

COMMUNITY CABINET MEETING
PETERBOROUGH

MONDAY, 8 MAY, 2000

Not relevant



ALL MINISTERS

11.00 - 12 noon

- Key Local Issues and Background Information for the Community Cabinet Meeting in Peterborough

MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

TO: THE PREMIER FOR CABINET TO NOTE

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

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Cabinet note provides background information for the Community Cabinet meeting in Peterborough.
- 1.2. Attachment 1 provides information on some of the key issues or concerns in the region. The list is a guide for Ministers on issues relating to several portfolio areas. The list was compiled from significant input provided by all portfolio areas and discussions with the Member for Stuart, the Hon Graham Gunn, and the Mayor of Peterborough, Ms Ruth Whittle.
- 1.3. Attachment 2 provides information on South Australian Government capital investment projects in the region.
- 1.4. It is understood that each agency will provide their Minister with briefings for their individual meetings during the afternoon. As such, all the information provided to the Cabinet Office has not been reproduced in this submission.

2. DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERBOROUGH

2.1. Overview

- 2.1.1. Peterborough is located 250 kilometres north of Adelaide with an estimated resident population of almost 2,200 in 1998. The District Council of Peterborough was formed in 1997 from an amalgamation of the former District Council of Peterborough and the Municipality of Peterborough. A detailed regional profile for Peterborough is provided at Attachment 3.
- 2.1.2. The District Council of Peterborough and the District Council of Orroroo/Carrieton comprise the North East Federation of Councils. The two Councils share the same senior Council staff.
- 2.1.3. The population of Peterborough declined throughout the 1990s, from 2,600 in 1991 to 2,200 in 1998. This represents an average population decline of 2.4% per annum.
- 2.1.4. Peterborough's population is projected to continue to decline over the next ten years, to a population of around 1,900 people.

2.2. Key Industries

- 2.2.1. Peterborough is a historic railway town, once a busy part of the South Australian railway system. Railway reform has dramatically reduced employment in the transport industry in Peterborough, from 175 in 1991 to around 30 in 1996.
- 2.2.2. Peterborough is somewhat reliant on the agriculture industry, with 16% of the area's workers employed in that industry.

2.3. Labour Market Trends

- 2.3.1. Peterborough's unemployment rate (14.4%) was significantly higher than South Australia's rate (8.0%) as at December 1999.
- 2.3.2. The unemployment rate in Peterborough fluctuated considerably between 1991 and 1998, with an average unemployment rate of 13.5% over the period.
- 2.3.3. Peterborough's unemployment rate was consistently higher than South Australia's rate between 1991 and 1998.
- 2.3.4. The labour force participation rate in Peterborough (50%) is lower than South Australia (60%).
- 2.3.5. Primary industries accounted for 16% of total employment in Peterborough in 1996. Retail trade, manufacturing and education accounted for 14%, 10% and 9% of employment respectively.
- 2.3.6. Commonwealth Government employment in Peterborough dropped dramatically over the five years to 1996, from 180 to 25. Around 60 State Government jobs were lost over the same period.

2.4. Social and Economic Trends

- 2.4.1. A significant proportion (65%) of employed people in Peterborough do not have any post-school qualifications.
- 2.4.2. Peterborough is much more reliant on the welfare system (social security) than Adelaide and SA. In Peterborough, almost half of the population aged 15 and over is reliant on the welfare system compared to just over a quarter of people for South Australia as a whole.
- 2.4.3. Less than a fifth of homes are rented in Peterborough compared to around a quarter in Adelaide and SA. Home ownership is much more prevalent in Peterborough (60%) than SA (40%), however, house prices are extremely low in Peterborough due to the decline in population.
- 2.4.4. Average individual annual taxable income is more than \$6,000 lower in Peterborough (\$24,300) than SA (\$30,700).

2.4.5. Peterborough accounts for 0.3% of SA's total value of agricultural production. In 1997, the value of crops in the region was estimated at almost \$4 million while the value of livestock was over \$4 million.

2.4.6. There has been one new residential dwelling unit approved in Peterborough since 1994.

2.4.7. The offence rate in Peterborough has fluctuated between 1993 and 1999. On average, the offence rate in Peterborough appears to be higher than regional South Australia as a whole.

2.4.8. In 1999, half of all offences in Peterborough were offences against property. Driving offences constituted just under one quarter of recorded offences, while offences against good order accounted for 12% of all recorded offences.



HON JOHN OLSEN MP
Premier

2/5/00

KEY LOCAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS

1. *Lack of Strategic Advantage*

- 1.1. Peterborough was once a busy railway town. However, recent rail reforms have had a significant impact on economic activity and employment. The major reason for the town's existence has now gone and there is no inherent strategic advantage related to its location.
- 1.2. With the decline in population, house prices are extremely low. This has resulted in an influx of people moving in to take advantage of cheap housing and to also avoid Commonwealth Government mutual obligations, since Peterborough has no 'work for the dole' or equivalent unemployment programs.
- 1.3. The State Government, in conjunction with the six member Councils, co-fund the Northern Regional Development Board (NRDB) pursuant to a five year Resource Agreement.
- 1.4. The NRDB is undertaking a number of initiatives specifically for Peterborough. This includes an Economic Development Review to consider past strategic plans for Peterborough and identify the two most likely opportunities to have a beneficial effect on the region. The Review will also determine the initial steps necessary to pursue the identified opportunities. This work should be completed in May 2000.

2. *Rail Reform Transition Program*

- 2.1. The Rail Reform Transition Program (RRTP) is a Commonwealth fund administered by the State Government. Various initiatives have attracted funding from this program including:
 - Mr Michael Burke at Carmark Pty Ltd (trading as Peterborough Cabinet Makers) received a grant of \$20,000 in November/December 1998 towards the purchase of new machinery and computer-aided design software to enhance production capability and product quality. They have invested in new equipment and created two additional positions. The company would also take on a skilled cabinet maker if they could attract one to the town. The business is still operational but struggling.
 - In 1998, a grant was approved for the District Council of Peterborough to establish a plant nursery at Peterborough using KICKSTART trainees on a more permanent basis. The Council later revised the proposal to become a fully commercial operation and sought an increase in the grant to \$200,000. However, in the absence of the Council committing to firm job outcomes, the proposal has not proceeded.
 - Peterborough's Steamtown society is responsible for the historic three-gauge infrastructure in Peterborough and the 3'6" gauge line that runs north from Peterborough through Orroroo to Eurelia. Steamtown received funding of \$25,000 to undertake a business plan in 1996 under the Australian National Scheme (the predecessor to the RRTP). The proposal

showed they would need major financial support to develop an attraction of note and there was also a heavy dependency on volunteers if they were to break-even on operations. The plan was not progressed.

3. Unemployment

- 3.1. Peterborough's unemployment rate is significantly higher than the rate for South Australia as a whole.
- 3.2. Funding has been provided for 1999/2000, through the Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE), to the NRDB for employment initiatives including:
 - General funds - \$115,000 (KICKSTART/KICKSTART for YOUTH, Special Employment Initiatives, Information Technology Skills Advantage)
 - Working Towns funds - \$60,000
 - Self Starter funds - \$10,500.
- 3.3. A major information technology skills development project for the NRDB has recently been approved. An IT skills course will be provided in Peterborough, one of six courses throughout the region. The course will include modules such as Computer Operations, Electronic Mail and Introduction to the Net. It is anticipated that 12 young people will attend the course.
- 3.4. A Small Business Expansion Incentive has also been established with part funding from the Port Augusta City Council and KICKSTART. The program will specifically target small businesses in the region which are looking to expand and create new employment opportunities. Businesses located in Peterborough and the area covered by the NRDB will be able to access up to \$3,000 under the scheme.
- 3.5. Small Business Centres will soon be launched throughout the region with the establishment of a regional network of Business Centre shop fronts in local government offices. The centres will provide business assistance kits and a local contact for the NRDB. These centres are jointly funded through the Board and the DETE Office of Employment and Youth.

4. Youth

- 4.1. The District Council of Peterborough has identified issues for youth in Peterborough which reflect those in many rural communities. They include:
 - limited employment opportunities
 - limited transport options, which in turn limit access to training, education and employment opportunities
 - lack of recreational facilities for young people
 - poor access to support services from Family and Youth Services (FAYS), Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) and the Job Placement, Employment and Training Program (JPET)
 - lack of crisis accommodation.

- 4.2. The District Council of Peterborough, in partnership with the State Government and non-government agencies, has instituted a number of initiatives to address youth issues including:
- youth agency and council representatives are meeting regularly to discuss local youth issues and plan appropriate strategies
 - local police are investigating a crime prevention and case management program for 'at risk' young people and regular Blue Light Discos
 - JPET are considering the viability of providing a service in Peterborough once a week
 - the regional vocational education and training coordinator is investigating the viability of work skills programs in the area to address the issue of generational unemployment.
- 4.3. The Council Community Development Officer has indicated that, if funding was made available, a vacant building in Peterborough could be renovated and utilised as a youth drop-in centre where FAYS, CAMHS and JPET could offer services to young people. Funding of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 would be required to cover the initial cost of employing a youth worker in a 0.5 position and the renovation costs for the building.

5. *Public Sector Traineeships*

- 5.1. Since July 1998, 13 young people aged between 17 and 24 years have been placed in 12 month traineeships under the South Australian Government Youth Training Scheme in the Peterborough/Orroroo/Jamestown area.
- 5.2. The trainees were placed with government agencies and the District Councils of Peterborough and Northern Areas. Placements have been in the clerical, clerical (health practices), civil construction and amenity horticulture vocational areas. It is anticipated that a further five to ten trainees will commence traineeships in this region, depending on local government being able to participate in this intake, before 30 June 2000.

6. *Education and Training*

Secondary Students in Peterborough

- 6.1. Increasing numbers of young people aged 12 to 19 are choosing to leave home and live with other students as independent groups. Whilst not on the streets, many of them live in substandard conditions and battle to stay at school.
- 6.2. Peterborough High School has a number of strategies in place to improve retention rates, lift academic standards and increase the vocational education and training options available to the town's young people. The school is working closely with the DETE Enterprise and Vocational Education Unit to provide more training and development opportunities. The development of an Enterprise Skills Centre is under consideration.

Spencer Institute of TAFE

- 6.3. Changes to Commonwealth provisions for the unemployed have had a negative effect on numbers enrolling in TAFE programs. The economic downturn due to drought conditions, closure of small businesses and lack of industry have compounded this decline. Despite strenuous local promotional activity, the Institute has had to reduce its course delivery at the Peterborough campus in line with the reduced demand.
- 6.4. A trend has emerged where numbers of potential students express interest in courses but the expressions of interest do not translate into equivalent student numbers when the courses start.
- 6.5. There are only around 12 students undertaking vocational courses at the Peterborough campus each week. The Spencer Institute of TAFE continues to conduct business and community consultations to determine local training requirements. The Institute's current activity in Peterborough includes:
 - numeracy and literacy classes three times per week
 - a strategic approach to TAFE/school partnership promoting vocational education and training in schools
 - demand-driven adult community education course provision with prices minimised to address financial disadvantage
 - information technology courses in term 2 for business people and the unemployed
 - working with the Commonwealth *Networking the Nation* initiative to raise Internet awareness and provide further training when required
 - an extensive community and health services program.

Partnerships 21

- 6.6. The Partnerships 21 local management initiative has been well received in Peterborough and surrounding areas. Peterborough High School and Peterborough Kindergarten have opted into Partnerships 21.
- 6.7. Most of the surrounding sites including Jamestown Community School and Pre-school, Orroroo Area School and Booleroo Centre Primary School are either Partnership 21 sites or have indicated they intend to sign on in 2000.

