6 **Cabinet Notes**

601 KEY LOCAL ISSUES AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE COMMUNITY CABINET MEETING IN PORT LINCOLN

Not relevant

601

TO: CABINET FOR DISCUSSION

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Cabinet note provides background information for the Community Cabinet on Monday 23 and Tuesday 24 September 2002 in Port Lincoln, which will consider issues covering the Eyre Peninsula region.

1.2 Attachment 1 provides an overview highlighting the 'top ten' issues facing the region, along with State Government activities and policies designed to address these concerns. It was compiled by Cabinet Office from information provided by most Ministers on those matters within their portfolio affecting the Eyre Peninsula region.

1.3 Attachment 2 lists all South Australian Government capital works projects in the Eyre Peninsula, which gives an indication of the current level of public sector capital investment in the region.

1.4 Attachment 3 is a detailed statistical profile of the Eyre Peninsula, compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It also includes detailed information about the City of Port Lincoln and comparisons for:

- Ceduna District Council
- Lincoln Statistical Subdivision
- West Coast Statistical Subdivision
- Regional South Australia
- Adelaide
- South Australia as a whole

1.5 Not all the information provided to Cabinet Office has been reproduced in this pink, which is intended to complement Ministers' portfolio-based information by providing an overview of the region from a whole-of-government perspective.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE EYRE PENINSULA

2.1 The Eyre Peninsula region covers approximately 72 0000 square kilometres or about 7.5% of the State. It extends north from Port Lincoln to the Gawler Ranges and west to the Nullabor Plain (see map: Attachment 3, page 2).

2.2 The region contains the local government areas of Cleve, Elliston, Franklin Harbour, Kimba, Le Hunte, Lower Eyre Peninsula, Port Lincoln, Tumby Bay, Ceduna and Streaky Bay.

2.3 The Eyre Peninsula has a population of 33 500 or about 2% of State's population.

2.4 Port Lincoln is the commercial hub of the Eyre Peninsula and the largest urban centre in the region, with a population of 13 300. Nearly 40% of the Eyre Peninsula's population live in Port Lincoln. The next most populous urban centre is Ceduna with 3600 residents.

2.5 The Eyre Peninsula is one of the State's slowest growing regions. Between 1991 and 2000 the population increased by only 325 people or less than 1% (see Figure 1). Over the same period South Australia as a whole grew by 3.5%.

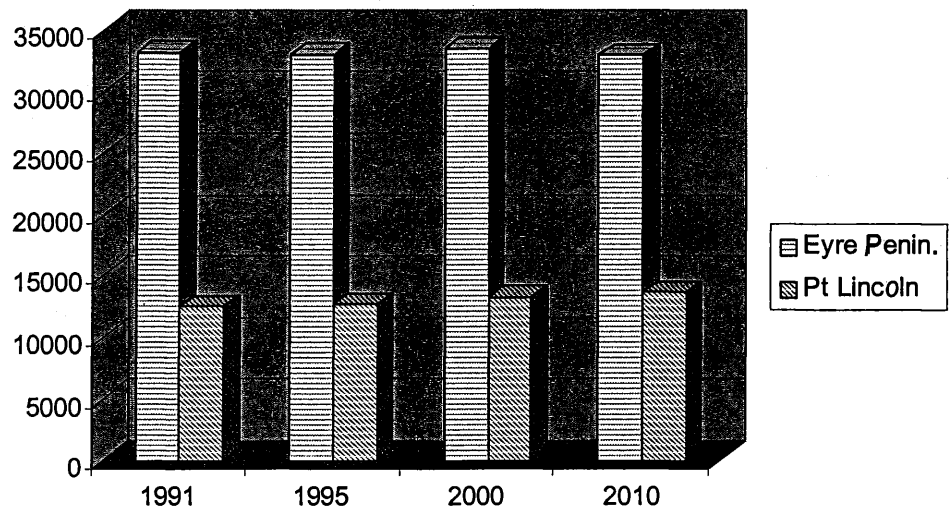
2.6 The region has long been characterised by a net out-migration of people (especially young people), with population growth entirely due to natural increase (ie births exceeding deaths).

2.7 There are pockets of population growth, the main one being Port Lincoln, which grew by nearly 800 people between 1991 and 2000. Its growth rate of 6% was almost double that for the State as a whole (see Figure 1).

2.8 Projections indicate that the Eyre Peninsula's population will shrink over the next 10 years. It is estimated that in 2010 there will be 33 000 people living in the region, which is 500 less than at present.

2.9 Port Lincoln is expected to keep growing and to have a population of about 13 700 by 2010.

Figure 1: Actual and projected population change in the Eyre Peninsula and Port Lincoln, 1991 - 2010



Key industries

2.10 The most significant industries in the Eyre Peninsula in terms of employment are agriculture and fishing, which account for nearly 30% of all jobs. Other industries of significance are retailing (13%), health and community services (10%), education (8%), hospitality (5%), manufacturing (5%) and construction (5%) (see Figure 2).

Agriculture and mining

2.11 The Eyre Peninsula produces more than 45% of South Australia's wheat crop and 20% of the barley crop.

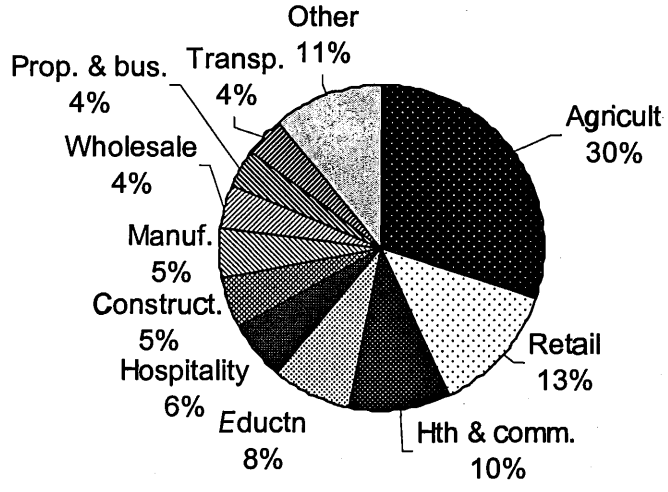
2.12 Agricultural production from the region contributes over $400m a year to the South Australian economy (see Table 1). Most produce (wheat, barley, wool and livestock) is exported.

Table 1: Value of agricultural production

Commodity	Value ($m)
Cereals	318
Fruit	0.2
Other crops	33
Livestock	58
Total	409.2

2.13 The Eyre Peninsula also has an established mining sector, particularly in gypsum, granite, graphite, marble and jade. Several new prospects are being investigated, including oil and gas in the coastal waters, diamonds on Flinders Island, iron ore in the Gawler Craton and gold near Wudinna.

Figure 2: Key employment industries in the Eyre Peninsula



Fishing and aquaculture

2.14 Fishing and aquaculture, which are centred around Port Lincoln, are the fastest growing industries on the Eyre Peninsula. The region accounts for 70% of South Australia's seafood production, with 80% of the catch exported. The main export markets are Japan and South East Asia.

2.15 Fishing and aquaculture generate income of more than $200m a year (see Table 1 below). Tuna is the principal product, with annual income of more than $100m. Port Lincoln has the largest tuna fleet in Australia.

2.16 There are currently about 1200 people in the region employed in fishing and aquaculture. This is expected to grow to 1600 by 2003-04. Total employment from fishing and aquaculture (ie direct and indirect) is estimated at 3600 jobs.

Table 2: Annual value of commercial fishing and aquaculture on the Eyre Peninsula

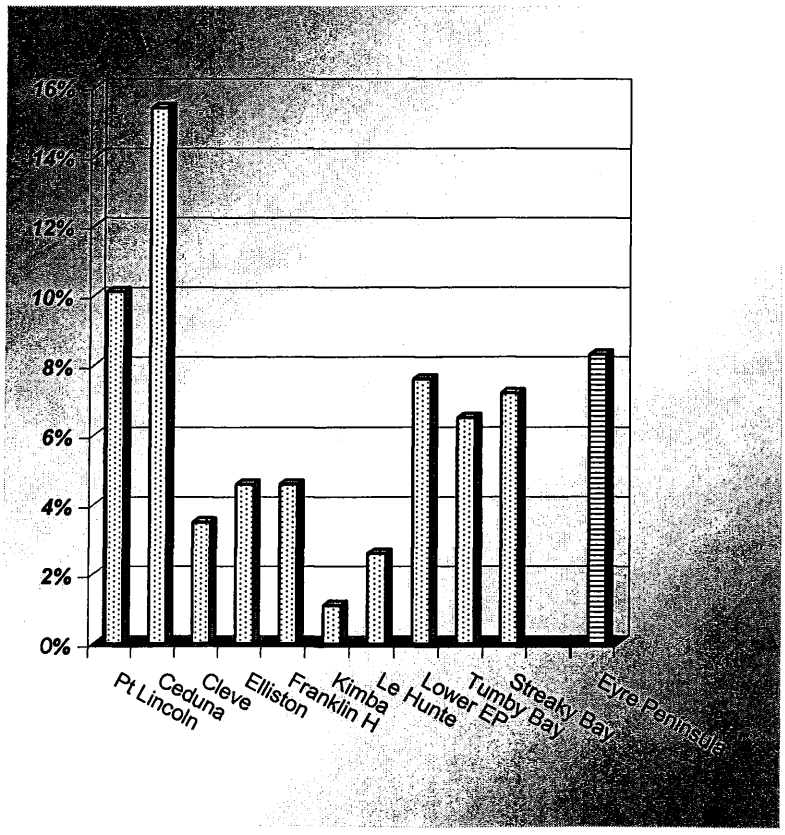
Fishing sector	Annual value of production
Prawns	$29 million
Rock lobster	$28 million
Abalone	$23 million
Marine scalefish	$18 million
Tuna	$110+ million
Total	$200 million

2.17 The fish processing sector is very important to the Eyre Peninsula economy and employs over 700 people. Two-thirds of the processing is carried out in Port Lincoln, principally at the Port Lincoln Tuna Processors Pty Ltd, which has recently build a new plant to meet growing demand. It is planning to expand its workforce from 280 to 350 people.

Labour market trends

2.18 At March 2002, the unemployment rate for the Eyre Peninsula region was 8.3%, which compares with the State average of 7.2% (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Variations in unemployment within the Eyre Peninsula region



2.19 There are large differences in unemployment levels across the region, with the unemployment rate ranging from 1.1% at Kimba to over 15% at Ceduna (see Figure 3). Port Lincoln has an unemployment rate of 10%.

2.20 The Eyre Peninsula's labour force participation rate is lower than that for regional South Australia and the State as a whole:

- Eyre Peninsula: 56%
- Regional South Australia: 62%
- South Australia: 61%.

Port Lincoln has a labour force participation rate of only 52% whereas the labour force participation rate in Ceduna is 66%.

(Note: The labour force participation rate is a measure of the number of people in an area who are in the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over in that area.)

