998	–10.9	21.6	13.9	1.9
Agriculture—year ended 31 March					
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1997	–14.6	–3.7	–53.4	–2.3
Local government finance—year ended 30 June					
Total outlay on infrastructure (\$m)	1998	–7.7	4.5	18.0	–6.9
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	0.2	1.1	–1.0	–2.2
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June					
New registrations (no.)	1998	22.3	10.0	11.7	21.1
Income—year ended 30 June(c)					
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.2

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

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

AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS *continued*

		STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....					
	Period	Barossa	Kangaroo Island	Mt Lofty Ranges	Fleurieu	Yorke	Lower North
SELECTED INDICATORS							
Population estimates—at 30 June							
Population density (persons per sq km)	1998	11.6	1.0	31.7	10.3	3.0	1.6
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	35 839	4 373	36 915	30 602	24 751	19 352
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1998	2.4	0.3	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.3
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1993–1998	1.8	1.4	2.0	3.0	0.1	–0.5
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1998	34.8	34.6	36.2	32.8	32.8	37.2
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1998	18.4	19.8	15.3	36.6	36.0	25.4
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)							
Unemployment rate (%)	1998	8.5	13.8	8.6	13.4	10.5	7.2
Labour force participation rate (%)	1998	60.7	63.0	63.8	47.8	47.7	58.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)							
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1998	24.3	23.9	20.6	35.2	39.6	28.3
Local government finance—year ended 30 June							
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	553	437	610	504	434	511
Income—year ended 30 June(c)							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	28 604	22 458	28 332	24 708	27 464	26 184
Housing—at 6 August							
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	46.2	48.2	40.2	51.4	60.5	53.5
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	15.5	24.0	19.8	18.8	17.3	17.6
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
Population estimates—at 30 June							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.3	–1.1
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)							
Employment (no.)	1998	–9.4	–0.4	–12.9	–12.5	–16.8	–14.3
Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)							
Labour market allowance recipients(d) (no.)	1998	–4.6	–21.7	–8.6	–6.9	–9.3	–1.8
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1998	2.0	–2.8	1.7	4.4	3.3	2.4
Building approvals—year ended 30 June							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1998	–2.8	–29.2	25.8	22.6	9.9	37.1
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1998	–0.7	–10.5	30.3	29.5	21.6	53.5
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1998	–16.5	–42.9	56.1	77.2	–75.9	785.3
Agriculture—year ended 31 March							
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1997	1.5	–7.9	29.7	5.9	–8.4	–15.2
Local government finance—year ended 30 June(c)							
Total outlay on infrastructure (\$m)	1998	13.2	–13.6	5.3	–21.2	–4.7	1.6
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	0.7	1.4	1.0	3.1	–2.9	–1.8
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June							
New registrations (no.)	1998	15.5	9.1	28.0	24.8	31.2	19.0
Income—year ended 30 June(c)							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	2.8	–0.3	3.7	4.1	3.6	–2.3