7. Courts

- 7.1. Peterborough does not have a permanently staffed court. A circuit court comprising a Magistrate (from Elizabeth Magistrates Court) and support staff sits at Peterborough for three days each quarter.
- 7.2. The present frequency and duration of circuits is considered adequate as there are no case flow problems or trial delays. The principal issue regarding the provision of court services at Peterborough is the inadequacy of the court facilities.
- 7.3. The court building does not have waiting facilities for clients or solicitors. The nearest public toilets are at the police station which is located nearby. The Magistrate's chambers and staff facilities are very basic and cramped.

- 7.4. Security in the building is also a concern as it is not fitted with a duress alarm and the Magistrate has to walk past the public areas to gain entry to the court room. However, no security incidents have been reported.
- 7.5. On court days, prisoners are held in cells at the police station. There have been occasions, although infrequent, when the Peterborough police have had to attend a major incident which has required the temporary closure of the police station. When this has occurred on a court day, it has not been possible for security officers to gain access to the cells in order to bring prisoners before the court.

8. *Emergency Services*

- 8.1. A number of grants from Emergency Services Levy funding were announced on 9 March 2000 for the mid-north region including:
 - CFS Mt Bryan - \$1,700 for a generator to provide alternative power source
 - CFS Tothill - \$2,050 to purchase signs, a water tank and a water pressure unit
 - CFS Gilbert - \$15,000 for a program to identify rural properties for speedy location during an emergency
 - CFS Brinkworth - \$700 for a global positioning system for speedy locations of emergencies
 - CFS Snowtown - \$2,550 for a generator and a global positioning system
 - CFS Marrabel - \$3,515 for a foam inductor for better fire suppression and signage for the CFS station
 - CFS Manoora - \$5,000 for a water tank
 - CFS Hoyleton - \$700 for a global positioning system
 - CFS Blyth - \$700 for a global positioning system
 - CFS Lochiel - \$700 for a global positioning system
 - CFS Auburn - \$4,575 for a trailer with road signage, tarpaulins and flashing lights
 - CFS Georgetown - \$2,100 to paint a fire shed and for a bulk fuel tank and rainwater tank.

9. *Rural Health Issues*

- 9.1. The Solo Medical Practitioner Recreation Leave Allowance has been transferred to South Australian Rural and Remote Medical Services Association. Payment of that allowance to the Peterborough practice has been questioned because there is more than one doctor practicing in Peterborough.
- 9.2. The Regional Board, Hospital Board and Local Government all disagree with that view, pointing out that under the original arrangements, the allowance had been paid for a number of years. Action is being taken to review the criteria for eligibility and remove any potential to lead to further disputes.
- 9.3. Various players have agreed to fund the position of Human Services Coordinator to be based at Peterborough. The worker will be able to

address problem cases resulting from a multiplicity of factors including mental health issues, social isolation of older people, drug and alcohol issues, high unemployment and poverty.

- 9.4. The Peterborough Hospital, through effective management and close working relationships with the Regional Board and the Port Pirie Hospital, has transferred a significant financial overrun to the present situation of operating within budget. The Hospital has repaid the debt associated with the overrun without restricting activity levels.

10. Primary Industries

Horticulture

- 10.1. The Department of Primary Industries and Resources, the Department of Industry and Trade, SA Water and Local Government are examining the opportunities for horticulture industries in the mid-north of South Australia.
- 10.2. A project has been initiated to evaluate soil climate and water supplies in the region. Key opportunities for irrigation relate to using excess water supply capacity of the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline and some unused reservoir capacity.
- 10.3. A range of horticulture and native food crops will be considered after evaluation of climate and soil data is completed.

Grasshopper Control Programs

- 10.4. In the springs of 1998 and 1999, the Department of Primary Industries and Resources conducted large grasshopper control programs in the areas from Hawker to Burra, with headquarters based at Orroroo.
- 10.5. Total expenditure for the two programs was around \$4 million and resulted in the grasshoppers being controlled and reduced to a level from which they should take years to recover.
- 10.6. However, plague locusts are already impacting on the region in a way never experienced before. The first ever autumn control program is currently being implemented and is aimed at reducing the impact of this plague in spring this year. The plague is huge and on an unprecedented scale and will require close landholder/government/community cooperation to minimise its impact.

Meat Hygiene

- 10.7. Mr Peter Hubbarb, Manager, Peterborough Abattoir-Rendering plant, is concerned that a national standard for the rendering industry may impact on the viability of the Peterborough rendering business.
- 10.8. The Australian Standard for the Hygienic Rendering of Animal Products was endorsed by the Agriculture and Resources Ministerial Council Australia New Zealand (ARMCANZ) at its March 2000 meeting. The Standard will be re-submitted to ARMCANZ following public consultation.

- 10.9. Crown Law advises that the Meat Hygiene Act 1994 applies to a rendering operation only where 'rendered trimmings' are produced (rendered material added to smallgoods). The Peterborough plant manufactures inedible product only, therefore the Act doesn't apply to the Peterborough rendering operation.

11. Mining

- 11.1. The Department of Primary Industries and Resources maintains an office in Peterborough which is the base for the Mining Operations Area Officer who is responsible for monitoring exploration and related activities for much of the north and west of the State.
- 11.2. Peterborough has had a long and productive association with the mining industry. There are numerous mining-related historic sites in the area, most notably the Peterborough Battery. The Battery was commissioned in 1897 to crush gold ore and was decommissioned in 1997 as commercial requirement diminished. Small gold mine operators now build and operate their own plants. The Battery is heritage listed and regular public tours are conducted by the District Council of Peterborough.

Burra Geological Mapping

- 11.3. Geological mapping is nearing completion for the Burra mapsheet, which takes in a large area just south of Peterborough. Mapping is also planned for the adjacent Orroroo mapsheet to the north.
- 11.4. Detailed work has led to substantial advances in the understanding of the geology and mineral potential. The Burra area has significant potential for discovery of non-metallic minerals, including dimension stone, construction materials, industrial minerals and coal, as well as considerable potential for metallic minerals such as gold and base metals.
- 11.5. In mid-1997, two exploration licence applications for heavy mineral sands were lodged over areas covering parts of the Bookmark Biosphere Reserve about 150 kilometres south-east of Peterborough. A number of objections were received as part of the public consultation process and the granting of the licences was put on hold while these were being addressed. After protracted negotiations, the exploration licences were offered to the proponent in January 2000 with substantial areas of mallee excluded from exploration activity. A response from the proponents has not yet been received.

Honeymoon Uranium Project

- 11.6. The Honeymoon uranium deposit is located around 75 kilometres north-west of Broken Hill. Southern Cross Resources Inc (a Canadian resources company) proposes to recover uranium at Honeymoon using in-situ leach technology which is considered to cause considerably less physical disturbance and environmental impact than traditional methods of uranium recovery.

- 11.7. Before the company can commercially produce uranium at Honeymoon, it must get approval from both the South Australian and Commonwealth Governments. A draft Environmental Impact Statement is expected to be submitted in May 2000. The assessment process may take up to six months to complete and will include extensive public consultation.
- 11.8. Development of the Honeymoon uranium project could result in significant economic benefits at regional, state and national levels. Southern Cross Resources estimates that the annual contribution to gross state product would be \$20 million with direct and indirect employment estimated at 200 jobs.

12. Epic Energy

- 12.1. Epic Energy is closing its Peterborough depot. The existing employees will in future fly to work and camp at a work site to complete the job. This practice is used by Epic at its operations throughout Australia.

13. Water

- 13.1. Peterborough falls into SA Water's Northern Region, a region which services a population of approximately 120,000 people with major regional centres including Port Augusta, Port Pirie and Whyalla.
- 13.2. In relation to Peterborough, ageing pipes and reduced flows have resulted in operational problems of pressure and flow, bacteriological quality and physical quality. SA Water is currently spending \$250,000 to relay a major feed main to the town to alleviate these problems. This construction work is scheduled to be completed by the end of May 2000.

14. National Parks and Wildlife

- 14.1. In the northern agricultural district, there is about 18% native vegetation remaining of which 6% is in National Parks and Wildlife reserves. There are few reserves in the Peterborough region, the nearest reserve of significance being Mount Remarkable National Park near Melrose.
- 14.2. Consequently, this region has been identified as a priority area for filling in gaps in the reserve system. Two parcels of land have been acquired in the last 18 months to create new protected areas in the mid north. Both were acquired under the National Reserve System Program of the Natural Heritage Trust, with assistance from the National Parks Foundation of South Australia.
- 14.3. Both parcels fill important gaps in the biological integrity of the State's reserve system. In late 1998, 464 hectares of high quality native grassland were acquired north of Mount Cone. To be dedicated as Mokota Conservation Park, this will be the first conservation park dedicated specifically to conserve native grasslands and contains habitat suitable for the Pygmy Bluetongue Lizard, which although previously thought to be extinct was "rediscovered" near Burra in 1992 and is the focus of a recovery program.

- 14.4. The second acquisition was of Caroon Creek near Burra. This was acquired in early 1999 and conserves 1,692 hectares of mallee, chenopod shrubland and grassy shrubland. Both sites will be proclaimed as conservation parks under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and are presently being prepared for formal proclamation by the Governor.
- 14.5. A new district office of National Parks and Wildlife is being established in Burra over the coming months. The Burra & Districts office will manage these new reserves and existing small reserves in the district, and further develop relationships with the community on biodiversity initiatives both on and off park. Importantly, this will include management of commercial kangaroo harvesting in the Lower North East Pastoral areas.

15. Peterborough Library

- 15.1. The local history collection of the Peterborough library is unique and contains many valuable resources to the community and visiting users. The Peterborough Library has a high staff turnover attributed to the fact that the community librarian position was reduced to a 0.8 contract position which offers little security. The senior library assistant position has also been reduced to 0.5. This results in a lack of continuity for patrons and staff therefore hindering long-term progress of goals and services to the library.
- 15.2. TAFE funding for the library ceased on 1 January 2000 creating uncertainty for the library. Delays have been experienced in establishing a working 'joint use' agreement between the District Council of Peterborough and Peterborough High School. The library has been asked to maintain or increase the level of service to its clients, however, this has become increasingly difficult with the reduction of staffing hours and loss of TAFE funding.

16. Information Economy

- 16.1. The Information Economy Policy Office (IEPO) is managing the NetWorks for You project in regional South Australia, including Peterborough.
- 16.2. The program is a community based awareness raising and facilitation project ensuring that rural communities are well positioned in the new information economy. It focuses particularly on the Internet. Local co-ordinators and trainees will work with communities to assist businesses and individuals to discover the importance of the Internet to their lives and their businesses.
- 16.3. Rather than duplicating hard infrastructure, the project is working with existing community facilities such as schools, libraries, councils, regional development boards, TAFE and community health and housing offices. Each agency will offer their facilities to the program and will be badged and marketed as a NetWorks Centre.
- 16.4. So far, the Peterborough Public Library has become a Networks Centre with the librarian already providing Internet awareness sessions which the Networks Coordinator is supporting.

- 16.5. The SA Government has also negotiated with Telstra to rapidly extend its Internet backbone across South Australia and offer wholesale Internet access to 21 locations at city rates. One of these locations is Peterborough. The rollout of Pathway SA was completed in December 1999.