Income support

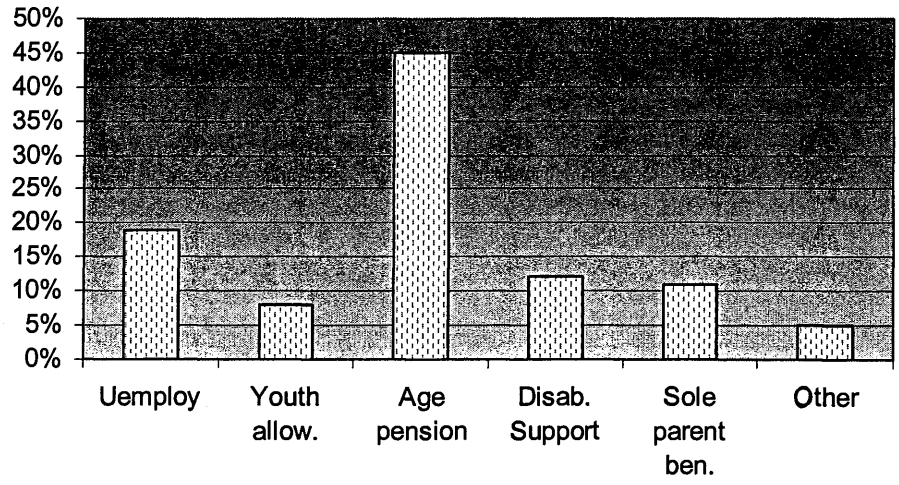
2.21 Nearly a third of Eyre Peninsula residents aged 15 years and older (7800 people) receive Commonwealth income support. This proportion is constant across the region and almost identical to the rate for regional South Australia and the State as a whole:

- Eyre Peninsula: 31%
- Regional South Australia: 32%
- South Australia: 32%.

2.22 Age pension recipients account for 45% of all people on the Eyre Peninsula receiving income support. Unemployment benefit recipients make up a further 19%. Of those receiving unemployment benefits, 65% have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

2.23 The other main categories of welfare recipient are disability support pensions (12%), sole parent pensions (11%) and youth allowances (8%) (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Types of income support received



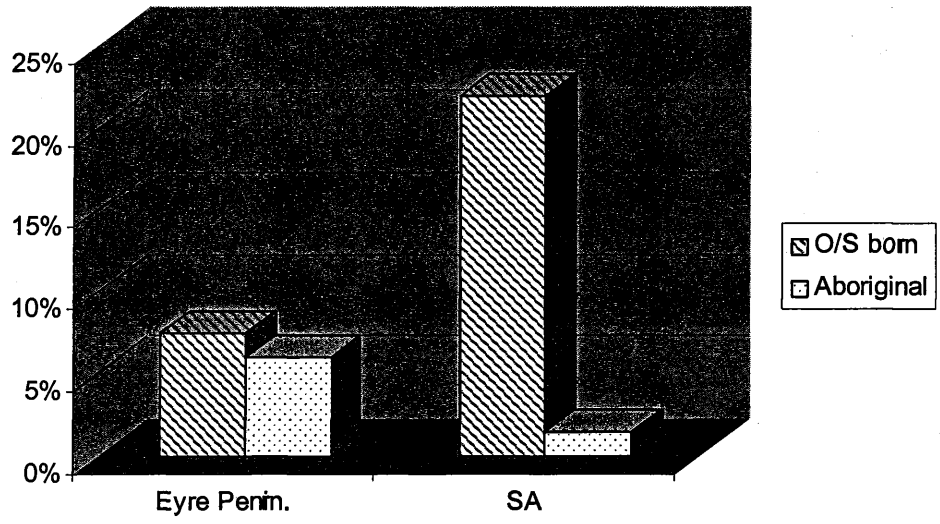
2.24 In the last 10 years the number of age pension recipients has increased by a fifth to 3400 while the number of people receiving unemployment benefits has fallen by a fifth to 1400.

Demographic and family type characteristics

2.25 Fewer than 1-in-10 (7.5%) Eyre Peninsula residents were born overseas. This compares with 22% for the State as a whole.

2.26 Approximately 6% of Eyre Peninsula residents identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent (2000 people). This is four times the State average of 1.5%. Most Aboriginal people live on the West Coast.

Figure 5: Proportion of Eyre Peninsula population born overseas and proportion who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

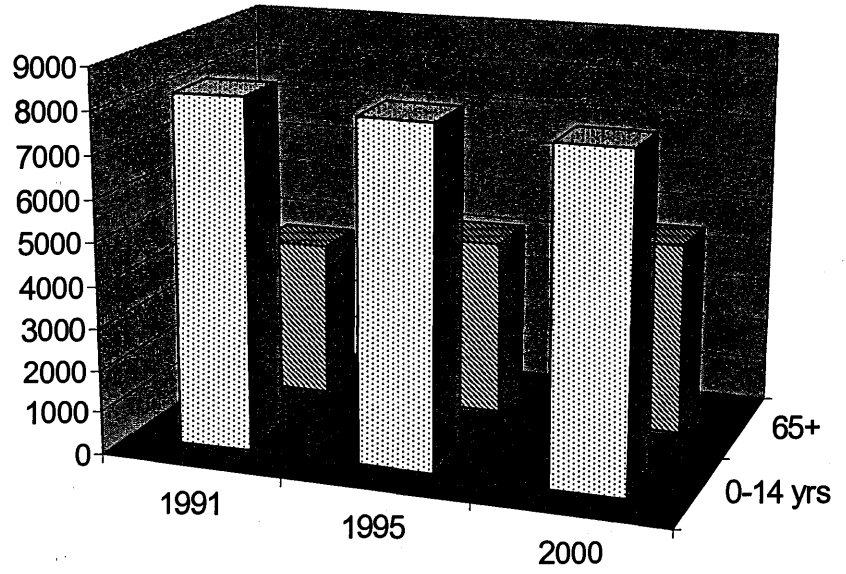


2.27 The Eyre Peninsula has a younger age structure than the State as a whole. Nearly a quarter of the Eyre Peninsula's population are aged 0-14 years compared with a fifth of the State's population.

2.28 The number of older people in the region has, however, been growing rapidly in recent years. Between 1991 and 2000 the number of Eyre Peninsula residents aged 65 and older increased by nearly a quarter from 3700 people to 4500. Over the same period the number of young people (0-14 years) declined by 6% from 8300 to 7800. This pattern mirrors that for the State as a whole.

2.29 The areas around Port Lincoln have more retirees (15%) than the West Coast region (10%).

Figure 6: Age structure changes in the Eyre Peninsula, 1991-2000



2.30 Approximately a quarter of all households on the Eyre Peninsula are single person households, which is the same as the South Australian average.

2.31 The 'traditional family' of two parents with children is the most numerous family type on the Eyre Peninsula (45%), although it has declined in number over the past decade:

1991: 52%
1996: 47%
2000: 45%.

2.32 The number of one parent families (12% of all families) on the Eyre Peninsula increased by 16% between 1991 and 2000. The number of two parent families increased by less than 1%.

Income levels

2.33 The average individual annual taxable income for Eyre Peninsula residents is $29 000, which is lower than the South Australian average of $32 000.

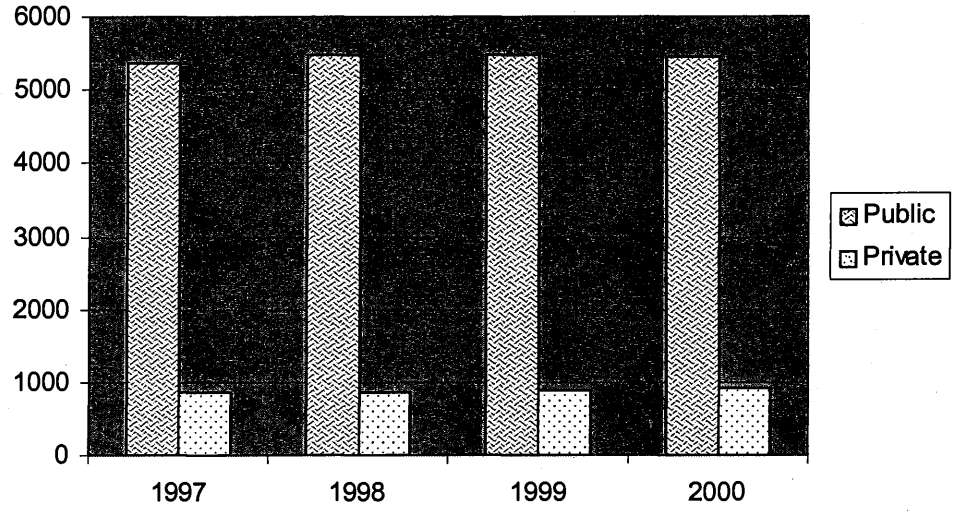
2.34 Port Lincoln has the region's highest average incomes ($31 000). The Ceduna region has the lowest average incomes ($27 000).

Schools and education levels

2.35 The Eyre Peninsula has 31 public schools, which in 2000 had total enrolments of 5500 students (3700 primary students and 1800 secondary students) (see Figure 7).

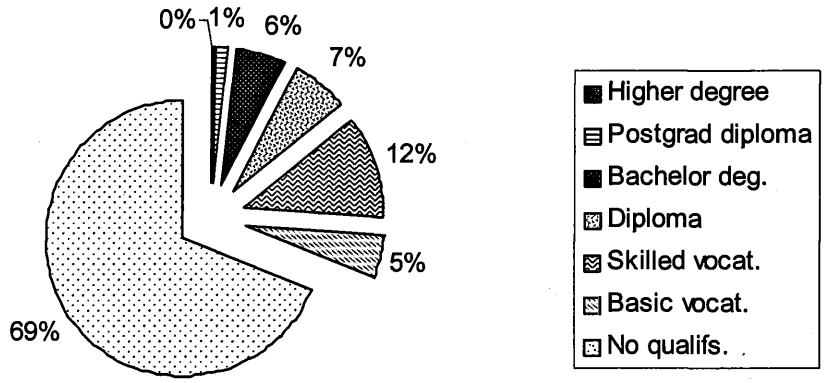
2.36 There are also two private schools with combined enrolments of 900 students (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Student enrolments in schools, 1997-2000



2.37 Education qualification levels on the Eyre Peninsula are slightly lower than for South Australian as a whole, with 7.5% of employed residents having tertiary qualifications compared with the State average of 10%. About seventy percent of residents have no qualifications, which is the same as the State average (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Qualification levels of employed Eyre Peninsula residents



Property values and home ownership

2.38 Average residential property prices on the Eyre Peninsula are $107 000, which compares with the average for South Australia of $137 000.

2.39 Port Lincoln has the highest average residential property prices in the region ($126 000) whereas the West Coast has the lowest prices ($66 000).

2.40 Port Lincoln has been experiencing a building boom, with 130 building approvals in 2000 (the most recent data) out of a total 260 building approvals for the entire region. Ceduna had only 19 building approvals.

2.41 There is a high level of home ownership in Eyre Peninsula with 65% of housing either owned or being purchased. Fewer than 10% of residents rent their housing from the South Australian Housing Trust.

Law and order

2.42 The Eyre Peninsula's Port Lincoln region has a much lower offence rate than the West Coast region (see Table 3).

2.43 The Port Lincoln area's offence rate is about half the South Australian average whereas the West Coast has a higher crime rate than the South Australian average (see Table 3).