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

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

AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS *continued*

		STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....					
	Period	Riverland	Murray Mallee	Upper South East	Lower South East	Lincoln	West Coast
SELECTED INDICATORS							
Population estimates—at 30 June							
Population density (persons per sq km)	1998	1.5	1.3	1.2	7.5	0.7	0.2
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	42 028	26 422	18 905	43 871	26 911	6 057
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1998	2.8	1.8	1.3	2.9	1.8	0.4
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1993–1998	0.5	–0.6	–0.3	0.1	–0.1	–0.3
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1998	34.3	35.9	36.0	34.6	36.8	39.5
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1998	22.2	22.2	21.9	19.1	22.6	14.8
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)							
Unemployment rate (%)	1998	11.5	11.4	5.9	9.6	8.4	6.9
Labour force participation rate (%)	1998	61.6	61.0	65.5	63.8	60.2	71.5
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)							
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1998	30.5	30.6	19.7	24.5	28.2	25.6
Local government finance—year ended 30 June							
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	473	657	748	611	638	584
Income—year ended 30 June(c)							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	25 165	24 525	25 079	27 852	27 377	24 570
Housing—at 6 August							
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	45.7	44.6	48.3	41.2	47.4	44.2
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	26.6	27.2	22.1	28.2	27.6	31.8
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
Population estimates—at 30 June							
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	0.8	–0.4	0.0	–0.1	0.0	–1.5
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)							
Employment (no.)	1998	–5.4	–14.0	–9.5	–10.2	–10.8	–2.7
Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)							
Labour market allowance recipients(d) (no.)	1998	–12.4	–6.6	–2.5	–9.7	–9.4	–14.4
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1998	–0.7	2.1	–0.8	1.0	1.0	–2.6
Building approvals—year ended 30 June							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1998	–14.1	104.4	–18.7	1.5	1.5	84.2
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1998	–11.5	100.8	–17.8	8.4	6.0	34.3
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1998	19.3	341.4	–75.5	28.6	21.9	–68.8
Agriculture—year ended 31 March							
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1997	–5.6	–2.0	–3.7	2.2	–11.6	–18.1
Local government finance—year ended 30 June							
Total outlay on infrastructure (\$m)	1998	–12.7	10.1	–5.4	–21.2	4.3	–27.1
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	–2.0	0.1	–2.2	–0.2	0.5	2.2
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June							
New registrations (no.)	1998	30.3	12.8	47.3	41.3	29.9	19.1
Income—year ended 30 June(c)							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	2.7	2.2	0.2	1.2	–0.8	–1.3

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

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

AREA COMPARISON INDICATORS *continued*

STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION.....						
	Period	Whyalla	Pirie	Flinders Ranges	Far North	South Australia
.....						
SELECTED INDICATORS						
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Population density (persons per sq km)	1998	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.5
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	24 286	26 581	20 647	11 405	1 487 294
Share of South Australia's population (%)	1998	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.8	100.0
Average annual rate of population change (%)	1993–1998	–1.3	–0.9	–1.4	1.3	0.4
Dependency ratio, persons aged 0–14 years (%)	1998	36.0	35.1	37.4	39.9	30.2
Dependency ratio, persons aged 65 years and over (%)	1998	16.2	25.1	17.5	6.5	21.6
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Unemployment rate (%)	1998	12.6	12.0	10.2	5.4	9.8
Labour force participation rate (%)	1998	62.3	57.2	64.0	70.7	59.8
Social security welfare recipients—June(b)						
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1998	35.7	37.2	32.2	18.5	28.8
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	495	518	521	530	646
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	31 986	27 428	27 807	36 656	29 021
Housing—at 6 August						
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	25.1	51.5	39.7	32.4	41.6
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	46.2	23.4	37.7	43.5	27.4
.....						
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
Population estimates—at 30 June						
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	–0.8	–0.5	–1.0	5.0	0.5
Labour force estimates—June quarter(a)						
Employment (no.)	1998	–11.7	–11.7	–11.2	3.1	–7.9
Social security welfare recipients—at June(b)						
Labour market allowance recipients(d) (no.)	1998	–8.6	–6.4	–13.4	9.0	–7.0
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1998	0.9	3.1	0.9	22.7	1.4
Building approvals—year ended 30 June						
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1998	42.9	12.5	30.9	14.6	14.2
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1998	29.9	26.9	31.6	12.6	22.3
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1998	–88.2	3.6	–89.0	–79.3	3.7
Agriculture—year ended 31 March						
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1997	–24.4	–21.9	–29.0	–33.7	–7.7
Local government finance—year ended 30 June						
Total outlay on infrastructure (\$m)	1998	–6.2	–1.0	–17.9	0.9	–1.4
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	–2.3	–0.4	7.9	–0.6	–0.4
Motor vehicle registrations—year ended 30 June						
New registrations (no.)	1998	6.7	32.0	16.5	19.3	17.6
Income—year ended 30 June(c)						
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1997	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.9
.....						