Briefing Note for Community Cabinet 8 May 2000

**CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS
PETERBOROUGH**

Project	Details	Portfolio	Amount \$m	Status	
Jamestown High/Primary School	Amalgamation of high school and primary school onto high school site with associated redevelopment and upgrade	DETE	3.050	Committed	–
Jamestown Aged Care	Redevelopment and expansion of aged care facilities at the hospital with a proposed 13 aged care beds	DHS	0.905	Committed	–
		Total	\$3.955m		
Jamestown Hospital Redevelopment Stage 2	Redevelopment of theatre and same day area, general wards and fire upgrade	DHS	1.700	For Investigation	
Peterborough Hospital Redevelopment	Provision of GP and specialist consulting rooms, ensuite facilities, aged care, safe area in casualty and nurses station.	DHS	1.000	For Investigation	
Orroroo Hospital	Upgrade aged care wing	DHS	0.510	For Investigation	
Orroroo Area School	Replacement of timber buildings	DETE	Not specified	For Investigation	
Booleroo Centre Schools	Review of delivery of education in the locale	DETE	Not specified	For Investigation	
Peterborough Preschool	Co-location of the preschool onto the primary school site.	DETE	Not specified	For Investigation	
		Total	\$3.210m		



A Regional Profile

Peterborough (DC)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



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INTRODUCTION

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

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

The Profile includes data on a range of economic and social indicators and is divided into four sections; (i) a set of time series indicators, (ii) a set of area comparison indicators, (iii) a set of detailed tables and (iv) a set of supplementary tables for Tourist Accommodation and the Manufacturing Industry.

The time series and area comparison sections include indicators on Population, Labour force, Social security welfare recipients, Building approvals, Manufacturing, Agriculture, Local government finance, Motor vehicle registrations and Income. The detailed tables section includes more detailed information about most of these indicators.

The last section contains general Tourist accommodation data and, if applicable, some supplementary Manufacturing industry data. These may not be available for your specified region but have been included for the best available geographic areas to, at least, provide some indication of the levels of these industries in and around your region.

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

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

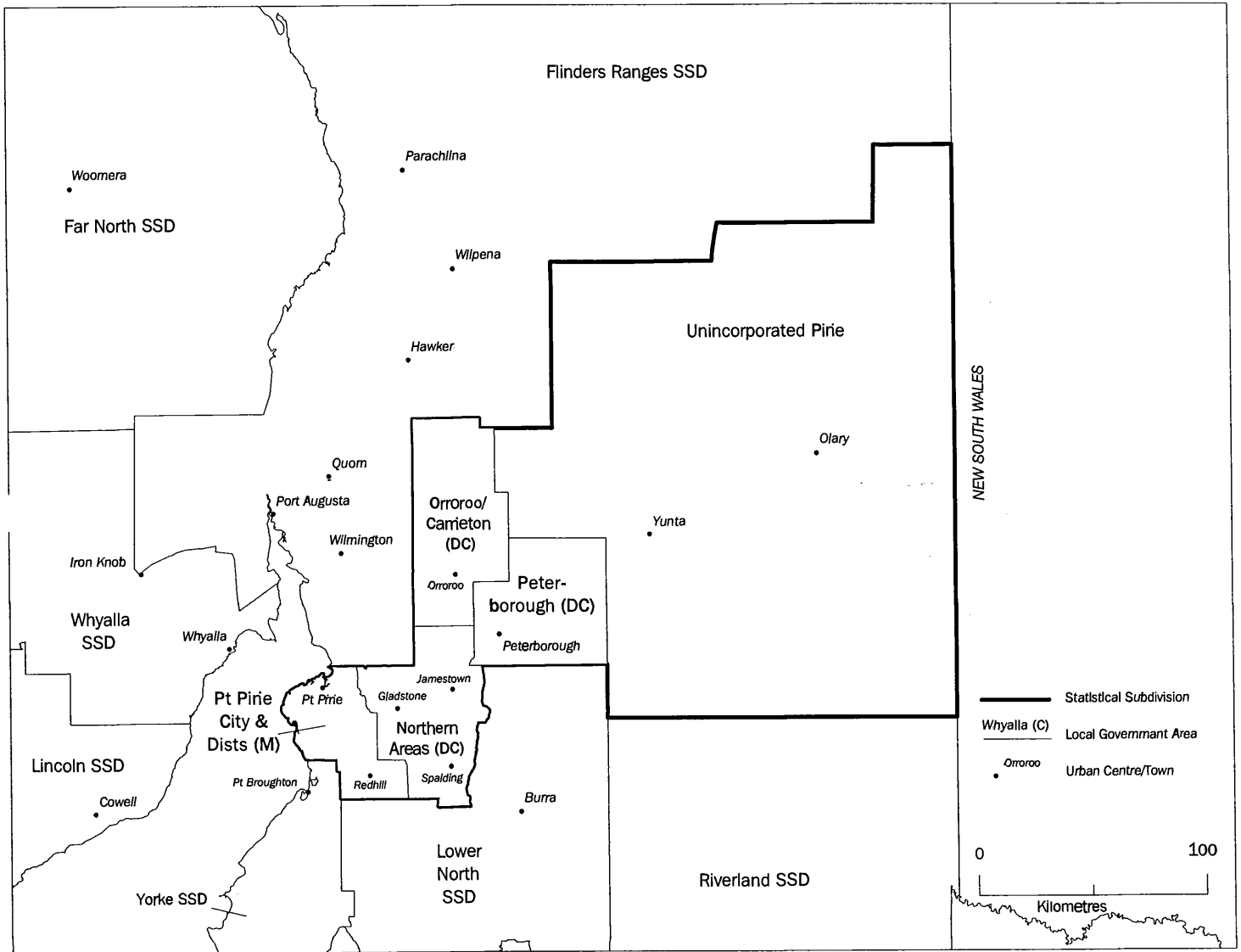
All data presented have been calculated on SLA boundaries as at 30 June 1998 (ie 1993 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 1998). Where boundary changes have occurred or data have been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 1998.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: *The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their information included in this Profile. The inclusion of the non-ABS data adds to the overall understanding of the composition of regional South Australia. Relevant source publications are listed in paragraph 89 of the Explanatory Notes.*

INQUIRIES:

- For information about the statistics in this profile, contact Mark Nowosilskyj on (08) 8237 7358 or Cynthia Millar on (08) 8237 7348.
- For information about other ABS statistics contact the ABS Information Consultancy Service on (08) 8237 7100.



Based on 1998 Local Government Area Boundaries
Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 1998
Produced by: The Regional Statistics Unit
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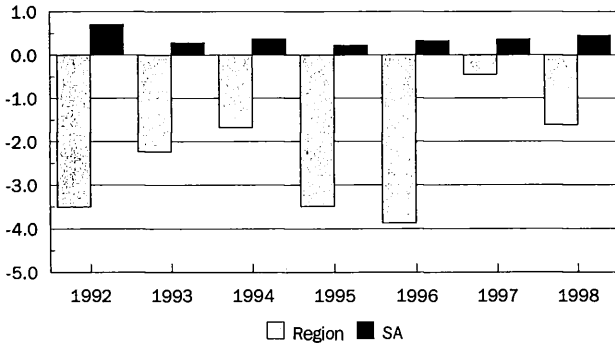
Peterborough (DC)

Section 1: Table 1 - Time Series Indicators

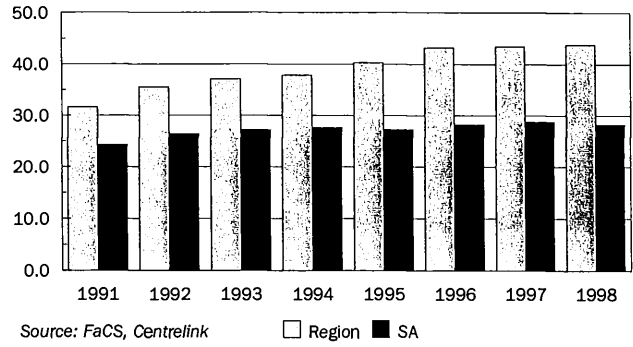
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population estimates - at 30 June								
Estimated resident population (no.)	2600	2509	2453	2412	2328	2238	2228	2192
Share of SA's total population (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Population change (no.)	-	-91	-56	-41	-84	-90	-10	-36
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	-3.5	-3.9	-0.4	-1.6
South Australia - rate of population change (%)	-	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Persons aged 0-14 (no.)	628	592	572	550	520	486	476	465
Persons aged 65+ (no.)	340	346	349	364	370	369	386	385
Labour force estimates - June qtr (a)								
Employment (no.) (b)	1003	888	1068	898	1020	887	982	732
Rate of employment change from previous year (%) (l)	-	-11.5	20.3	-15.9	13.6	-13.0	10.7	-25.5
South Australia - rate of employment change (%) (b)	-	-3.3	1.2	-1.5	2.5	1.3	5.5	-7.9
Unemployment (no.)	143	172	131	142	129	148	148	140
Unemployment rate (%)	12.5	16.2	10.9	13.7	11.2	14.3	13.1	16.1
South Australia - unemployment rate (%)	9.5	11.9	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.8
Labour force participation rate (%)	58.1	55.3	63.7	55.9	63.6	59.1	64.5	50.5
South Australia - labour force participation rate (%)	63.5	62.6	62.3	61.0	61.9	61.9	64.9	59.8
Social security welfare recipients - at June (c)								
Widow's start allowance (no.)	151	175	174	173	172	185	194	180
Youth training allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	6	5
Mature age allowance (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	16	21
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	151	175	174	173	172	210	216	206
Share of SA's labour market allowance recipients (%)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	623	682	698	705	729	757	762	757
Share of SA's social security welfare recipients (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social security dependency ratio (%)	31.6	35.6	37.1	37.9	40.3	43.2	43.5	43.8
South Aust - Social security dependency ratio (%)	24.2	26.3	27.2	27.6	27.2	28.2	28.7	28.2
Building approvals - year ended 30 June								
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Share of SA's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Value of non-residential building approvals (\$m)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1
Share of SA's value non-resident bldg approvals (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (d)								
Employment (no.)	(d)	(d)	n.a.	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(d)	n.a.
Turnover (\$m)	(d)	(d)	n.a.	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Share of SA's manufacturing production turnover (%)	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March								
Crops (\$m)	n.a.	3.6	4.0	3.3	2.9	7.4	3.9	n.a.
Livestock and livestock products (\$m)	n.a.	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	n.a.
Total value agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	7.6	7.3	8.1	7.1	7.5	11.8	8.0	n.a.
Share of SA's value of agricultural production (%)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	n.a.
Local government finance - year ended 30 June (e)								
Total outlay on - infrastructure (\$m)	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
- other (\$m)	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2
Total outlay on goods, services and land (\$m)	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5
Rate revenue accrued (\$m)	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rates per rateable property (\$)	n.a.	n.a.	319	313	346	356	370	357
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June								
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	n.a.	24	32	27	30	25	16	29
Share of SA's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	n.a.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Income - year ended 30 June (f)								
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	\$21,072	\$22,187	\$22,178	\$23,778	\$24,086	\$25,427	\$24,210	\$24,277
Sth Aust - ave individual annual taxable income (\$)	\$23,650	\$24,393	\$25,335	\$26,864	\$27,403	\$28,208	\$29,021	\$30,744

Footnotes are listed in paragraph 88 of the Explanatory Notes.