Table 3: Offence rates per 1000 population

Year	Port Lincoln	West Coast	Total SA
1999	140/1000 popln.	283/1000 popln.	227/1000 popln.
2000	133/1000 popln.	268/1000 popln.	256/1000 popln.
2001	161/1000 popln.	283/1000 popln.	274/1000 popln.

2.44 Almost 60% of recorded crime in the Port Lincoln area is property offences, particularly property damage, breaking and entering and larceny. Driving offences, especially driving an unregistered vehicle, account for a fifth of offences in the Port Lincoln region. Most of the remaining crime is offences against good order (10%) (such as hindering police and disorderly behaviour) and offences against the person (7%), particularly minor assaults.

2.45 Drug offences, sexual offences and robbery and extortion each account for less than 2% of all offences in the Port Lincoln area.

2.46 On the West Coast the most frequent offences are divided evenly between property offences (38%), such as damaging property and breaking and entering, and driving offences (36%), especially driving an unregistered vehicle and driving without a licence. Most of the remaining crime is offences against good order (13%) and offences against the person (10%).

2.47 Drug offences, sexual offences and robbery and extortion each account for less than 2% of all offences in the West Coast region.

Table 4: Distribution of offence types, Port Lincoln and West Coast areas

Offence	Port Lincoln	West Coast
Against the person	6.5%	10.2%
Sexual offences	0.7%	0.4%
Robbery & extortion	0.2%	0.2%
Property offences	59.7%	37.7%
Drug offences	1.2%	0.8%
Driving offences	21.1%	35.6%
Against good order	10.0%	13.2%
Other	0.5%	1.9%

2.48 Tourist data indicate that 97 000 people visited the Eyre Peninsula in 1999-2000, down from 99 000 in 1998-99. Port Lincoln was the most popular destination, accounting for 31% of all visitors.

2.49 The average length of stay in 1999-2000 was 1.5 days, which compares with the average for South Australia of 2 days.

2.50 In 1999-2000 average quarterly employment in the tourism industry in the Eyre Peninsula was 312 people. Takings from accommodation totalled almost $5.5m for the same period.

MIKE RANN
Premier

9 September 2002

ATTACHMENT 1

THE 'TOP TEN' LOCAL ISSUES

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THE 'TOP TEN' KEY LOCAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS

1. *TRANSPORT ISSUES*

Port Lincoln heavy vehicle access

1.1 The Port Lincoln Council wants a heavy vehicle access route through or around Port Lincoln. At present heavy mass vehicles, particularly seasonal grain vehicles, drive through the commercial centre and residential streets of Port Lincoln to discharge grain into silos.

1.2 The cost of constructing a heavy vehicle route has been estimated at $12m-15m.

1.3 A study by the Department of Transport and Urban Planning (DTUP) found there was not sufficient justification for an access route.

1.4 Port Lincoln Council strongly disagrees with this position, and believes the need for a bypass will increase as a result of projected additional grain growing east of Port Lincoln.

1.5 The number of road trains travelling through Port Lincoln is relatively high, however the accident record of these vehicles is good and recent traffic management interventions have improved safety and traffic flow. These have included the installation of traffic signals at the Porter/London Street intersection.

1.6 Support for a heavy vehicle access route may be interpreted as favouring road over rail for grain transport and lead to delays in the much needed maintenance of the existing Eyre Peninsula rail infrastructure.

1.7 Transport SA is investigating developing a sustainable grain transport, storage and handling system for the Eyre Peninsula.

Port Lincoln western access road

1.8 Transport SA will construct two climbing/passing lanes on the western approach road to Port Lincoln.

1.9 These passing lanes will improve safety and overtaking, especially during grain harvest.

1.10 Both the Lower Eyre Peninsula District Council and the Lincoln City Council have been consulted and have approved the plans.

1.11 Construction is scheduled to begin in September and be completed in December 2002.

Air services

1.12 Air services to the Eyre Peninsula region are under increasing threat with the recent withdrawal of services to the regional centres of Cleve and Wudinna and the uncertainty surrounding the future of services to Ceduna.

1.13 This issue was made worse by the collapse of Ansett.

2. *SCHOOLS*

Teacher shortages

2.1 There are not enough relief teachers for Port Lincoln's public schools.

2.2 There are five permanent relief teachers (PRTs) appointed to Port Lincoln. Of these, one is on sick leave, one is on Work Cover and another has been relocated on compassionate grounds. A replacement has been found for only one of these three teachers.

2.3 Continual advertising has not yielded replacements and local teachers have not been available to provide temporary relief teaching.

2.4 This problem is common to many country towns. The Department is working to develop strategies to attract relieving teachers to regional areas. This includes liaising with universities, targeting mid-year graduates and using the Department's Royal Adelaide show site to encourage country teaching and recruitment.

Child care shortages

2.5 There are no places available in child care centres or with family day care providers in Port Lincoln.

2.6 Although family day care providers are regularly sought and training provided, numbers are not keeping up with demand.

Site issues

Port Lincoln Junior Primary School

2.7 The Port Lincoln Junior Primary School has a limited site (0.85ha) and is under pressure from increased enrolments.

2.8 A short tem solution has been to place two additional buildings on the existing hard play area.

2.9 Consideration may need to be given to providing further buildings on the primary school hard or soft play space, which will further reduce the recreation area available for students.

Port Lincoln Primary School

2.10 The Port Lincoln Primary School has access issues for students with disabilities.

2.11 Funding of $52 136 has been approved for the construction of access ramps. This work is currently in the design and documentation stage.

2.12 Plans are also being developed to install a disabled access toilet.

Port Lincoln Special School

2.13 The Port Lincoln Special School is co-located with Lincoln Gardens Primary School.

2.14 Access to the special school is problematic.

2.15 The development of an access road to the special school through the primary school site is being investigated. Particular attention is being given to ensure the safety of students is not compromised.

Ceduna Area School

2.16 The Ceduna Area School is comprised mostly of relocatable DEMAC buildings.

2.17 A $5.0m redevelopment was announced in the forward capital works program by the previous Government but was reduced to $3.9m in the July 2002 State Budget. The local community has expressed concern about the funding reduction.

Poonindie Primary School

2.18 The Poonindie Primary School's Early Learning Centre is housed in unsatisfactory accommodation. The site also has problems with sewage disposal.

2.19 The Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) is developing concept plans and cost estimates for a new purpose built pre-school on this site. Work is currently being tendered for a new septic toilet system.

Karcultaby Area School

2.20 Karcultaby Area School has a building with structural problems and the school would like this building decommissioned but with the roof retained to provide shade for students.

2.21 DECS is in the process of engaging a structural engineer to provide advice on the suitability of retaining the roof for shade.

2.22 The school pool has also reached the end of its useful life.

2.23 Advice is being sought on the future of a number of pools across the state, including Karcultaby. Educational needs will be considered in the decision making process.

Tumby Bay Area School

2.24 Tumby Bay Area School has laboratories that do not comply with current legislation.

2.25 A scope of works has been developed for the upgrading of the laboratories. The work is currently being documented ready for tender. Funding of $150 000 has been approved for this work.

3. *ELECTRICITY*

Electricity reliability

3.1 Electricity supply to the Port Lincoln area has a long history of unreliability.

3.2 This has been due in large part to the unreliability of the Yadnarie to Port Lincoln 132kV transmission line.

3.3 As part of the sale of the State's electricity businesses, a Synergen gas turbine was moved from Snuggery to Port Lincoln to help address the problem. It was intended that this generator would provide emergency power when the Yadnarie transmission line failed, however there have been technical difficulties with this solution.

3.4 Ways to improve the reliability of electricity supply to Port Lincoln are under consideration.

Wind farms

3.5 Two wind farms have received planning approval on the Eyre Peninsula. These are at Tungketta Hill on the west coast (Ausker Energies/ANZ Infrastructure) and Yabmana near Cleve (Wind Prospects).

3.6 The farms have a total generating capacity of 140MW.

3.7 A further 560MW of wind farm developments are planned by Babcock and Brown, Pacific Hydro and Stanwell.

3.8 The main constraints to development are:

- the transmission network requires a major up-grade
- the way NEMMCO deals with winds farms and how they despatch electricity into the grid
- amendments are required to the electricity code to provide wind farms with unbiased access arrangements.

3.9 The Office for Economic Development (OED) is tackling these constraints by:

- Providing an 'honest broker' role to bring together individual projects, which can share infrastructure and costs. In collaboration with the Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO) a study is being undertaken that will investigate the elements of the new network that can be regulated and the impact of this on development and community costs.
- Discussing the NEMMCO issues at a stakeholder workshop involving key wind energy industry representatives.
- Making representations to the Federal Government to have the electricity code reviewed. The Federal Government has agreed to conduct a review in 2003.

3.10 The Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) has also highlighted a number of issues that will need to be addressed if all the proposed Eyre Peninsula wind farms are to be constructed:

- To take the capacity proposed by the OED will require a major upgrading of the transmission line to at least 275 000 volts all the way from the West Coast to Whyalla. The cost of the line would be in the order of $250m.
- The minimum load in South Australia drops as low as 900MW at night, which means a significant amount of power would need to be exported to other States at these times. This would require in the order of 2000MW of interconnection with the other states, which would cost several hundred million dollars to construct. (There is currently only 750MW capacity in the new NSW/SA direct current link.)

- Building a large amount of wind generation in one area could have major impacts on the stability of electricity generation as generation capacity will vary considerably with the wind conditions.
- The Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) will far exceed those required under mandatory Federal requirements. PIRSA is doubtful these projects would be economically viable on the energy generated from non-firm electricity sales alone.

4. *WATER SUPPLY*

4.1 Water supply is one of the most pressing long term issues for the Eyre Peninsula due to aquifer degradation and an increased demand for water in some areas (eg at Streaky Bay, Port Lincoln and Coffin Bay).

4.2 One of the reasons for the aquifer degradation is farmers digging unlicensed wells to water stock animals. This results in the aquifer becoming polluted with faeces, dead animals and other contaminants.

4.3 The OED is working with SA Water, the Eyre Peninsula Water Management Board (EPWMB) and the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation to investigate both long and short terms solutions. The EPWMB is also working with farmers to improve their ground water management practices.

4.4 In 2001 PPK Environment and Infrastructure Pty Ltd was commissioned to develop a water supply master plan for the Eyre Peninsula. The plan is due to be completed in August/September 2002.

4.5 To address Streaky Bay's immediate water supply problems, a 60 kilometre pipeline is being constructed to connect the town to the Eyre Peninsula water supply.

5. *ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES*

Fish processing factories

5.1 Five factories (4 fish factories and an abattoir) are currently discharging to the Proper Bay marine environment at Port Lincoln. Environmental harm to the bay from these discharges has been documented.

5.2 All the operators now have plans well advanced to remove their discharges from the bay.

5.3 The major discharger, the cannery (Port Lincoln Tuna Processors), is constructing a wastewater treatment plant and will make the effluent available to the Coast and Clean Seas Wastewater Re-use scheme. The new plant is scheduled for completion by January 2003.

5.4 The Environment Protection Authority has worked with all the businesses to ensure they meet their responsibilities under the Environment Protection Act 1993 while maintaining their financial viability.

Shack freeholding

5.5 Shack freeholding throughout the Eyre Peninsula is progressing with freehold titles issued to the majority of shack owners at Tulka, Arno Bay and Yanerbie Beach.