(a) Source: DEETYA, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*.(b) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Centrelink Customers by Postcode*.(c) Source: Australian Taxation Office, *Taxation Statistics*.

(d) 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 1992–93 to 1997–98. 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 1992–93 are shown under the heading '1993' 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), 1998* (Cat. no. 1216.0). In broad terms statistical subdivisions are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In South Australia SSDs consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas. The relationship between SSDs and LGAs is shown on page 6.

5 All data presented have been calculated on statistical subdivision and local government area boundaries at 30 June 1998 (i.e 1993 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 1998). 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 1998.

6 While care was taken in producing the concordances, they are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of all concordered data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.

7 In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.

SELECTED DATA ITEMS

Population estimates

8 This publication contains final estimates of the resident population for statistical subdivisions in South Australia for each year as at 30 June from 1993 to 1998. 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

9 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 the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions.

10 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

11 The figures shown under the heading 'Social security welfare recipients' have been compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink). 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.

12 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 1998 estimated resident population data. Further information can be obtained in the publications *Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers— a statistical overview* and *Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers by Postcode* (Cat. no. 109.06).

Building approvals

13 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;

14 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.

15 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

16 A manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis, however data for small areas such as statistical subdivisions and local government 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 1993–94 and 1996–97. The data have been concorded to align with 1998 LGA boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 manufacturing employment data obtained from the ABS Business Register.

17 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.

18 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

19 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.

20 The data presented have been concorded to align with 1998 LGA boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 agricultural business location counts obtained from the ABS Business Register.

Local Government Finance

21 The source data from which local government finance data are derived are reported by local government authorities in accordance with accounting standards AAS27. (Note: The introduction of new local government accounting regulations in 1993–94 has resulted in a less complete allocation of overheads to infrastructure outlays.)

22 For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:

- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent, or
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the *Local Government Act 1934*).

Motor vehicle registrations

- 23** 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 1998 estimated resident population data.
- 24** 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

- 25** 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 1998 estimated resident population data.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

- 26** 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 |
| FACS | Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services |
| 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

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

GLOSSARY

Adelaide Statistical Division	The Northern Adelaide, Western Adelaide, Eastern Adelaide and Southern Adelaide Statistical Subdivisions make up the Adelaide Statistical Division.
Average annual rate of population change	<p>The average annual rate of population change, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left(\sqrt[5]{P_{98}/P_{93}} - 1 \right) \times 100$ <p>where P_{93} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1993 and P_{98} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1998. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1993 to 1998 and compounds yearly.</p>
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) of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the latest Population Census.
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 <i>Census Dictionary, 1996</i> (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 <i>Census Dictionary, 1996</i> (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.
Infrastructure	Outlay on goods, services and land related to roadworks, bridges, footpaths, effluent drainage, stormwater drainage, domestic water supply undertakings, electricity supply undertakings and aerodromes.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.
Labour force participation rate	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.

Labour market allowance recipients	The total number of persons receiving either Newstart, Youth Training or Mature Age allowances.
Local government areas	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.
Mature age allowance	A FACS 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 FACS payment to women below the Age Pension age and who are partners of people receiving the Mature Age allowance.
Newstart allowance	A FACS 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.
Outlay on goods services and land	Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.
Rates per rateable property	Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.
Rate revenue accrued	Includes general rates and special rates (including penalties), and excludes service rates (ie user charges for sewerage, garbage, electricity supply and water supply).
Social security dependency ratio	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services welfare recipients (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.
Social security welfare recipients	For the purposes of this publication this term has been used to define the total number of persons receiving financial support from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services 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.
Statistical divisions	Statistical divisions consist of one or more statistical subdivisions and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data.
Statistical local areas	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.
Statistical subdivisions	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.

Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Value of agricultural commodities produced	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.
Youth training allowance	A FACS 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.

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia*, Cat. no. 8221.4, ABS, Adelaide, Annual.

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Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*, Cat. no. 96 25208, DEETYA, Canberra, Quarterly.

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2131440007972
ISSN 1440-320X

RRP \$27.00