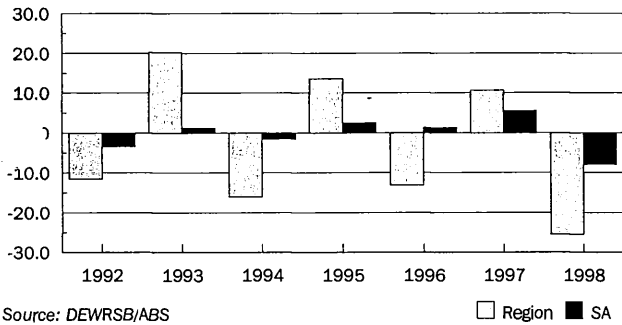
Rate of population change from previous year (%)



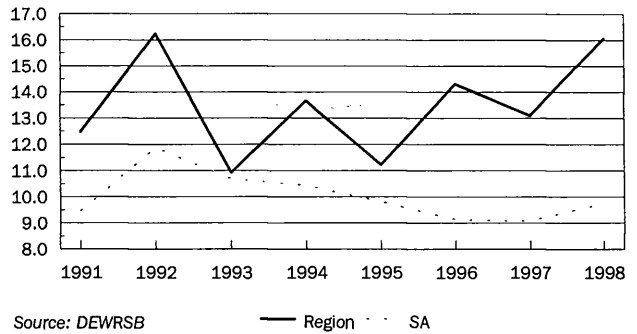
Social security dependency ratio (%)



Rate of employment change from previous year (%) (b)



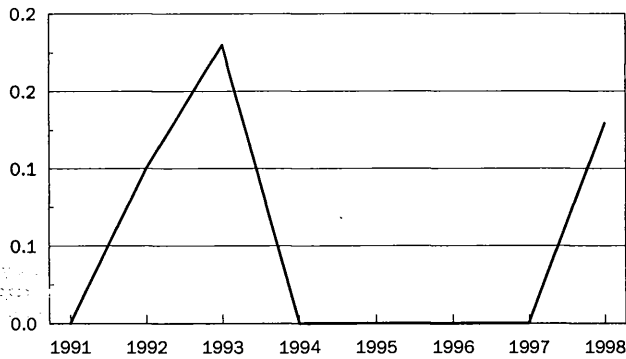
Unemployment rate (%)



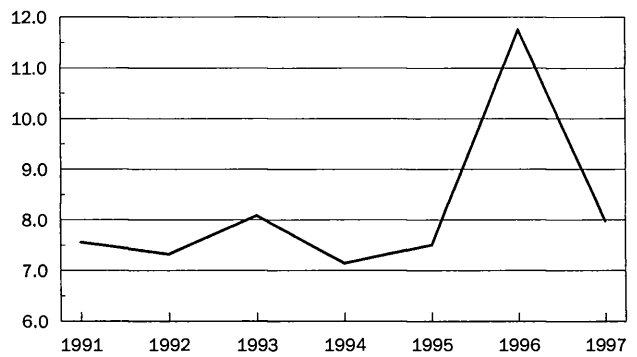
Source: DEWRSB/ABS

Source: DEWRSB

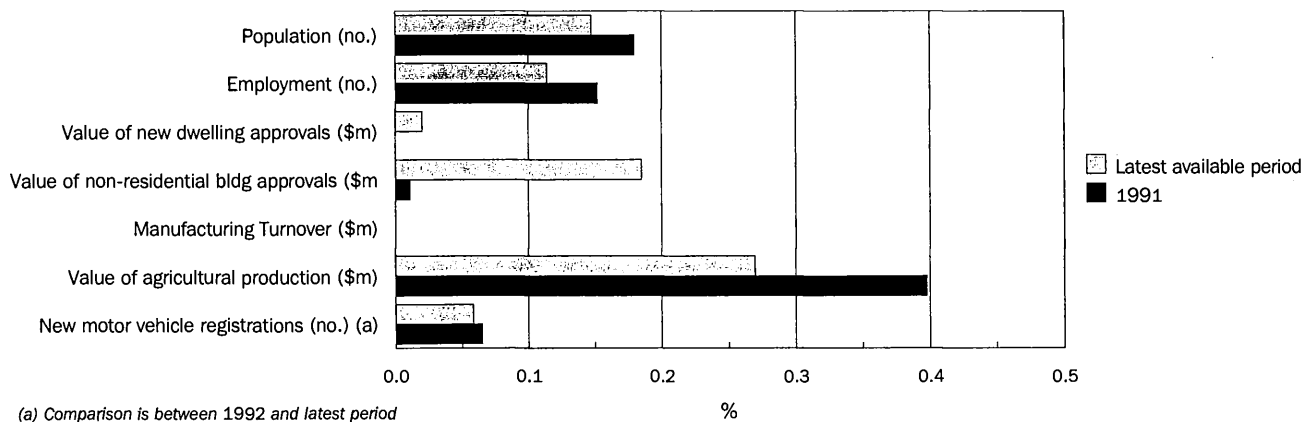
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)



Total value agricultural commodities produced (\$m)



Selected Key Economic Indicators
Region's Percentage Share of State Total



(a) Comparison is between 1992 and latest period

SELECTED AREAS
Section 2: Table 2 - Area Comparisons

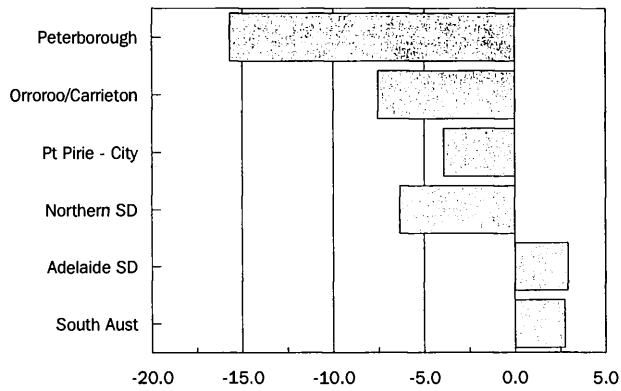
	Time Period	Peterborough (DC)	Orroroo/ Carrieton (DC)	Port Pirie C, Dists (M) - City	Northern SD	Adelaide SD	South Australia
Population estimates - at 30 June							
Population density (persons/sq km)	1998	0.7	0.3	230.1	0.1	595.6	1.5
Estimated resident population (no.)	1998	2192	1114	14420	82871	1087710	1486418
Share of SA's total population (%)	1998	0.1	0.1	1.0	5.6	73.2	100.0
Share of regional SA's total population (%)	1998	0.5	0.3	3.6	20.8	-	-
Rate of population change (%)	91-98	-15.7	-7.6	-3.9	-6.3	2.9	2.8
Average annual rate of population change (%)	91-98	-2.4	-1.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	0.4
Projected population (no.)	2008	2002	1028	13003	77493	1126331	1531025
Rate of projected population change (%)	98-08	-8.7	-7.7	-9.8	-6.5	3.6	3.0
Rate of population change for persons aged 0-14 (%)	91-98	-26.0	-17.6	-6.3	-9.2	-0.3	-1.0
Rate of population change for persons aged 65+ (%)	91-98	13.2	11.7	7.1	15.5	11.8	13.3
Dependency ratio for persons aged 0-14 (%)	1998	34.6	40.3	33.6	36.7	28.4	30.3
Dependency ratio for persons aged 65 and over (%)	1998	28.7	34.3	23.6	17.8	21.6	21.6
Labour force estimates - June qtr (a)							
Rate of employment change (%) (b)	91-98	-27.0	-19.1	-9.0	-9.7	0.1	-2.6
Unemployment rate (%)	1998	16.1	3.7	15.0	10.7	9.7	9.8
hour force participation rate (%)	1998	50.5	60.4	56.0	62.2	59.7	59.8
Social security welfare recipients - at June (c)							
Total labour market allowance recipients (no.)	1998	206	27	1235	5590	54907	74373
Share of SA's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1998	0.3	0.0	1.7	7.5	73.8	100.0
Share of regional SA's labour market allowance recipients (%)	1998	1.1	0.1	6.3	28.7	-	-
Total social security welfare recipients (no.)	1998	757	183	4472	20212	248834	335858
Social security dependency ratio (%)	1998	43.8	21.4	39.4	32.0	28.2	28.2
Building Approvals - year ended 30 June							
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	1998	1	1	32	335	4713	7119
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (\$m)	1998	0.1	0.0	2.4	27.6	433.2	630.2
Share of SA's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1998	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.4	68.7	100.0
Share of regional SA's value of new dwelling approvals (%)	1998	0.1	0.0	1.2	14.0	-	-
Value of new non-residential building approvals (\$m)	1998	1.1	0.0	1.9	21.0	468.5	602.2
Share of SA's value non-resident bidg approvals (%)	1998	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.5	77.8	100.0
Share of regional SA's value non-resident bidg approvals (%)	1998	0.8	0.0	1.4	15.7	-	-
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (d)							
Employment (no.)	1997	(d)	(d)	1126	4105	66588	84591
Turnover (\$m)	1997	n.p.	(d)	n.p.	1412.3	14182.1	18486.2
Rate of SA's manufacturing production turnover (%)	1997	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.6	76.7	100.0
Share of regional SA's manufacturing production turnover (%)	1997	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	32.8	-	-
Agriculture - year ended 31 March							
Value of agricultural commodities produced (\$m)	1997	8.0	16.5	0.0	237.5	132.2	2956.5
Share of SA's value of agricultural production (%)	1997	0.3	0.6	0.0	8.0	4.5	100.0
Share of regional SA's value of agricultural production (%)	1997	0.3	0.6	0.0	8.4	-	-
Local government finance - year ended 30 June (e)							
Rates per rateable property (\$)	1998	357	303	592	513	692	646
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June							
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	1998	29	31	270	1698	39116	49681
Share of SA's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1998	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.4	78.7	100.0
Share of regional SA's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	1998	0.3	0.3	2.6	16.1	-	-
Income - year ended 30 June (f)							
Average individual annual taxable income (\$)	1998	\$24,277	\$24,369	\$28,607	\$31,338	\$31,127	\$30,744
Housing - at 6 August							
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	59.9	69.0	44.6	37.5	39.5	40.8
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	16.4	10.8	29.7	35.3	27.5	26.8

Footnotes are listed in paragraph 88 of the Explanatory Notes.

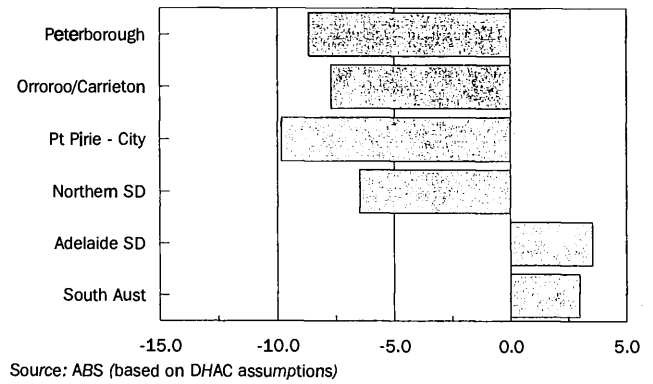
SELECTED AREAS

Table 2 - Area Comparisons (Cont.)