5.6 There have been delays with the processing of shack sites at Coffin Bay, Smoky Bay, Arno Bay North and Clare Bay. A detailed report about the status of these shack areas is being prepared for the consideration of the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

5.7 Many shack owners are irate at the length of time taken to deal with this matter.

Farm Beach – camping prohibition

5.8 Farm Beach is an area of coastal Crown land on western Eyre Peninsula just north of Coffin Bay. Over the past 30-40 years a large number of Lower Eyre Peninsula residents have used the beach for recreational camping.

5.9 Owing to environmental degradation at the site, the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula proposes to prohibit all camping on Farm Beach. Locals are angry and have formed protest lobby groups.

5.10 The Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH) is negotiating to transfer control of the Farm Beach Crown land to the Council, which will enable it to introduce a by-law preventing camping. (Note: There is a camping ground-proper behind the fore dune area at this location but some groups prefer to camp on the beach.)

5.11 As part of the transfer arrangement the Council has requested significant financial support from DEH to maintain and improve the area. Discussions are continuing.

5.12 DEH has commented that various Councils manage large areas of coastal land throughout the Eyre Peninsula on behalf of the Crown. Little if any financial assistance is provided by DEH. Providing funding could create a dangerous precedent.

New park – Tucknott Scrub

5.13 National Parks and Wildlife SA has bought 365 hectares of sugar gum woodland and open forest in the Koppio Hills, 35 kilometres north of Port Lincoln.

5.14 Preparations are underway to proclaim the area a Conservation Park under the National Parks and Wildlife Act to protect important feeding habitat for the critically endangered Eyre Peninsula yellow-tailed black cockatoo and threatened flora.

5.15 This land has been purchased with the support of the Nature Foundation of SA Inc and the Natural Heritage Trust.

(Note: DEH advises that any media announcement relating to Tucknott Scrubb will need to be done in conjunction with the Nature Foundation SA Inc and the Federal Minister for the Environment and Heritage.)

6. *HEALTH ISSUES*

Dental services

6.1 The SA Dental Service (SADS) has had difficulty attracting dentists to the Port Lincoln area, where the average waiting time for public general dental care is 52 months.

6.2 In April 2002 a request from SADS to increase the level of incentives paid annually to rural dentists from $10 000 to $20 000 was referred to the Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment. No decision on this request has been received yet.

6.3 Only one Port Lincoln private dental practice participates in the Pensioner Denture and General Dental Schemes. Consequently, until the incentive issue is resolved, there is only limited scope to use the additional funds provided in the recent State Budget to reduce waiting times in the Port Lincoln area.

Mental health services

6.4 There are a number of problems with the delivery of mental health services to the Eyre Peninsula:

- lack of access to community health services, especially counselling
- long waiting times for transport to Adelaide by the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) to see mental health specialists
- lack of staff in the smaller regional hospitals with mental health experience
- lack of carer support.

6.5 The following initiatives are being implemented to address these issues:

- Increased Commonwealth funding will result in increased counselling services across the region. Recruitment of additional counsellors is underway.
- The local Mental Health Service (MHS) has been working with RFDS to explain why it is important to get mental health patients to Adelaide quickly. Mental Health Services and Programs and Rural and Remote Mental Health Services at Glenside are working with RFDS to establish protocols for the transportation of mental health patients.
- The health staff in local hospitals are being educated by the MHS to increase their use of the Emergency Triage Liaison Service, which is a 24 hour telephone service staffed by mental health professionals to provide advice to country service providers. A training program for GPs and health staff in the region will be conducted in October. A Mental Health First Aid training program, suitable for smaller regional hospitals, is currently being developed and should be available later this year.
- Funding has been allocated to start a Carer's Support Group. This is likely to commence early in the New Year.

7. *HOUSING ISSUES*

Private rental sector

7.1 There is a scarcity of private rental housing in the Port Lincoln area, which has led to high rents and landlords being selective about who they will accept as tenants.

7.2 Modest three bedroom houses cost $160 to $200 a week to rent.

7.3 Aboriginal people and people with low-incomes are finding it very difficult to get private rental accommodation, which has increased their reliance on the SA Housing Trust (SAHT) and the Aboriginal Housing Authority.

Crisis and supported accommodation

7.4 There is a shortage of short-term crisis accommodation in Port Lincoln.

7.5 Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) funded agencies have met to explore funding opportunities for the establishment of a supported facility through the Crisis Accommodation Program.

7.6 The South Australian Community Housing Authority (SACHA) is currently building a property in Port Lincoln for the Women's Housing Association and is discussing with the SAHT the possibility of additional community housing developments, particularly for people requiring access to health and support services.

7.7 Adam (Assisted Disabled Accommodation) recently obtained funding through the Intellectually Disabled Services Council to build a supported housing facility for the intellectually disabled in Port Lincoln. Plans for the complex are currently being drawn up while tenders have been called for the management of the facility.

Demand for public housing

7.8 There is strong demand for public housing in the region, particularly in Port Lincoln.

7.9 The SAHT has 850 houses on the Eyre Peninsula, mostly in Port Lincoln (679 houses or 80%).

7.10 There are currently 511 applicants on the waiting list for SAHT housing in Port Lincoln, with 14 of these in the category 1 highest need group.

7.11 During 2001-02, 405 people were assisted through bonds and rent in advance to get private rental accommodation.

7.12 The SAHT and the Port Lincoln City Council are collaborating to rejuvenate the Lincoln South public housing area. The project, which is due for completion in August, is up-grading 210 first generation double unit houses at an estimated cost of $6.7m. The SAHT will retain 52 of these properties with the balance being sold.

7.13 To help off-set this reduction in public rental stock, five new properties have been built in Port Lincoln with a further eight to be built in 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Aboriginal Housing Authority

7.14 The Port Lincoln Aboriginal community is concerned about the criteria used to allocate public housing, which it believes disadvantage Aboriginal people. It believes that Aboriginal people in need of public housing are being overlooked in favour of non-Aboriginal people.

7.15 Due to the scarcity of stock and high rents, Aboriginal people find it very difficult to get housing in the private rental sector.

7.16 The Aboriginal Housing Authority (AHA) has 96 Aboriginal rental housing properties, with another 15 houses managed by local Aboriginal Community Housing Corporations.

7.17 There are currently 71 Aboriginal applicants waiting for rental housing, with six of these in the category 1 highest need group.

8. AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES ISSUES

Review of the Fisheries Act

8.1 PIRSA has commenced a review of the *Fisheries Act 1982*, which provides the framework for sustainable harvesting of fish in South Australian waters.

8.2 The aim of the review is to ensure the Act provides ecologically sustainable development of the State's living marine and freshwater resources without burdening the community or fishers with unjustified costs or unjustified restrictions on their access to those resources.

8.3 A Steering Committee has been established to oversee the review. The Steering Committee will be assisted by five reference groups representing key interest groups including the fishing and seafood industry, indigenous people, government, the conservation movement and recreational fishers.

8.4 Issues expected to feature during the review include resource allocation, security of tenure for fishery licence holders, cost recovery for industry services provided by government, indigenous access to fish, regulation of recreational fishing, preservation of marine eco-systems and increased sanctions for repeat offenders.

8.5 The review will involve a high level of consultation with key stakeholders throughout the State and include the development of a Green Paper and a White paper prior to the drafting of a Bill for introduction in the spring session of Parliament next year.

Recreational rock lobster fishery

8.6 The Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery Management Committee has recently held meetings in Port Lincoln and made recommendations to the Minister for Agriculture for an 8% reduction in commercial fishing for the 2002-03 fishing season.

8.7 At these meetings commercial fishers have stated unequivocally that there should also be a reduction in recreational fishing limits. This is seen as necessary for equality in rock lobster resource management.

8.8 PIRSA advise there is no statistical evidence available to support a reduction of the recreational rock lobster fishery catch.

8.9 Catch data are being collected from recreational fishers by PIRSA. A reassessment of the total recreational catch for rock lobster by pots may be required once the data have been tabulated.

Pilchard fishery

8.10 A pilchard fishery was established in 1994 to supply feed to the Port Lincoln tuna farms.

8.11 A total of 14 fishers have access to the fishery: 7 by virtue of holding a commercial licence in the marine scalefish fishery and 7 by virtue of being nominees of the Australian Tuna Boat Owners Association (ATBOA).

8.12 The catch quota is allocated equally to the 14 fishers.

8.13 There have been requests to Government by the ATBOA to increase the number of licences and to allocate the extra licences to ATBOA members.

8.14 PIRSA is considering options for additional participation in the fishery to increase fishing capacity.

9. *GM-FREE ZONES*

9.1 A group of Eyre Peninsula farmers are actively seeking to have the region declared a genetically modified (GM) free zone. This move is being supported by Liz Penfold, the local member of State Parliament.

9.2 The reason for wanting to have the area declared GM-free is the potential loss of lucrative produce markets – eg loss of the Soshu barley market ($20/tonne premium) if any GM crop is sown in the region and loss of the Sushi tuna market.

9.3 The farmers action group, based around Coulta and led by Brian Foster and Peter Doudle, has conducted a survey of the region's farmers with the assistance of the Eyre Regional Development Board. This shows very strong support for a regional GM moratorium, although PIRSA advises the results need to be interpreted carefully because a simplistic survey methodology was used.

9.4 PIRSA's Manager of Gene Technology Policy met with the group in early 2002 and explained the legislative basis for GM regulation as well as the requirements for the declaration of a GM-free zone.

9.5 PIRSA has also drafted an application for $50 000 funding from the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on behalf of the Eyre Regional Development Board to undertake a study to determine the standards and documentation needed within a non-GM region to satisfy the market. The application was not funded in the first tranche, but is still on the project list for consideration in the next tranche in early 2003.

10. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Marine Science Centre – Joint Campus Centre

10.1 The Port Lincoln Marine Science Centre has outgrown its current premises and expansion on the existing site is not possible.

10.2 The Eyre Regional Development Board (ERDB) has agreed to prepare concept plans for an international educational and research institution to replace the Marine Science Centre. The new facility will be called the Joint Campus Centre.

10.3 A site next to the Port Lincoln marina development (Murray Point) owned by the City of Port Lincoln has been chosen for the development. ERDB will coordinate a project team comprising two Council representatives, a representative from each participating institution (Flinders University, Spencer Institute of TAFE, SARDI and the local high school), an ERDB staff member and (possibly) a representative from the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Strategic Projects.

10.4 The project team will make an economic and infrastructure assessment of the project. A preliminary cost estimate of the overall facility is $40M.

BHP wharf proposal

10.5 Dean Lukin has proposed a project to develop the former BHP land and jetty south of Lincoln Cove.

10.6 The concept includes:

- upgrading the existing jetty to provide additional wharf facilities for the fishing fleet and aquaculture industry
- establishment of a domestic marina
- an aquaculture industrial park
- a new industrial traffic ring route on a former railway alignment
- residential precincts away from the industrial area
- a golf course
- clearance of native vegetation for these uses and the protection of the balance of the vegetation.

10.7 Masterplan SA Pty Ltd, on behalf of Mr Lukin, is preparing documentation for a major development application. An interim 1st stage development application is also being prepared to extend the wharf.

Lincoln Cove Marina

10.8 In the mid-1980s the then Government developed a $14m marina at Port Lincoln to provide safe harbour facilities for the commercial fishing fleet.