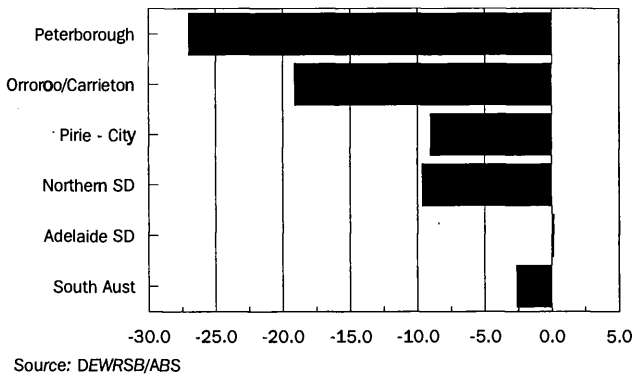
**Rate of population change (%)
1991 - 1998**



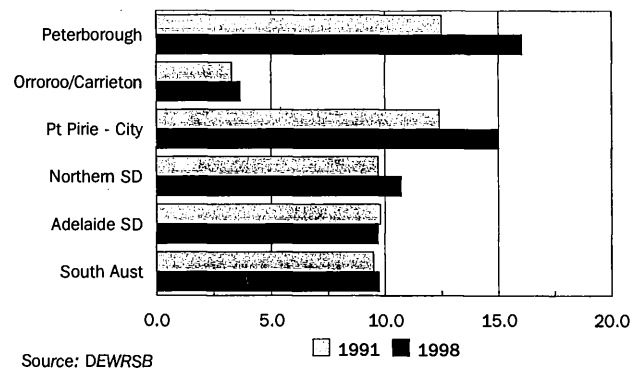
**Rate of projected population change (%)
1998 - 2008**



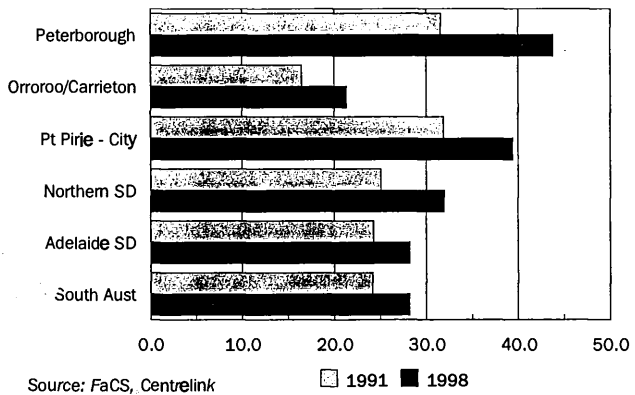
**Rate of employment change (%)
1991 - 1998**



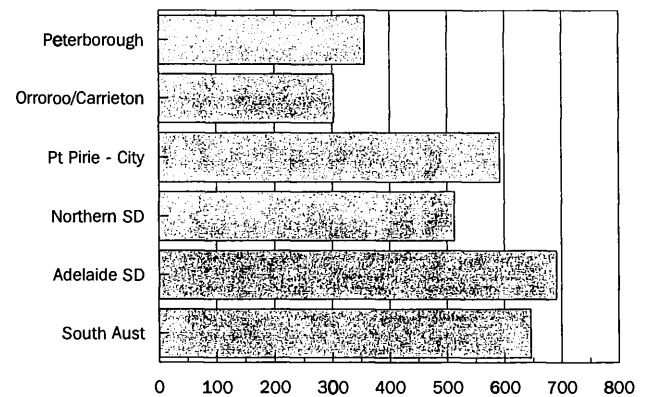
**Unemployment rate (%)
June qtr 1991 and June qtr 1998**



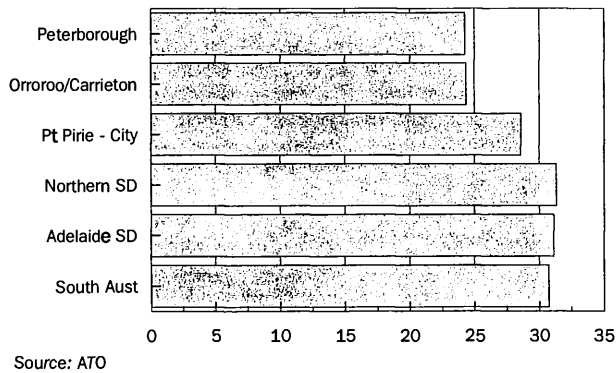
**Social security dependency ratio (%)
June 1991 and June 1998**



Rates per rateable property (\$) 1998



**Average individual annual taxable income (\$'000)
1996/97**



**Proportion of homes fully owned (%)
1996**

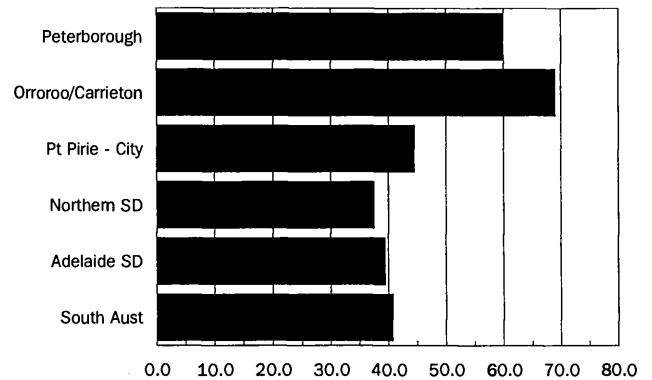


Table 3 - Selected Characteristics, 1991 and 1996

Characteristic	1991	1996	1996
	No.	No.	%
Population counts (a)			
Total persons	2519	2172	100.0
Australian born	2251	1888	90.2
Born overseas			
Main English speaking country (b)	126	127	6.1
Other countries	88	78	3.7
Total overseas born (c)	214	205	9.8
Population Mobility (d)			
Same address 5 years ago	1316	1133	58.6
Different address 5 years ago in:			
Same SLA or region	250	208	10.8
Elsewhere in SA	446	419	21.7
Interstate	72	114	5.9
Overseas	11	3	0.2
Not stated	12	4	0.2
Total at a different address	791	748	38.7
Mobility not stated	76	52	2.7
I (Aged 5+)	2183	1933	100.0
Households (e) and Families			
Lone persons households	210	292	32.9
Group households	17	22	2.5
One parent families	96	86	14.8
Couple only families	251	246	42.3
Two parent families	309	245	42.2
Other families	13	4	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS

Table 4 - Estimated and Projected Population, 1993-2013 (a)

Year	Population	Change	Change
	No.	No.	%
1993	2453	-	-
1998	2192	-261	-10.6
2003	2110	-82	-3.7
2008	2002	-108	-5.1
2013	1888	-114	-5.7

Note: ABS (based on DHAC assumptions)

Estimated and Projected Population

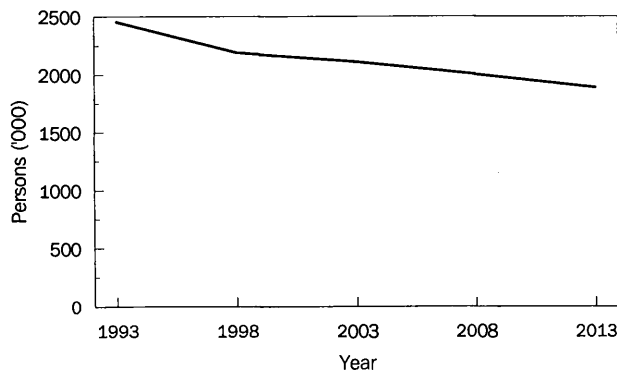


Table 5 - Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 1998

Age	Males	Females	Persons
	No.	No.	%
0-4	77	73	6.8
5-9	78	92	7.8
10-14	72	73	6.6
15-19	73	55	5.8
20-24	34	50	3.8
25-29	44	68	5.1
30-34	54	54	4.9
35-39	80	77	7.2
40-44	94	95	8.6
45-49	83	69	6.9
50-54	71	63	6.1
55-59	61	87	6.8
60-64	65	65	5.9
65-69	67	62	5.9
70-74	57	53	5.0
75-79	29	31	2.7
80-84	24	19	2.0
85+	11	32	2.0
Total	1074	1118	100.0

Source: Estimated Resident Population, ABS

**Age Structure, 1998 ERP
Selected region compared to SA**

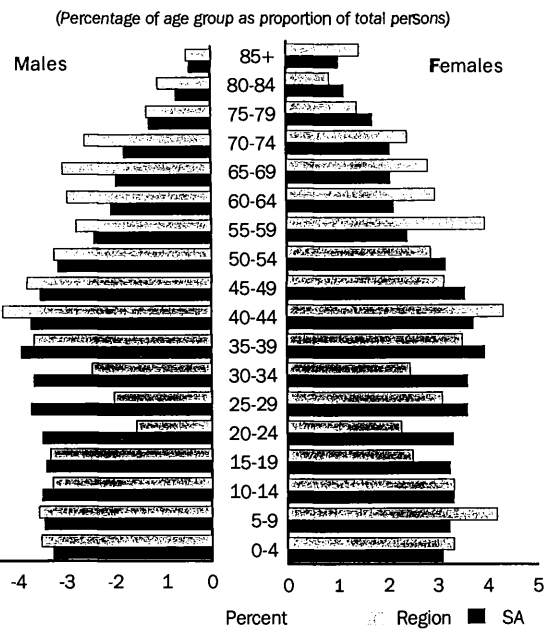


Table 6 - Components of Population Change, 1996 - 1998

	1996	1997	1998
	No.	No.	No.
Births (a)	32	31	24
Deaths (b)	18	23	22
Natural increase total	14	8	2
Net migration total	-104	-18	-38
Total Population Change	-90	-10	-36

Source: Demography, ABS

Table 7 - Labour Force Status, 1991 and 1996 (a)

	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Labour force			
Males			
Full-time	472	275	-41.7
Part-time	72	75	4.2
Females			
Full-time	168	137	-18.5
Part-time	156	131	-16.0
Total employed (b)	970	642	-33.8
Unemployed	149	167	12.1
Total labour force	1119	809	-27.7
Total not in labour force	801	862	7.6
	%	%	
Labour force participation rate (c)			
Males	70.7	58.4	
Females	45.5	38.8	
Unemployment rate by age (c)			
15-19	34.5	36.4	
20-24	20.0	30.0	
25-34	10.1	21.5	
35-44	11.0	14.9	
45+	13.3	20.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS

Table 8 - Employment by Occupation, 1991 and 1996 (a)

Occupation	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Managers & Administrators	109	95	-12.8
Professionals	79	63	-20.3
Associate Professionals	70	86	22.9
Tradespersons, etc. Workers	128	86	-32.8
Adv. Clerical, etc. Workers	26	16	-38.5
Inter. Clerical, etc. Workers	73	69	-5.5
Inter. Product'n, etc. Workers	120	67	-44.2
Elem. Clerical, etc. Workers	73	49	-32.9
Labourers, etc. Workers	161	92	-42.9
Inadequately described	12	0	-100.0
Not stated	119	22	-81.5
Total Employed Persons	970	645	-33.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS

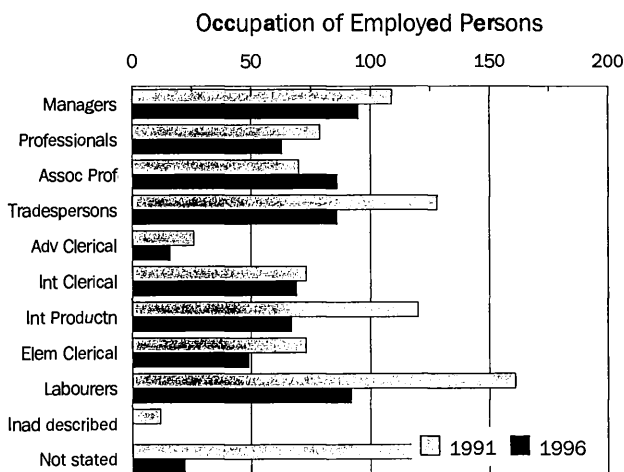


Table 9 - Employment by Industry, 1991 and 1996 (a)

Industry	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	106	101	-4.7
Mining	0	3	0.0
Manufacturing	96	62	-35.4
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	43	15	-65.1
Construction	23	27	17.4
Wholesale Trade	15	23	53.3
Retail Trade	103	91	-11.7
Accom. Cafes & Restaurants	37	46	24.3
Transport & Storage	176	31	-82.4
Communication Services	16	13	-18.8
Finance and Insurance	15	13	-13.3
Property & Business Services	17	16	-5.9
Govt Administration & Defence	29	38	31.0
Education	75	60	-20.0
Health & Community Services	59	56	-5.1
Cultural & Recreational Services	4	6	50.0
Personal & Other Services	17	23	35.3
Non-classifiable	3	4	33.3
Not stated	137	17	-87.6
Total Employed Persons	971	645	-33.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS

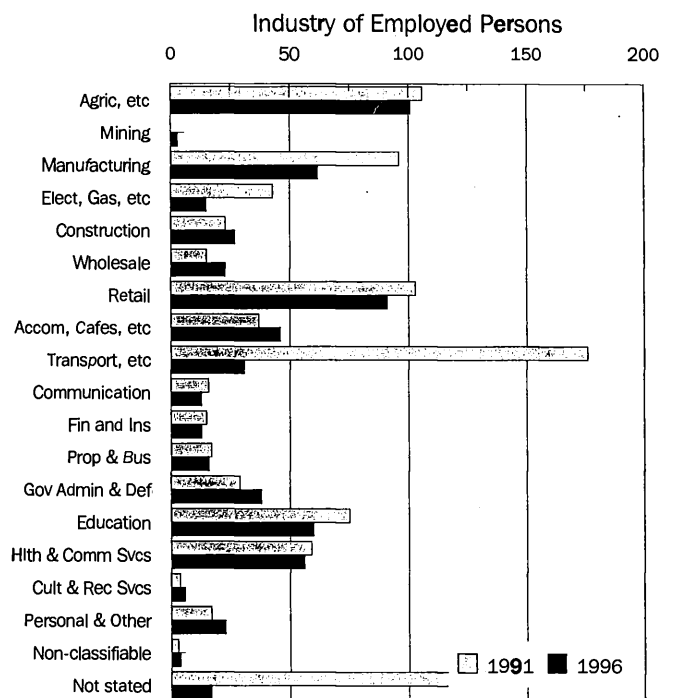


Table 10 - Employment by Industry Sector 1991 and 1996 (a)

Industry Sector	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Commonwealth Government	181	25	-86.2
State/Territory Government	169	106	-37.3
Local Government	34	28	-17.6
Private Sector	478	470	-1.7
CDEP	n.a.	0	n.a.
Not stated	108	13	-88.0
Total Employed Persons	970	642	-33.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS

Table 11 - Highest Qualification of Employed Persons, 1991 and 1996 (a)

Qualification	1991	1996	% Change
	Persons	Persons	
Higher degree	0	3	0.0
Postgraduate diploma	13	10	-23.1
Bachelor degree	24	34	41.7
Undergraduate diploma	46	23	-50.0
Associate diploma	5	9	80.0
Skilled vocational qualification	106	77	-27.4
Basic vocational qualification	30	33	10.0
Inadequately described	9	9	0.0
Not stated	108	32	-70.4
Not applicable	631	415	-34.2
Total Employed Persons	972	645	-33.6

Table 12 - Social Security Welfare Recipients, 1997 and 1998 (a)

	1997	1998	% Change
	Persons	Persons	
Labour Market Allowance Recipients			
Restart allowance (b)	194	180	-7.2
Youth training allowance (c)	6	5	-16.7
Mature age allowance (d)	16	21	31.3
Total Labour Market Allowances	216	206	-4.6
Other Benefit Recipients			
Age pension	325	312	-4.0
Disability support pension	112	117	4.5
Wives/carers pension	31	30	-3.2
Sole parent pension	65	79	21.5
Widows pension (e)	11	12	9.1
Sickness allowance	0	0	0.0
Special benefit (f)	2	1	-50.0
Total	762	757	-0.7

Source: Centrelink

Table 13 - Value of Agricultural Production (\$m), 94/95-96/97

Selected Commodities	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Crops			
Cereals for grain	2.8	7.1	3.8
Vegetables	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fruit (inc grapes)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other crops	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total Crops	2.9	7.4	3.9
Livestock products	3.2	3.0	2.5
Livestock slaughterings/disposals	1.4	1.3	1.5
Total Agriculture	7.5	11.8	8.0

Source: Agricultural Census, ABS

Table 14 - Value of Building Approvals (\$m), 1997/98

	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total
New residential buildings			
New houses	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other residential buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total new residential buildings	0.1	0.0	0.1
Alterations & additions to residential buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-residential buildings			
Hotels, etc	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shops	0.0	0.0	0.0
Factories	0.0	0.0	0.0
Offices	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other business premises	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educational	0.0	0.9	0.9
Religious	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health	0.0	0.0	0.0
Entertainment/Recreational	0.0	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-residential buildings	0.0	1.1	1.1
Total Value Building Approvals	0.1	1.1	1.3

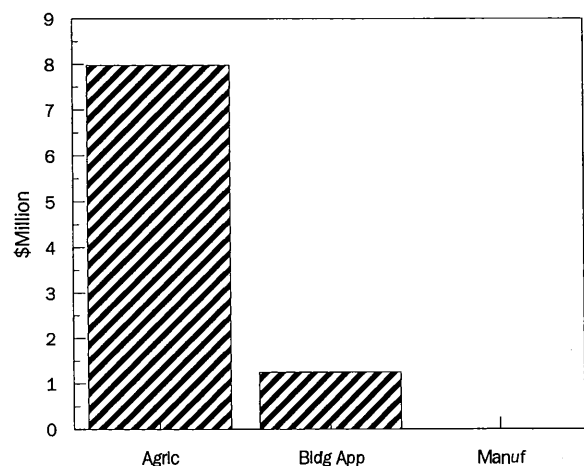
Source: Building Approvals Collection, ABS

Table 15 - Manufacturing Industry, 1993/94 and 1996/97 (a)

Summary of Operations	Unit	1993/94	1996/97
Locations	No.	3	5
Employment	No.	(a)	(a)
Wages and salaries paid	\$m	(a)	n.p.
Turnover	\$m	(a)	n.p.

Source: Manufacturing Census, ABS

Economic Contribution by Selected Industries
(Represented by Turnover or Value of Production)



Agric - Value of Agricultural Production, 1996/97
 Bldg App - Value of Building Approvals, 1997/98
 Manuf - Manufacturing Turnover, 1996/97

Table 16 - No. of Business Locations by Industry by Employment Size, September 1998

Industry	Employment Size		Total
	0-19	20+	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing (a)	73	0	73
Mining	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4	2	6
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1	0	1
Construction	4	0	4
Wholesale Trade	6	0	6
Retail Trade	19	0	19
Accom. Cafes & Restaurants	8	1	9
Transport & Storage	4	1	5
Communication Services	1	0	1
Finance and Insurance	2	0	2
Property & Business Services	2	0	2
Govt Administration & Defence	6	0	6
Education	3	2	5
Health & Community Services	5	1	6
Cultural & Recreational Services	1	0	1
Personal & Other Services	6	1	7
	145	8	153

Source: Business Register, ABS

Business Locations with less than 20 employees, by Industry, Business Register, Sept 1998
Selected region compared to SA

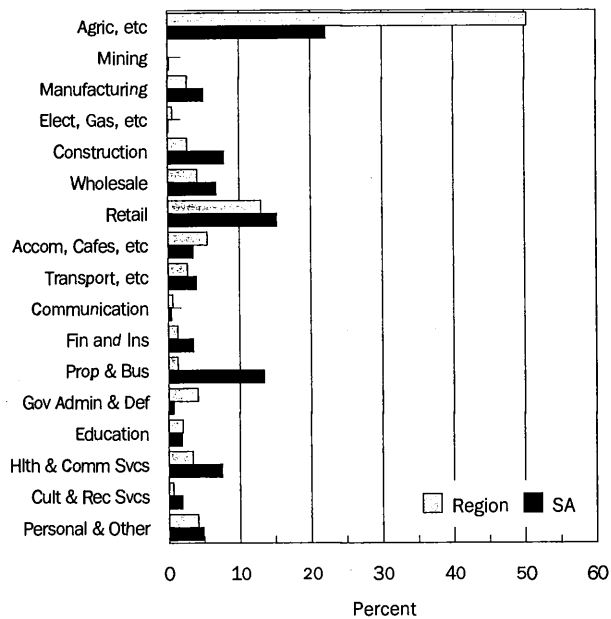


Table 17 - Weekly Household Income, 1996 Occupied Private Dwellings (a)

Weekly Income	H/holds	H/holds	South Aust
	No.	%	%
Neg/Nil	14	1.6	0.5
\$1-\$159	15	1.7	0.8
\$160-\$199	168	18.9	10.8
\$200-\$299	136	15.3	11.1
\$300-\$399	128	14.4	9.2
\$400-\$499	92	10.4	9.2
\$500-\$599	59	6.6	7.1
\$600-\$699	48	5.4	7.1
\$700-\$799	31	3.5	5.7
\$800-\$999	52	5.9	10.0
\$1,000-\$1,199	31	3.5	6.7
\$1,200-\$1,499	19	2.1	5.9
\$1,500-\$1,999	12	1.4	3.8
\$2,000 or more	7	0.8	2.9
Not Stated/Not Classifiable	76	8.6	9.1
Total	888	100.0	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS

Weekly Household Income, 1996 Census
Selected region compared to SA

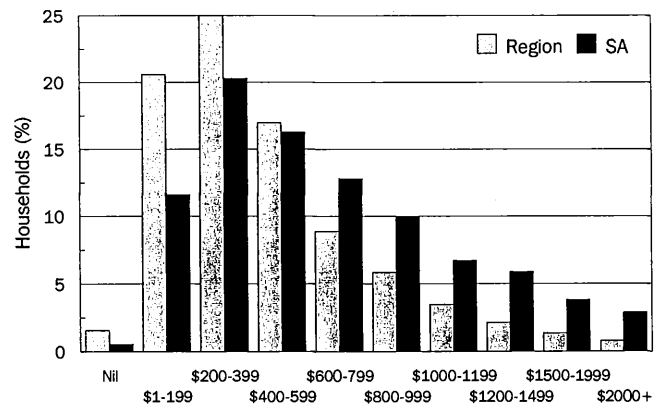


Table 18 - Nature of Housing Occupancy, 1996 Occupied Private Dwellings (a)

	1996	1996	% Change
	No.	% 1991-1996	
Owned	534	59.9	4.1
Being Purchased	172	19.3	11.0
Rented:			
Housing Authority	28	3.1	12.0
Other	115	12.9	-16.7
Not Stated	3	0.3	-62.5
Total rented	146	16.4	-14.6
Other (inc Not Stated)	41	4.6	-18.0
Total occupied private dwellings	892	100.0	0.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS

TOURISM REGION

Section 4: Table 19 - Annual Tourist Accommodation, 1997/98 - 1998/99

Area	Average Qrtly Employment (no.)		Takings from Accommodation (\$'000)		Guest Arrivals (no.)		Average Length of Stay (days)	
	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99	97/98	98/99
Mount Gambier (C)	277	265	\$6,401	\$6,666	111014	108043	1.6	1.6
Robe (DC)	13	8	\$451	\$533	9926	11409	1.7	1.7
Tatiara (DC)	60	60	\$554	\$1,180	12877	28881	n.a.	1.2
Wattle Range (DC)	n.a.	59	n.a.	\$932	n.a.	15174	n.a.	1.4
Balance	n.a.	14	n.a.	\$590	n.a.	12219	n.a.	1.3
South East (TR)	411	406	\$9,512	\$9,901	177811	175726	1.6	1.5
Murraylands (TR)	46	48	\$847	\$831	18537	19333	1.4	1.4
Victor Harbor (DC)	104	113	\$2,163	\$2,213	41359	45736	1.7	1.6
Balance	142	120	\$2,411	\$2,684	36272	38870	1.8	1.8
Fleurieu Peninsula (TR)	246	233	\$4,574	\$4,897	77631	84606	1.8	1.7
Adelaide (C)	2263	2205	\$81,234	\$91,353	434156	505624	2.4	2.4
Burnside (C)	59	77	\$3,027	\$3,380	61122	60877	2.1	2.2
Holdfast Bay (C)	n.a.	564	n.a.	\$18,928	n.a.	114202	n.a.	2.9
Mount Barker (DC)	103	103	\$1,624	\$1,683	18965	27209	2.4	1.6
Norwd Payneham St Peters (C)	n.a.	53	n.a.	\$2,161	n.a.	18982	n.a.	2.3
Kaparinga (C)	n.a.	132	n.a.	\$1,783	n.a.	23966	n.a.	1.8
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	n.a.	78	n.a.	\$2,582	n.a.	25037	n.a.	2.3
Unley (C)	181	193	\$1,813	\$3,615	n.a.	49847	n.a.	2.0
West Torrens (C)	23	19	\$1,823	\$1,572	21257	20538	1.5	1.5
Balance	n.a.	326	n.a.	\$5,878	n.a.	73596	n.a.	1.8
Adelaide (TR)	3782	3750	\$122,603	\$132,934	841700	919878	2.3	2.3
Barossa (DC)								
Tanunda	74	75	\$1,939	\$1,786	29982	25506	1.4	1.6
Remainder	86	100	\$976	\$1,115	19793	22194	1.5	1.5
Barossa Valley (TR)	160	175	\$2,916	\$2,901	49775	47700	1.5	1.6
Berri & Barmera (DC)	n.a.	251	n.a.	\$2,693	n.a.	42589	n.a.	1.4
Loxton Waikerie (DC)	n.a.	158	n.a.	\$1,009	n.a.	15532	n.a.	2.2
Renmark Paringa (DC)	n.a.	109	n.a.	\$1,668	n.a.	38173	n.a.	1.3
Riverland (TR)	457	518	\$5,036	\$5,369	93789	96294	1.7	1.5
Mid North (TR)	83	97	\$1,872	\$2,051	36537	37517	1.4	1.4
Port Augusta (C)	131	116	n.a.	\$4,359	n.a.	91185	n.a.	1.3
Port Pirie City and Dists (M)	n.a.	60	n.a.	\$1,794	n.a.	24632	n.a.	1.6
Balance	n.a.	88	n.a.	\$2,180	n.a.	32266	n.a.	1.7
Flinders Ranges (TR)	273	264	\$7,817	\$8,333	139005	148083	1.3	1.4
Far North (TR)	197	196	\$3,967	\$4,087	59764	61707	1.4	1.4
Ceduna (DC)	81	98	n.a.	\$1,382	n.a.	32402	n.a.	1.2
Port Lincoln (C)	91	93	\$1,705	\$2,071	25477	28889	1.7	1.7
Unincorp. West Coast	28	28	\$498	\$582	14234	16056	1.0	1.0
Whyalla (C)	208	230	\$2,643	\$2,847	32575	41574	1.7	1.6
Balance	98	93	n.a.	\$1,053	n.a.	21587	n.a.	1.5
Eyre Peninsula (TR)	506	542	\$7,093	\$7,935	124507	140508	1.5	1.5
Copper Coast (DC)	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	8556	n.a.	n.p.
Balance	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	3732	n.a.	n.p.
Yorke Peninsula (TR)	50	54	\$919	\$967	20218	16952	1.9	1.7
Kangaroo Island (TR)	84	82	\$1,938	\$2,101	29426	30733	1.9	1.8
South Australia	6295	6365	\$169,095	\$182,307	1668700	1779037	1.9	1.9

TOURISM REGION
Section 4: Table 20 - Quarterly Tourist Accommodation, 1997/98 - 1998/99

<i>Period</i>		<i>Port Augusta (C)</i>	<i>Port Pirie City and Dists (M)</i>	<i>Balance of Flinders Ranges TR</i>	<i>Flinders Ranges (TR)</i>
<i>Takings from Accommodation (\$'000)</i>					
1996/97	Mar Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1476.6
	Jun Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1979.7
1997/98	Sep Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2061.6
	Dec Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2065.1
	Mar Qtr	959.7	n.a.	n.a.	1555.7
	Jun Qtr	1168.5	n.a.	n.a.	2135.0
1998/99	Sep Qtr	1121.6	477.8	800.6	2400.1
	Dec Qtr	947.9	492.7	572.6	2013.2
	Mar Qtr	1024.2	430.0	279.9	1734.1
	Jun Qtr	1265.7	393.5	526.7	2185.9
<i>Guest Arrivals (no.)</i>					
1996/97	Mar Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25978
	Jun Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40081
1997/98	Sep Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36545
	Dec Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33996
	Mar Qtr	17063	n.a.	n.a.	25539
	Jun Qtr	29540	n.a.	n.a.	42925
1998/99	Sep Qtr	24277	6166	11592	42035
	Dec Qtr	19628	6785	8962	35375
	Mar Qtr	18099	5969	3988	28056
	Jun Qtr	29181	5712	7724	42617
<i>Employment (no.)</i>					
1996/97	Mar Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	256
	Jun Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	262
1997/98	Sep Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	303
	Dec Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	273
	Mar Qtr	106	n.a.	n.a.	245
	Jun Qtr	131	n.a.	n.a.	273
1998/99	Sep Qtr	140	57	103	300
	Dec Qtr	132	62	73	267
	Mar Qtr	116	61	73	250
	Jun Qtr	116	60	88	264
<i>Average Length of Stay (days)</i>					
1996/97	Mar Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5
	Jun Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.3
1997/98	Sep Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.4
	Dec Qtr	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5
	Mar Qtr	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	1.5
	Jun Qtr	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	1.3
1998/99	Sep Qtr	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4
	Dec Qtr	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4
	Mar Qtr	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
	Jun Qtr	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4

Some of the manufacturing data for this region is confidential. However, some data may be available for some of the old LGAs that make up the area. This information is provided below in order to give, at least, some indication of the manufacturing industry in the region.

Time Series Indicators

Old LGAs	Manufacturing - year ended 30 June							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	<i>Employment (no.)</i>							
Carrieton (DC)	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.
Orroroo (DC)	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	(d)	(d)	n.a.	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(d)	n.a.
Peterborough (DC)	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Peterborough (M)	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	49	n.a.
Peterborough (DC)	(d)	(d)	n.a.	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(d)	n.a.
	<i>Turnover (\$m)</i>							
Carrieton (DC)	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Orroroo (DC)	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	(d)	(d)	n.a.	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(d)	n.a.
Peterborough (DC)	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Peterborough (M)	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.
Peterborough (DC)	(d)	(d)	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.

Summary of Operations

Old LGAs	1993/94				1996/97			
	Locations (no.)	Employment (no.)	Wages and salaries paid (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)	Locations (no.)	Employment (no.)	Wages and salaries paid (\$m)	Turnover (\$m)
Carrieton (DC)	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Orroroo (DC)	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	2	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	(d)	(d)	(d)
Peterborough (DC)	0	0	0.0	0.0	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Peterborough (M)	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4	49	n.p.	n.p.
Peterborough (DC)	3	(d)	(d)	(d)	5	(d)	n.p.	n.p.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- EXPLANATORY NOTES:**
1. This Regional Profile 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 and some social variables for regions in South Australia. Included are historical and the latest available data (at the time of preparation) enabling comparison over time and between regions.
 2. The data presented are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage will differ. For example, DEWRSB employment estimates differ from Population Census employment counts.
 3. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below, however, for more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications. These are listed in paragraph 89.
- Reference periods
4. 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 some row and column headings. This calendar year number refers to the latter year for those data items collected over two years. For example, data for the financial year 1991/92 are shown under the heading '1992' while data collected for the year ending 31 March 1996 are shown under the heading '1996'.
- Regions
5. The regions specified in this Profile are based on areas defined in the "Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1998" (Cat. No. 1216.0). All data items presented have been calculated on SLA and/or LGA boundaries as at 30 June 1998 (ie 1991 data is shown for the boundary as at 30 June 1998 - in some cases this may have been estimated).
 6. Where boundary changes have occurred or data has been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 1998. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.
 7. Please note that in some boundary changes a number of LGAs have been split into several Statistical Local Areas. For the SLAs which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, an attempt has been made to prorate past data across the SLAs which make up the LGA. While this produces distinct estimates for numbers, any rates or percentages will be identical for each SLA in the LGA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate for the whole LGA).
 8. While care was taken in producing the concordances, they are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of any concorded data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.
- Population census
9. The census data presented in this Profile excludes overseas visitors and relates to where people were enumerated on census night. Census counts should not be confused with the official estimated resident population (ERP) - see paragraphs 11 and 12 below.
 10. Census data cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential information. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant and may cause some totals to differ slightly.
- Population estimates
11. This Profile contains final estimates of the resident population for your selected region as at 30 June for each of the years shown. 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.
 12. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

- Labour force estimates
13. The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) 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.
14. The estimates at the small area level are highly volatile and are not seasonally adjusted or trended. ABS estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors, and these will flow into the DEWRSB estimates. 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 DEWRSB quarterly publication "Small Area Labour Markets, Australia" (Cat. No. 96 25208).
15. In particular, care should be taken when using the employment estimates. These have been obtained by subtracting the number of unemployed persons (sourced from Centrelink) from the labour force estimate (sourced from ABS). Because the data sources and the reference period are different for these figures, the resulting employment estimate should only be used as a guide to the level of employment.
- Social security welfare recipients
16. The figures shown under the heading 'Social security welfare recipients' have been compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink).
17. 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.
18. The statistics compiled by Centrelink on Australia's welfare recipients are classified according to the postcode district of the postal address held on departmental records. The figures shown in this Profile have been converted from postcode areas to the specified region using geographic concordances based on 1998 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers have been excluded.
19. Further information can be obtained in the Centrelink 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
20. Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from: (1) permits issued by local government authorities; (2) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; (3) major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.
21. The statistics included in this Profile relate to all new residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.
22. Excluded from the statistics are construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, etc.). The value of alterations and additions (including refurbishment and conversion) to residential buildings is excluded from Tables 1 and 2 but included in Table 12.
- Manufacturing
23. A manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis, however data for small areas such as statistical subdivisions and statistical local areas are not available every year. The statistics shown in this Profile were compiled from the censuses of manufacturing establishments conducted in 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1996-97.
24. The data have been concorded to align with 1998 ASGC boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 manufacturing employment data obtained from the ABS Business Register.
25. Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

- Manufacturing cont. 26. 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 27. 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.
- Local government finance 28. 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).
29. For the purposes of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:
- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area, (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent.
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the Local Government Act 1934).
- Motor vehicle registrations 30. 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 have been derived by converting postcode information to information for the specified region using geographic concordances based on 1998 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office boxes have been excluded.
31. 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 32. 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 presented have been derived by converting the postcode information to information for the specified region using geographic concordances based on 1998 estimated resident population data.
33. Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers have been excluded.
- Population projections 34. The population projections shown here have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC).
35. The technique employed for the population projections shown was the cohort-component method. It involves applying fertility and mortality rates and migration levels to the base population to produce a projected population, which in turn becomes the base for projecting the next year and so on.
36. These projections were produced in two stages. Firstly, the resident population was projected by single year of age and sex to provide a set of projections for South Australia. Secondly, the population of each Statistical Local Area was projected by single year of age and sex, but constrained to sum for each year to the South Australian projection.
37. The base population for the projections at the state level for South Australia was the preliminary Estimated Resident Population, by age and sex, at 30 June 1998.
38. The assumptions for fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration are the same at the South Australian level as Series K outlined in "Population Projections 1997 to 2051" (Cat. No. 3222.0) published on 14 July 1998.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

Population projections cont.

39. Series K incorporates assumptions for Australia of 'low' fertility (a total fertility rate of 1.60 births per women from 2005-06), 'high' overseas migration (an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000) and 'medium' interstate migration. These projections differ from the published Series K projections only in that the base population was at 30 June 1998 rather than at 30 June 1997.

40. The base population at the SLA level was the Estimated Resident Population in each SLA, by Age and Sex, at 30 June 1997.

41. The fertility assumptions were based on average age-specific fertility rates observed in the specified SLAs between 1991 and 1997, projected to change in line with the South Australian assumptions outlined in 3222.0

42. The mortality assumptions were based on the South Australian age-and-sex-specific mortality rates. Assumptions for 1998-2006 were calculated using the rates of mortality decline observed in each State/Territory between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

43. Assumptions beyond 2006 were calculated using the rates of mortality decline observed in Australia during 1967-71 to 1992-96. The mortality assumption was then adjusted to reflect the recent mortality experienced in each SLA.