10.9 A portion of the land was set aside for the development of a tourist resort ('the resort land'). The Lincoln Cove Development Company (LCDC) was given responsibility for developing tourist accommodation and recreation facilities on this land.

10.10 In 1989 the LCDC was sold to Mr Ron Forster.

10.11 Legal action is pending against the LCDC because it has not met the sale conditions, including the development of a motel and other tourist accommodation, and a shark viewing platform. The LCDC has also sold resort land allotments for residential use.

10.12 The Government is investigating exercising its land buy back option, which was a condition of the 1989 sale of the resort land. This is being resisted by the LCDC because land values have increased considerably since 1989.

MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS PROJECTS IN THE EYRE PENINSULA

Project	Details	Amount	Status
Cummins aged-care redevelopment *Human Services*	Redevelopment to provide 8 aged-care beds.	$0.9m	Work in progress - completion due August 2002.
Tumby Bay aged-care redevelopment *Human Services*	Redevelopment to provide 12 aged-care beds.	$1.2m	Work in progress – completion due October 2002
Lincoln highway, between Cowell and Tumby Bay *Transport & Urban Planning*	Part of the Safer Roads program, safety driven road investment.	$6.7m	Work in progress
Eyre Peninsula water supply *SA Water*	Augmentation of water supplies to the Eyre Peninsula. Of the total project cost of $35 million, ancillary works of $10.5 million will be undertaken by SA Water. The project is to be considered for delivery through a private sector provision arrangement.	$35m	Completion due 2004-05
Total Capital Works		$43.8 million	

ATTACHMENT 3

A Regional Profile

Eyre Statistical Division

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

2000 Edition

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTORY NOTES:

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

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

The Profile includes data on a range of economic and social indicators and is divided into four sections; (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 covering Tourist Accommodation, Household Expenditure and, if applicable, the Manufacturing Industry.

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

The last section contains general Household expenditure and 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. This at least provides some indication of the average household expenditure and the levels of the tourism and manufacting industries in and around your region.

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

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

All data presented have been calculated on SLA boundaries as at 30 June 2000 (ie 1993 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 2000). 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 2000.

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

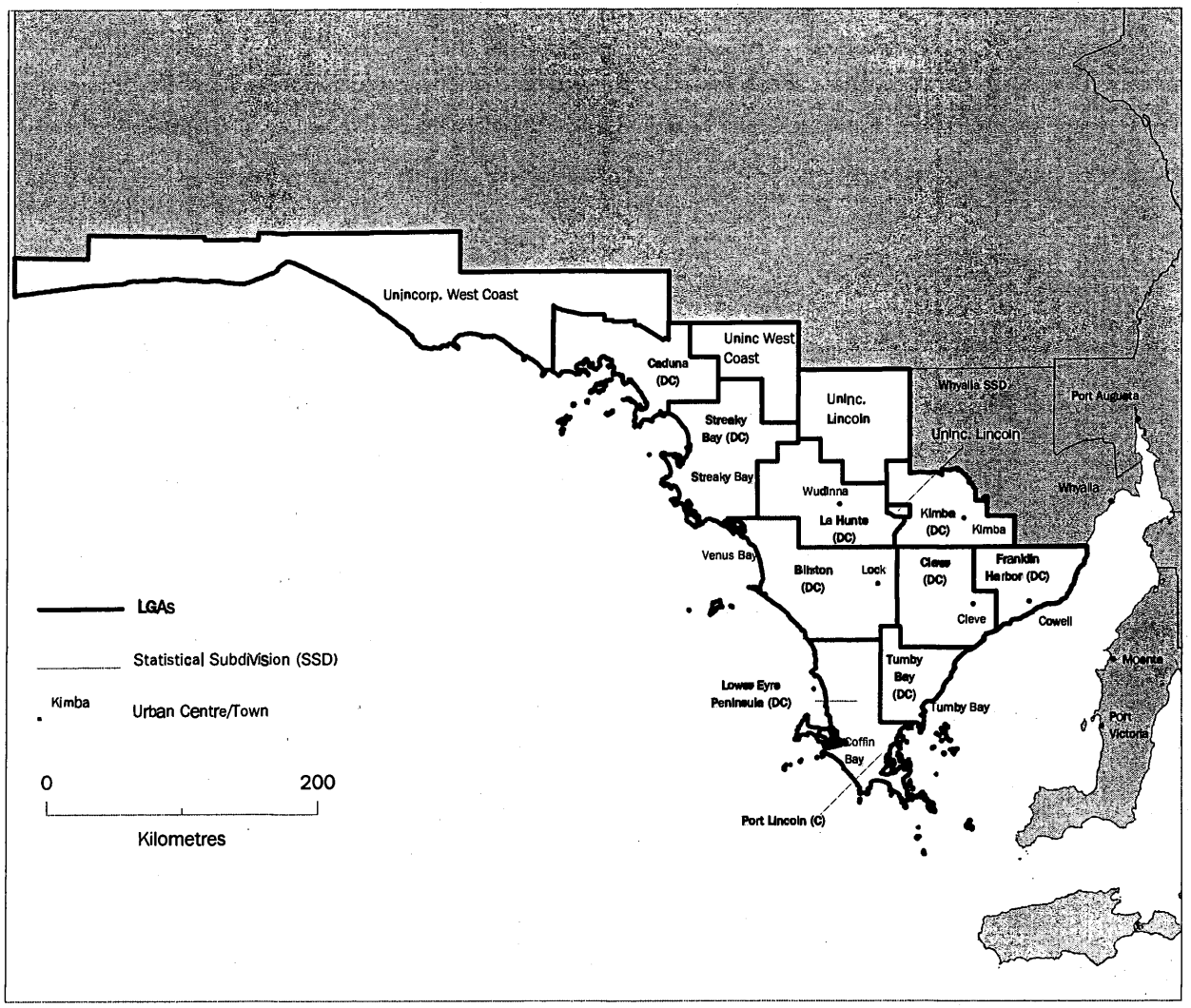
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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.

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

INQUIRIES:

- **For information about this profile, contact Cynthia Millar on (08) 8237 7348 or Mark Nowosilskyj on (08) 8237 7358.**
- **For information about other ABS statistics contact the ABS Information Consultancy Service on (08) 8237 7555.**



Based on 2000 Local Government Area Boundaries
Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2000
Produced by: The Regional Statistics Unit
© Commonwealth of Australia, 2002



TIME SERIES INDICATORS

Eyre Statistical Division

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)										
Estimated resident population (no.)	33165	33095	33166	33235	33039	33011	33070	32948	33234	33489
Proportion of SA's total population (%)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Proportion of Regional SA's total population (%)	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Population change from previous year (no.)	-	-70	71	69	-196	-28	59	-122	286	255
Rate of population change from previous year (%)	-	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.9	0.8
SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)	-	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Regional SA's rate of population change from previous year (%)	-	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Persons aged 0-14 (no.)	8263	8192	8161	8115	8033	7960	7880	7760	7777	7771
Proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	24.9	24.8	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.1	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.2
SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.5
Regional SA's proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.0
Persons aged 65+ (no.)	3705	3835	3979	4100	4187	4289	4351	4386	4464	4535
Proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5
SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.5
Regional SA's proportion of population aged 65+ (%)	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.3
Births and deaths										
Births (no.)	503	504	500	523	545	447	502	437	505	482
Crude birth rate (%)	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.7	16.5	13.5	15.2	13.3	15.2	14.4
SA's crude birth rate (%)	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.1	12.2	12.0
Regional SA's crude birth rate (%)	15.2	14.7	14.8	14.4	14.4	13.5	13.8	12.9	13.0	12.7
Deaths (no.)	220	235	230	277	244	255	229	220	258	272
Crude death rate (%)	6.6	7.1	6.9	8.3	7.4	7.7	6.9	6.7	7.8	8.1
SA's crude death rate (%)	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.7
Regional SA's crude death rate (%)	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8
Labour force estimates - June quarter (b)										
Unemployed persons (no.)	1440	1680	1343	1457	1049	1190	1183	1256	1323	1308
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	10.6	7.9	9.5	6.2	7.6	6.9	8.0	9.0	9.0
SA's unemployment rate (%)	9.5	11.9	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.7	8.3	8.2
Regional SA's unemployment rate (%)	8.5	10.9	8.5	9.6	7.5	7.5	8.0	9.8	8.5	8.5
Labour force participation rate (%)	68.0	63.8	67.6	61.3	68.1	62.8	67.7	62.2	57.9	56.4
SA's labour force participation rate (%)	63.5	62.6	62.3	61.0	61.9	61.9	64.9	59.8	60.0	60.8
Regional SA's labour force participation rate (%)	68.2	66.5	65.3	61.1	63.1	62.7	66.5	60.2	60.1	61.5

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

TIME SERIES INDICATORS (Cont.)

Eyre Statistical Division

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Selected income support customers - at June (c)										
Newstart allowance customers (no.)	1733	1863	1922	1907	1700	1575	1544	1390	1328	1438
Age pension (no.)	2676	2860	2966	3079	3157	3196	3286	3289	3353	3380
Disability support pension (no.)	554	614	639	644	703	753	784	851	926	939
Income - year ended 30 June (d)										
Average individual annual taxable income ($)	$19,941	$22,415	$22,079	$23,758	$23,950	$27,088	$26,845	$28,947	$28,938	n.a.
SA's average individual annual taxable income ($)	$23,650	$24,393	$25,336	$26,863	$27,402	$28,208	$29,021	$30,473	$31,964	n.a.
Regional SA's average individual annual taxable income ($)	$21,288	$22,382	$23,284	$24,807	$25,482	$26,692	$27,227	$28,530	$29,816	n.a.
Schools										
Public schools (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	30	30	30	31	31
Students enrolled at public schools (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5530	5601	5537	5483	5483	5460
Private schools (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Students enrolled at private schools (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	796	815	868	866	894	908
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (e)										
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	104	136	186	170	150	147	154	172	217	257
Value of new residential dwelling units approved ($m)	7.3	9.4	13.7	12.3	12.1	11.7	13.5	14.8	21.2	24.3
Proportion of SA's value of new dwelling unit approvals (%)	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4
Proportion of Regional SA's value new dwelling approvals (%)	4.5	5.4	6.7	5.7	6.1	7.6	7.9	7.5	9.7	8.6
Value of non-residential building approvals ($m)	5.7	3.0	11.3	2.5	15.8	5.6	11.9	11.7	34.4	6.7
Proportion of SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)	1.0	0.5	2.7	0.7	3.2	1.0	2.1	1.9	5.1	1.1
Prop of Regional SA's value non-residential building approvals (%)	7.7	6.4	15.6	4.1	15.7	4.6	8.3	8.8	19.9	4.8
Property sales - year ended 30 June (f) (g)										
Residential property sales (no.)	n.a.	514	583	551	476	534	523	548	596	658
Value of residential property sales ($m)	n.a.	33.4	39.1	40.4	35.7	44.7	41.5	46.7	54.9	70.5
Average value of residential property sales ($'000)	n.a.	65.0	67.1	73.3	75.0	83.7	79.3	85.2	92.1	107.2
SA's average value of residential property sales ($'000)	n.a.	106.3	106.3	110.5	111.7	111.6	113.6	123.9	124.7	136.6
Regional SA's average value of residential property sales ($'000)	n.a.	69.2	70.2	75.9	76.6	81.3	83.5	87.1	91.1	97.5
Commercial/Industrial property sales (no.)	n.a.	47	51	40	53	55	45	66	81	81
Value of commercial/industrial property sales ($m)	n.a.	5.3	5.0	2.9	5.5	5.3	4.8	6.6	9.0	11.4
Primary production property sales (no.)	n.a.	120	136	156	131	153	160	141	143	147
Value of primary production property sales ($m)	n.a.	14.6	16.6	17.8	16.0	19.5	26.9	25.0	28.2	25.9

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

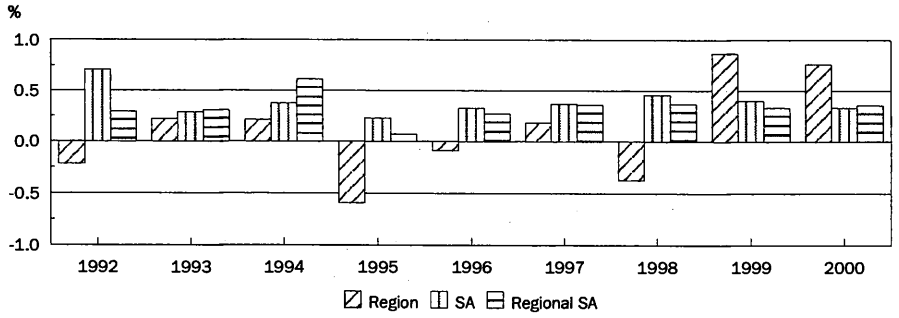
TIME SERIES INDICATORS (Cont.)

Eyre Statistical Division

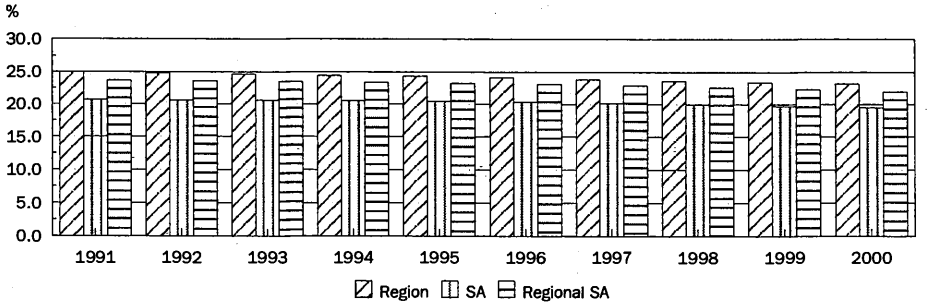
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (h)										
Employment (no.)	705	690	n.a.	698	n.a.	n.a.	563	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover ($m)	81.4	88.6	n.a.	85.4	n.a.	n.a.	83.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Proportion of SA's manufacturing production turnover (%)	0.5	0.6	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Proportion of Regional SA's manufacturing production turnover (%)	2.6	2.9	n.a.	2.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Agricultural production - year ended 31 March (i)										
Total number of establishments with agricultural activity (no.)	1681	1654	1633	1663	1618	1643	1627	1635	1646	n.a.
Total area of holdings (ha)	4913448	4575143	4611180	4627582	4513244	4521571	4532239	4242120	4108899	n.a.
Value of Crops ($m)	n.a.	280.6	252.3	199.2	154.1	377.0	326.5	358.9	350.9	n.a.
Value of livestock and livestock products ($m)	n.a.	68.0	72.2	66.8	76.5	73.4	66.6	77.6	57.6	n.a.
Total value of agricultural commodities produced ($m)	251.7	348.7	324.6	266.0	230.6	450.3	393.1	436.5	408.5	n.a.
Proportion of SA's value of agricultural production (%)	13.3	16.0	14.7	11.7	9.4	14.1	13.4	13.8	12.6	n.a.
Proportion of Regional SA's value of agricultural production (%)	13.9	16.7	15.3	12.3	10.0	14.8	13.9	14.5	13.4	n.a.
Local government finance - year ended 30 June (j) (k)										
Total outlay on - infrastructure ($m)	n.a.	n.a.	8.5	7.4	7.5	6.1	11.1	10.1	10.3	9.5
- environmental services ($m)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.9
- other ($m)	n.a.	n.a.	12.1	13.6	14.7	18.3	15.7	14.8	18.4	21.0
Total outlay on goods, services and land ($m)	n.a.	n.a.	20.6	24.6	24.1	28.1	29.1	27.9	30.8	33.4
Rate revenue accrued ($m)	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.1
Rates per rateable property ($)	n.a.	n.a.	557	558	574	606	624	629	623	649
SA's rates per rateable property ($)	n.a.	n.a.	567	579	604	629	649	648	662	692
Regional SA's rates per rateable property ($)	n.a.	n.a.	470	486	512	532	551	555	561	582
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (l)										
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	n.a.	569	550	523	498	708	685	875	817	664
Proportion of SA's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	n.a.	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5
Prop of Regional SA's new motor vehicle registrations (%)	n.a.	8.3	7.4	6.5	5.4	8.4	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

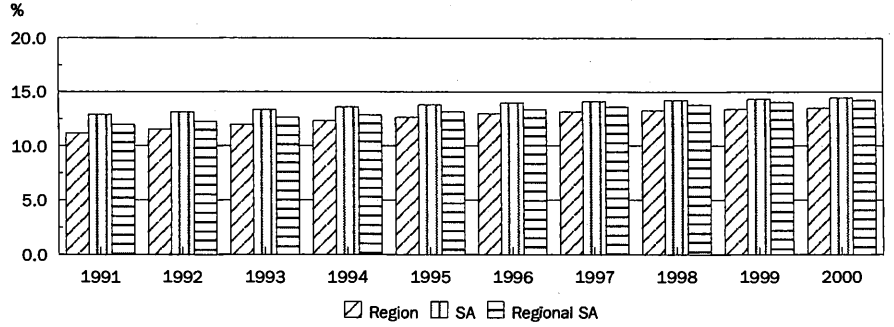
Rate of population change from previous year (%)



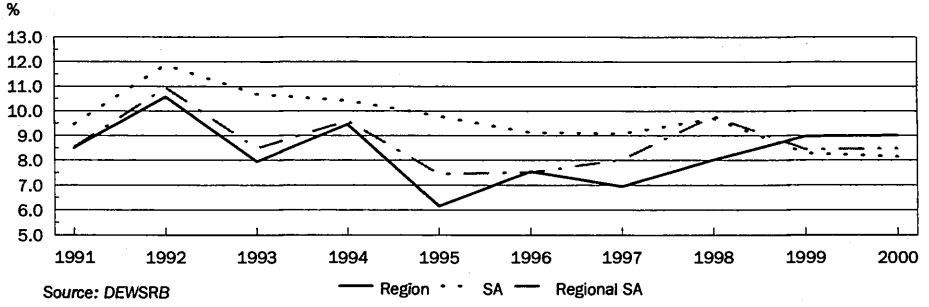
Proportion of population aged 0-14 (%)



Proportion of population aged 65+ (%)

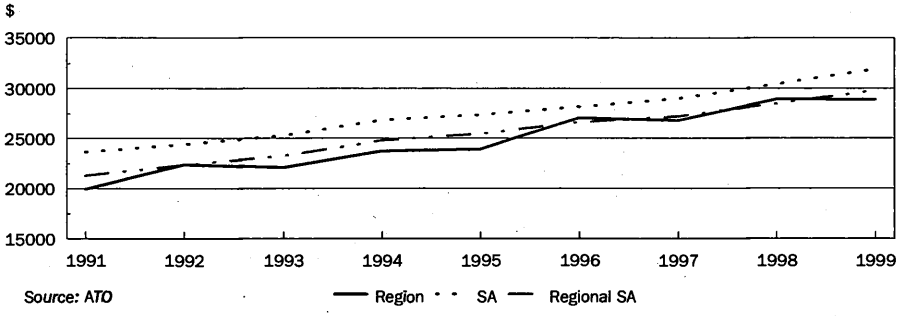


Unemployment rate (%)



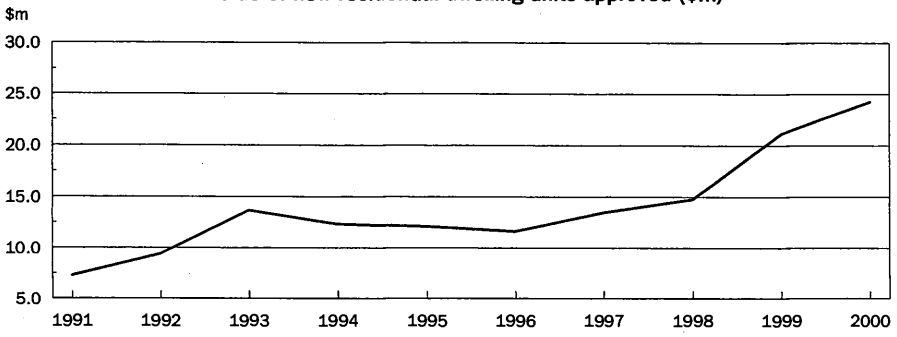
Source: DEWSRB

Average individual annual taxable income ($)

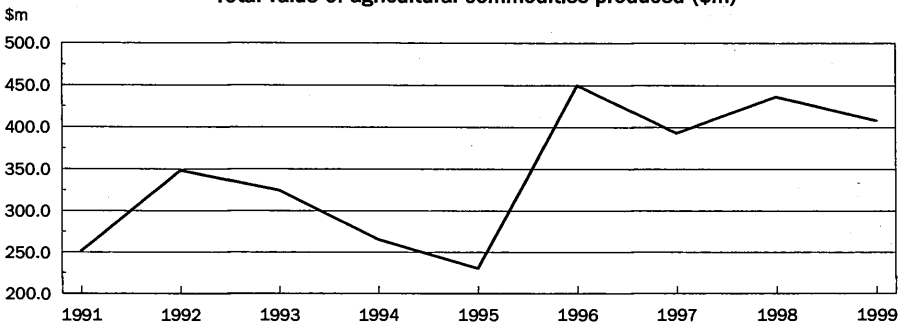


Source: ATO

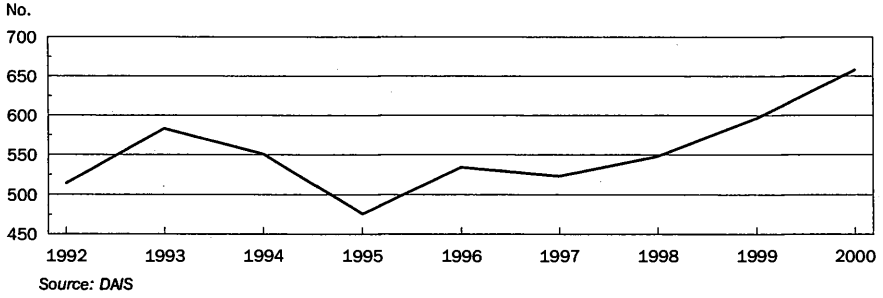
Value of new residential dwelling units approved ($m)



Total value of agricultural commodities produced ($m)

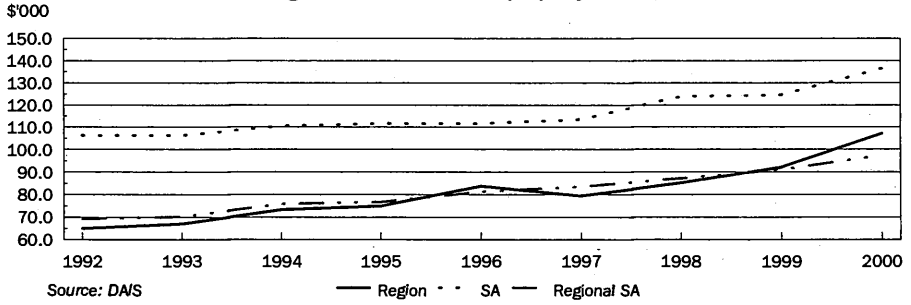


Residential property sales (no.)