44. The migration assumptions used for the projections were based on historical trends of net migration in the SLAs, and anticipated future levels of South Australian overseas and interstate migration, and any recent South Australian government dwelling and population projections and/or local land availability and land use planning information. The SLA net migration assumptions were constrained to the Adelaide/balance of State assumptions of Series K.

45. The age-sex distributions for the migration assumptions were based on overseas and inter-SLA migration rates used in the calculation of published ABS SLA age-sex population estimates, which were originally derived from 1996 Census of Population and Housing migration data.

46. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.

47. While the projections take account of land planning and other decisions by governments known at the time the projections were made, the ABS does not always have access to the policies or decisions of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and businesses that assist in accurately forecasting small area populations.

48. The projections do not attempt to allow for non-demographic factors (eg. major government policy decisions, economic factors, catastrophes, wars) which may affect future demographic behaviour.

49. The unpredictability of migration trends, especially in the short-term, can have a significant effect on projection results. Special care should be taken with small SLAs (populations under 1,000 people) and small age-sex cells (populations under 100 people). Accordingly, SLAs with a base population of less than 1,000 have been kept constant as the age-sex cells are too small for reliable projection.

50. All SLAs in these projections are based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification boundaries as they existed at the 1996 Census (ASGC 1996). The actual boundaries for a given SLA, or for other geographic regions such as Local Government Areas (LGAs) derived from this SLA, may change over time making the projections no longer comparable with other data.

51. The effect of intercensal discrepancy (ICD) on the base year population should also be noted. ICD is the difference between the post-censal estimated resident population (ERP) of a given area at a given date, and the revised ERP of that area at that date following processing of the next census. Although we might expect ICD to affect these projections, the direction and magnitude of this discrepancy will not be known until after the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

Population
projections cont.

52. The ABS has produced eighteen alternative State/Territory projection series using different combinations of assumptions on fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration. Series I (C), II (E) and III (M) were covered in detail in "Population Projections 1997 to 2051" (Cat. No. 3222.0) to illustrate a range of possible outcomes

53. It is important to recognise that the projection results given in this report simply reflect the assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration trends. While the assumptions are formulated on the basis of an objective assessment of demographic trends over the past decade and their likely future dynamics, there can be no certainty that they will be realised.

54. While ABS takes responsibility for the method employed, the assumptions used are the final responsibility of the client, and the projections are not official ABS population statistics. No liability will be accepted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon these population projections.

Tourist
accommodation

55. The Survey of Tourist Accommodation has been substantially revised since the December quarter 1997. From the March quarter 1998 the scope of the survey changed to include licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

56. In addition, a new geographic classification for regional data has been introduced. Data are now classified by Tourism Regions as defined by the State Tourist Commission. As less data are now available for small areas such as LGAs the information for each Tourism Region (and some LGAs) have been included in this Profile to, at least, provide some indication of the level of tourism in and around the specified region.

57. Results from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation are published in Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8635.0) and Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, South Australia (Product No. 8635.4.40.001). The composition of each Tourism Region in South Australia is included at the back of Product 8635.4.40.001).

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

GLOSSARY:	58. Definitions and concepts for selected data items are outlined below.
Average annual rate of population change	59. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1991 to 1998 and compounds yearly.
Average length of stay	60. Average length of stay is expressed in numbers of days and calculated by dividing Guest Nights by Guest Arrivals.
Dependency ratio	61. 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).
Employment - tourist accommodation	62. The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities).
Estimated resident population	63. 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.
Guest arrivals	64. The total number of paying guests counted only on the first night they stayed at the accommodation establishment during the survey period.
Homes fully owned	65. 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 "1996 Census Dictionary" ABS Cat. no. 2901.0.
Homes rented	66. 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 "1996 Census Dictionary" ABS Cat. no. 2901.0.
Individual taxable income	67. 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	68. 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	69. For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.
Labour force participation rate	70. For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. For the purposes of this Profile the DEWRSB labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 and over.
Labour market allowance recipients	71. The total number of persons receiving either Newstart, Youth Training or Mature Age Allowances.
Local government areas	72. Local government areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia these include cities (C), municipalities (M), municipal councils (MC), district councils (DC) and rural cities (RC). LGAs are made up of one or more SLAs.
Mature age allowance	73. 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

Newstart allowance	74. 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 Profile, Job Search and Newstart allowances have been combined prior to September 1996.
Outlay on goods, services and land	75. Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.
Rates per rateable property	76. Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.
Rate revenue accrued	77. 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	78. 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 of a given year.
Social security welfare recipients	79. For the purposes of this Profile this term has been used to define the total number of persons receiving financial support from various FaCS 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	80. Statistical divisions (SDs) consist of one or more statistical subdivisions (SSDs) and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. SDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns.
Statistical local areas	81. The statistical local area (SLA) is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Census.
Statistical subdivisions	82. Statistical subdivisions (SSDs) consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data. SSDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants.
Takings from tourist accommodation	83. Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including bed taxes. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.
Unemployment rate	84. 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	85. 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	86. 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES:

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

General abbreviations and symbols	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	
	ATO	Australian Taxation Office	
	ave	average	
	Bidg App	Building Approvals	
	CDEP	Community Development Employment Program	
	DEWRSB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business	
	DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care	
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population	
	FaCS	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services	
	Qtr	Quarter	
	VACP	Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced	
	n.a.	Not available or not applicable	
	n.p.	Not for publication	
	0, 0.0	Nil or rounded to zero	
	-	Figure not calculated	
	graphy	ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
		LGA	Local Government Area
SA		South Australia	
SD		Statistical Division	
SLA		Statistical Local Area	
SSD		Statistical Subdivision	
LGA Type	(C)	City	
	(DC)	District Council	
	(M)	Municipality	
	(RC)	Rural City	
Units	no.	Number	
	Sq km	Square kilometre	
	%	Percent	
	\$m	Dollars in millions	
	\$'000	Dollars in thousands	

NOTES:

88. Footnotes for selected data items are shown below. For information regarding other data items please refer to the relevant source publications.

Table 1

(a) Source: Dept of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB)

(b) Care should be taken when using the employment estimates. These have been obtained by subtracting the number of unemployed persons (sourced from Centrelink) from the labour force estimate (sourced from ABS). Because the data sources and the reference period are different for these figures, the resulting employment estimate should only be used as a guide to the level of employment.

(c) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS)

- Newstart Allowance: Known under different names in previous years (eg Unemployment Benefits) but for the purposes of this report data has been shown under this current title

- Youth Training Allowance: Introduced from January 1995. Data only available from 1996

- Mature Age Allowance: Not available prior to 1996. Includes payments to eligible partners of Mature Age Allowance recipients (ie Mature Age Partner Allowance)

- Totals refer only to categories as shown. Some benefits such as Family Payments (other than Sole Parent Pension) are not included in this report

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

FOOTNOTES (Cont.)	Table 1 cont	<p>(d) Where this appears in the body of the table, see Appendix 1 for further information for your area</p> <p>(e) For Statistical Local Areas which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, the local government finance data has been shown for the whole LGA. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA</p> <p>In the cases where LGAs have been split across Statistical Subdivision boundaries the data has been pro-rated using 1998 estimated resident population data. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split</p> <p>(f) Source: Australian Taxation Office</p>
	Table 2	<p>(a) Source: Dept of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB)</p> <p>(b) Care should be taken when using the employment estimates. These have been obtained by subtracting the number of unemployed persons (sourced from Centrelink) from the labour force estimate (sourced from ABS). Because the data sources and the reference period are different for these figures, the resulting employment estimate should only be used as a guide to the level of employment.</p> <p>(c) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Newstart Allowance: Known under different names in previous years (eg Unemployment Benefits) but for the purposes of this report data has been shown under this current title• Youth Training Allowance: Introduced from January 1995. Data only available from 1996• Total labour market allowance: Includes Newstart, Youth Training and Mature Age allowances as described above and in Table 1 footnotes• Totals refer only to categories as shown. Some benefits such as Family Payments (other than Sole Parent Pension) are not included in this report <p>(d) Where this appears in the body of the table, see Appendix 1 for further information for your area</p> <p>(e) For Statistical Local Areas which do not equate to a whole Local Government Area, the local government finance data has been shown for the whole LGA. No attempt has been made to pro-rata the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA.</p> <p>In the cases where LGAs have been split across Statistical Subdivision boundaries the data has been pro-rated using 1998 estimated resident population data. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split</p> <p>(f) Source: Australian Taxation Office (ATO)</p>
	Table 3	<p>(a) Excludes overseas visitors and refers to where people were counted on census night, which may differ to where they usually live</p> <p>(b) Comprises Canada, Ireland, NZ, South Africa, UK and USA</p> <p>(c) Excludes birthplace 'not stated'</p> <p>(d) Applicable to persons aged 5 years and over counted at home on census night</p> <p>(e) Excludes visitor only households</p>
	Table 4	<p>(a) The population projections shown here have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DHAC</p>
	Table 6	<p>(a) Births registered to mothers usually resident in the specified area. Births data is for the calendar year, population change data is at 30 June</p> <p>(b) Deaths registered of persons usually resident in the specified area. Deaths data is for the calendar year, population change data is at 30 June</p>

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

FOOTNOTES (Cont.)	Table 7	(a) Excludes overseas visitors and refers to where people were counted on census night, which may differ to where they usually live (b) Includes full/part time status 'not stated' (c) Excludes labour force status 'not stated'
	Table 8	(a) Excludes overseas visitors and refers to where people were counted on census night, which may differ to where they usually live
	Table 9	(a) Excludes overseas visitors and refers to where people were counted on census night, which may differ to where they usually live
	Table 10	(a) Excludes overseas visitors and refers to where people were counted on census night, which may differ to where they usually live
	Table 11	(a) Excludes overseas visitors and refers to where people were counted on census night, which may differ to where they usually live
	Table 12	(a) Totals refer only to categories as shown. Some benefits such as Family Payments (other than Sole Parent Pension) are not included in this report (b) Newstart Allowance: Known under different names in previous years (eg Unemployment Benefits) but for the purposes of this report data has been shown under this current title (c) Youth Training Allowance: Introduced from January 1995. Data only available from 1996 (d) Mature Age Allowance: Not available prior to 1996. Includes payments to eligible partners of Mature Age Allowance recipients (ie Mature Age Partner Allowance) (e) Widows pension: Includes Widow Allowance and Widow B Pension (f) Special benefit: Includes Farm Household Support and Drought Relief Payment introduced in 1996
	Table 15	(a) Where this appears in the body of the table, see Appendix 1 for further information for your area
	Table 17	(a) Excludes visitor only households
	Table 18	(a) Excludes visitor only households

GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

RELATED PUBLICATIONS: 89. Further information about the scope, coverage and definitions, and explanatory notes, etc. of the data items presented in this Profile 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 some cases the actual data shown has been sourced from unpublished sources.

	Cat. No.	Publication
ABS Publications	1216	Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 1998
	1220	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition
	1292	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
	1321	Small Business in Australia
	2901	1996 Census Dictionary
	3218	Regional Population Growth, Australia
	3222	Population Projections, Australia
	3235.4	Population by Age and Sex, South Australia
	3311.4	Demography, South Australia
	6533	Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories
	7113.4	Agriculture, South Australia
	8221.4	Manufacturing Industry, South Australia
	8623.4	Retailing in South Australia
	8635.4.40.001	Tourist Accommodation, South Australia
	8731.4	Building Approvals, South Australia
	9301	New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia, Preliminary
Other Publications	96 25208	DEWRSB Small Area Labour Markets, Australia
	109.06	Department of Family and Community Services, Customers by Postcode
	-	Department of Family and Community Services, Customers a statistical overview
	96 05525	Taxation Statistics, Australian Taxation Office

INQUIRIES: 90. For information about the statistics shown in this Profile contact the Regional Statistics Unit on Adelaide (08) 8237 7358, (08) 8237 7348 or (08) 8237 7368.