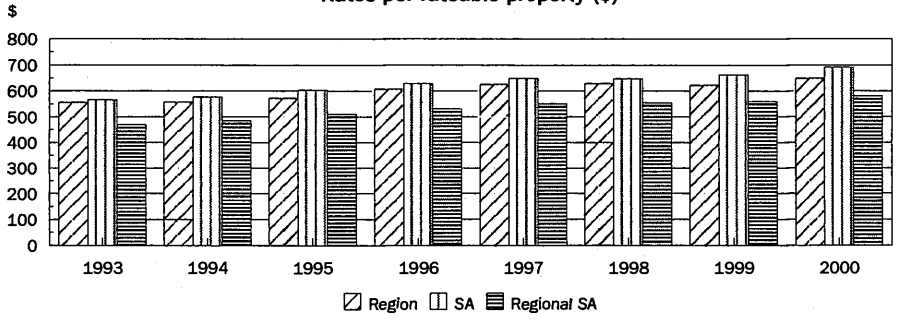
Source: DAIS

Average value of residential property sales ($'000)

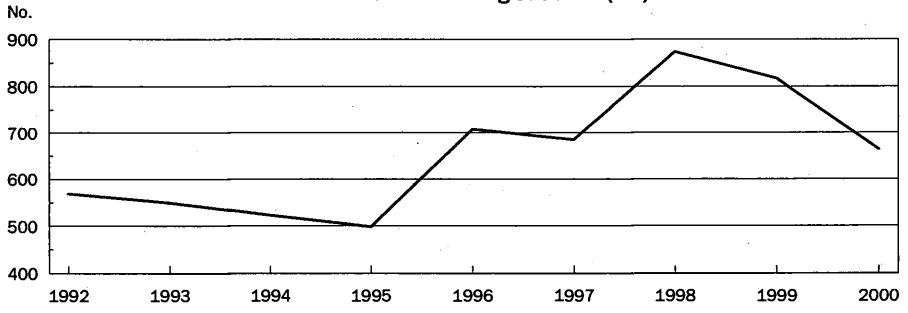


Source: DAIS

Rates per rateable property ($)

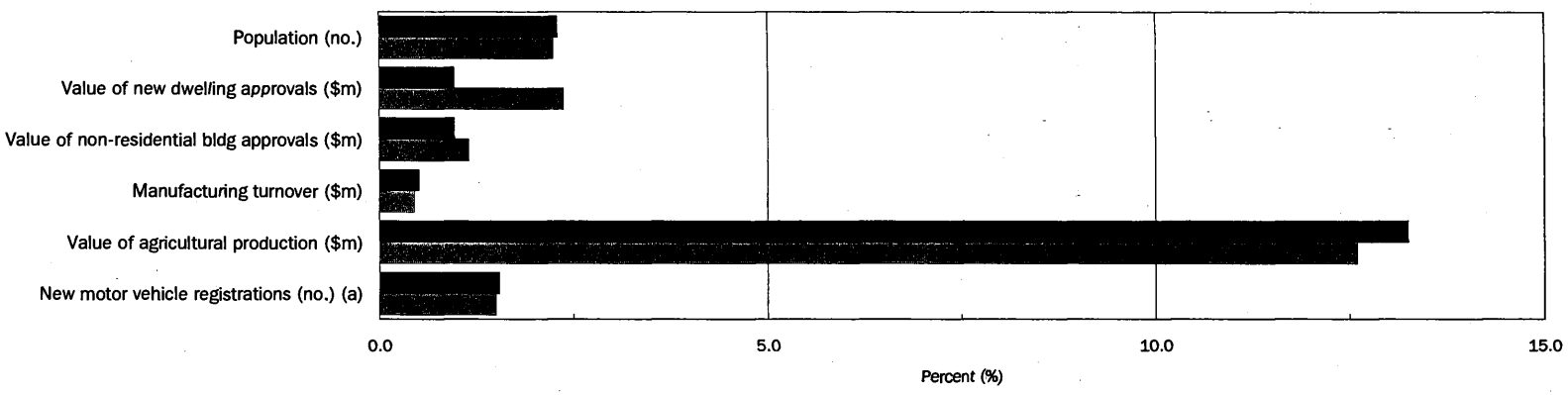


New motor vehicle registrations (no.)



Selected Key Economic Indicators (SA)

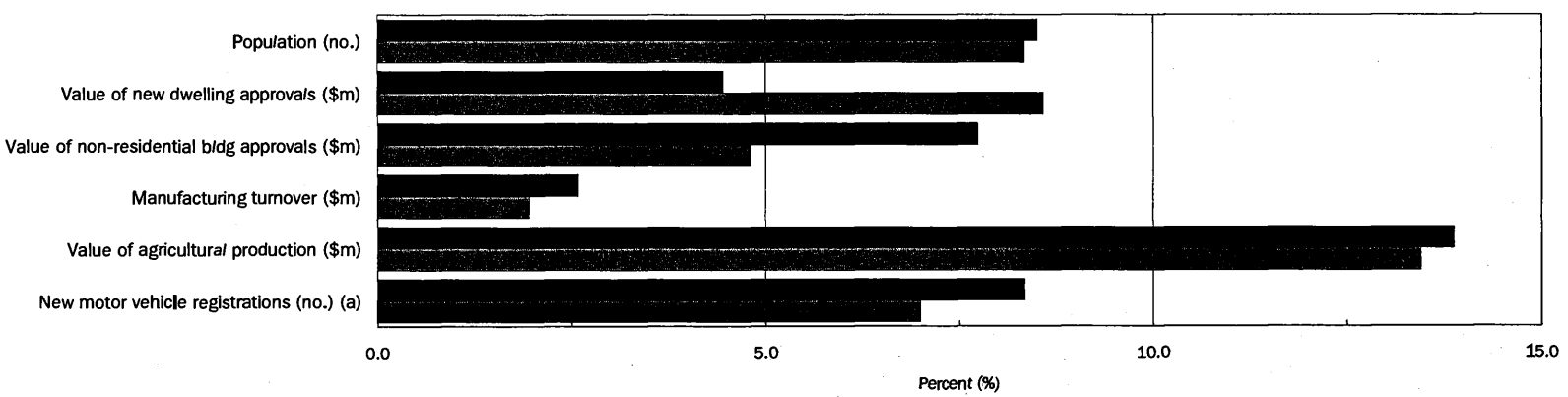
Selected Region's Proportion of State Total



(a) Comparison is between 1992 and latest period available

Selected Key Economic Indicators (Regional SA)

Selected Region's Proportion of Regional SA's Total



(a) Comparison is between 1992 and latest period available

Note: Graph will be blank if the selected region of the profile is in the Adelaide Statistical Division

AREA COMPARISONS — Selected Areas

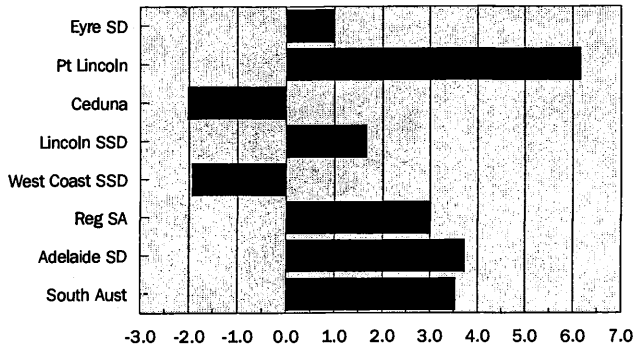
	Time Period	Eyre SD	Port Lincoln (C)	Ceduna (DC)	Lincoln SSD
SELECTED DATA ITEMS					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (no.)	2000	33489	13303	3580	27264
Rate of population change (%)	91-00	1.0	6.2	-2.0	1.7
Average annual rate of population change (%)	91-00	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.2
Population density (persons/sq km)	2000	0.5	438.2	0.7	0.7
Proportion of persons aged 0-14 (%)	2000	23.2	23.0	27.0	22.6
Rate of population change for persons aged 0-14 (%)	91-00	-6.0	1.1	8.0	-7.0
Proportion of persons aged 65+ (%)	2000	13.5	13.2	8.9	14.4
Rate of population change for persons aged 65+ (%)	91-00	22.4	14.9	11.6	23.5
Projected population (no.)	2010	32936	13684	3416	27165
Rate of projected population change (%)	00-10	-1.7	2.9	-4.6	-0.4
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployment rate (%)	2000	9.0	11.6	11.2	8.7
Labour force participation rate (%)	2000	56.4	51.5	65.9	54.6
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (no.)	2000	7876	3438	741	6502
Income support - proportion of persons aged 15+ (%)	2000	30.6	33.6	28.4	30.8
Income - year ended 30 June (d)					
Average individual annual taxable income ($)	1999	$28,938	$30,985	$27,510	$29,340
Household and family projections (e)					
Rate of projected household change (%)	00-10	5.1	6.0	-5.6	6.0
Rate of projected family change (%)	00-10	3.1	3.0	-9.2	4.2
Housing - at 6 August (f)					
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	46.8	36.4	37.3	47.4
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	28.3	38.5	37.2	27.6
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	2000	257	128	19	219
Value of new residential dwelling units approved ($m)	2000	24.3	12.9	1.8	21.3
Value of non-residential building approvals ($m)	2000	6.7	5.1	0.2	6.2
Property sales - year ended 30 June (h) (i)					
Average value of residential property sales ($'000)	2000	107.2	126.1	65.7	113.0
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (j)					
Employment (no.)	1997	563	448	28	513
Turnover ($m)	1997	83.9	70.8	4.1	78.1
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March (k)					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced ($m)	1999	408.5	3.8	23.3	328.3
Local government finance - year ended 30 June (l) (m)					
Rates per rateable property ($)	2000	649	639	637	652
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	2000	664	247	70	550

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

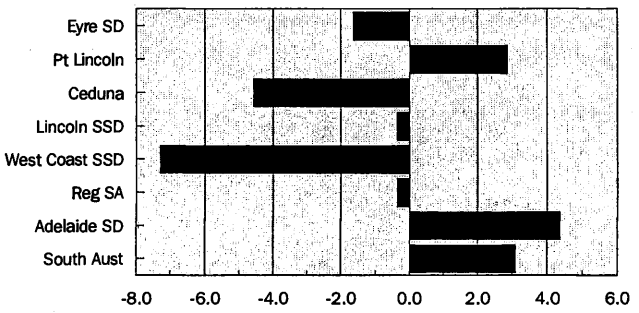
	Time Period	West Coast SSD	Regional SA	Adelaide SD	South Australia
SELECTED DATA ITEMS					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (no.)	2000	6225	401470	1095924	1497394
Rate of population change (%)	91-00	-1.9	3.0	3.7	3.5
Average annual rate of population change (%)	91-00	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Population density (persons/sq km)	2000	0.2	0.4	600.1	1.5
Proportion of persons aged 0-14 (%)	2000	25.7	22.0	18.5	19.5
Rate of population change for persons aged 0-14 (%)	91-00	-1.5	-4.4	-1.8	-2.6
Proportion of persons aged 65+ (%)	2000	9.6	14.3	14.5	14.5
Rate of population change for persons aged 65+ (%)	91-00	15.7	22.5	13.8	16.0
Projected population (no.)	2010	5771	400014	1143797	1543811
Rate of projected population change (%)	00-10	-7.3	-0.4	4.4	3.1
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployment rate (%)	2000	10.1	8.5	8.1	8.2
Labour force participation rate (%)	2000	64.5	61.5	60.5	60.8
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (no.)	2000	1374	99282	281620	380902
Income support - proportion of persons aged 15+ (%)	2000	29.7	31.7	31.5	31.6
Income - year ended 30 June (d)					
Average individual annual taxable income ($)	1999	$27,058	$29,816	$32,681	$31,964
Household and family projections (e)					
Rate of projected household change (%)	00-10	0.4	5.3	8.4	7.6
Rate of projected family change (%)	00-10	-2.4	3.3	7.7	6.5
Housing - at 6 August (f)					
Proportion of homes fully owned (%)	1996	44.2	45.2	40.3	41.6
Proportion of homes rented (%)	1996	31.8	25.5	28.0	27.4
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
New residential dwelling units approved (no.)	2000	38	3083	6770	9853
Value of new residential dwelling units approved ($m)	2000	2.9	282.6	740.4	1022.9
Value of non-residential building approvals ($m)	2000	0.5	139.8	445.9	585.7
Property sales - year ended 30 June (h) (i)					
Average value of residential property sales ($'000)	2000	66.7	97.5	148.4	136.6
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (j)					
Employment (no.)	1997	50	17902	66066	83968
Turnover ($m)	1997	5.8	4284.3	14124.8	18409.1
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced ($m)	1999	80.2	3037.8	205.8	3243.6
Local government finance - year ended 30 June (l) (m)					
Rates per rateable property ($)	2000	634	582	746	692
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (no.)	2000	114	9490	34871	44361

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Rate of population change (%)
1991 - 2000

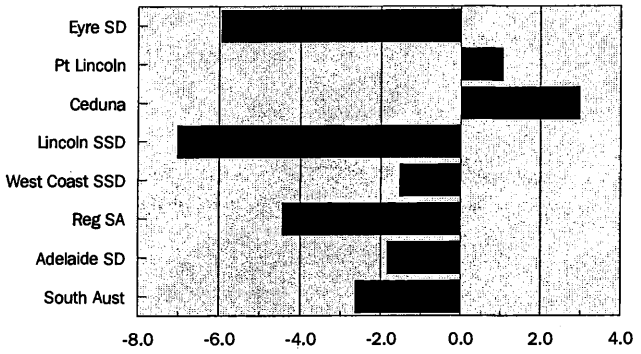


Rate of projected population change (%)
2000 - 2010

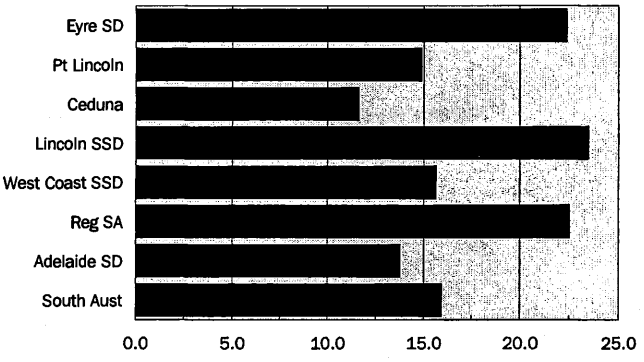


Source: ASS (based on DHAC assumptions)

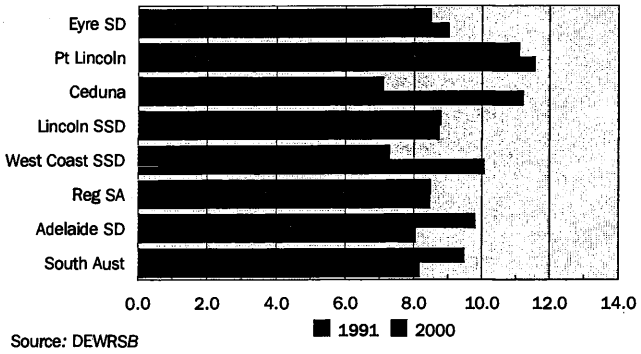
Rate of population change for persons aged 0-14 (%)
1991 - 2000



Rate of population change for persons aged 65+ (%)
1991 - 2000

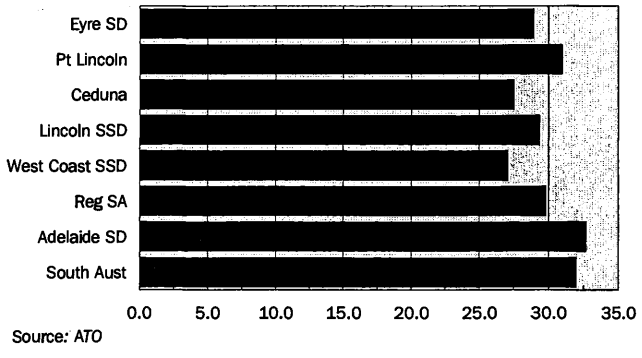


Unemployment rate (%)
June qtr 1991 and June qtr 2000



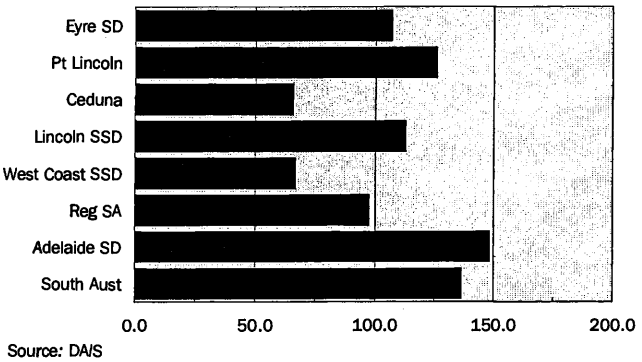
Source: DEWRSB

Average individual annual taxable income ($'000)
1998/99



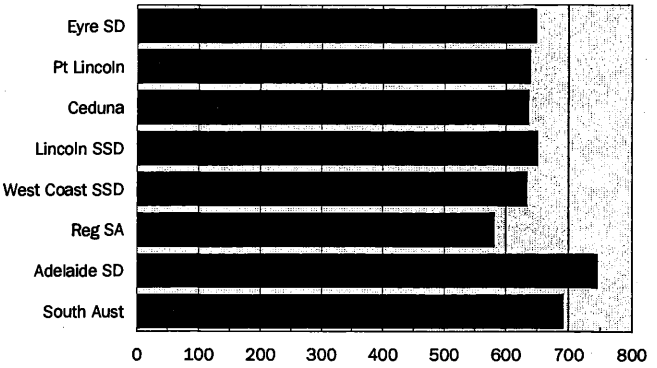
Source: ATO

Average value of residential property sales ($'000)
1999/00



Source: DAIS

Rates per rateable property ($)
1999/00



	Latest Time Period	Eyre SD	Port Lincoln (C)	Ceduna (DC)	Lincoln SSD
SELECTED DATA ITEMS - PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (%)	2000	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.6
Persons aged 0-14 (%)	2000	-0.1	1.1	1.4	-0.2
Persons aged 65+ (%)	2000	1.6	0.3	2.3	1.5
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployed persons (%)	2000	0.0	0.1	1.7	-0.3
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (%)	2000	3.4	2.6	7.7	2.7
Income - year ended 30 June (d)					
Average individual annual taxable income (%)	1999	-0.0	6.3	6.2	-1.0
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
New residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	18.4	33.3	11.8	35.2
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	14.5	25.9	5.7	30.7
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2000	-80.5	86.8	-69.1	-81.5
Property sales - year ended 30 June (h) (i)					
Residential property sales (%)	2000	10.4	12.3	28.9	9.7
Commercial/Industrial property sales (%)	2000	0.0	-2.1	125.0	-6.7
Primary production property sales (%)	2000	2.8	-50.0	-56.3	17.6
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March (k)					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced (%)	1999	-6.4	3.7	28.5	-10.0
Local government finance - year ended 30 June (l) (m)					
Total outlay on - infrastructure (%)	2000	-7.4	-19.4	51.1	-16.7
Rates per rateable property (%)	2000	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (%)	2000	-18.7	-11.5	-6.7	-18.4

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

	Latest Time Period	West Coast SSD	Regional SA	Adelaide SD	South Australia
SELECTED DATA ITEMS - PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (%)	2000	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Persons aged 0-14 (%)	2000	0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9
Persons aged 65+ (%)	2000	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.0
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployed persons (%)	2000	1.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (%)	2000	6.3	2.7	1.0	1.4
Income - year ended 30 June (d)					
Average individual annual taxable income (%)	1999	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.9
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
New residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	-30.9	27.7	25.8	26.4
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	-39.8	29.8	32.7	31.9
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2000	-26.8	-19.0	-10.5	-12.7
Property sales - year ended 30 June (h) (i)					
Residential property sales (%)	2000	15.5	15.4	17.1	16.7
Commercial/Industrial property sales (%)	2000	83.3	23.8	28.2	26.7
Primary production property sales (%)	2000	-34.1	16.7	10.0	15.9
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced (%)	1999	11.6	0.8	37.8	2.5
Local government finance - year ended 30 June (l) (m)					
Total outlay on - infrastructure (%)	2000	37.5	-6.0	-2.0	-3.9
Rates per rateable property (%)	2000	3.2	3.7	4.9	4.5
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (%)	2000	-20.3	-10.8	-11.5	-11.4

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

AREA COMPARISONS (Cont.) — Selected Areas

	Latest Time Period	Eyre SD	Port Lincoln (C)	Ceduna (DC)	Lincoln SSD
SELECTED DATA ITEMS - PROPORTION OF SA TOTAL					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (%)	2000	2.2	0.9	0.2	1.8
Projected population (%)	2010	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.8
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployed persons (%)	2000	2.2	1.0	0.3	1.7
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (%)	2000	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.7
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	2.4	1.3	0.2	2.1
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2000	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.1
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (j)					
Turnover (%)	1997	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March (k)					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced (%)	1999	12.6	0.1	0.7	10.1
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (%)	2000	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.2
SELECTED DATA ITEMS - PROPORTION OF REGIONAL SA TOTAL					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (%)	2000	8.3	3.3	0.9	6.8
Projected population (%)	2010	8.2	3.4	0.9	6.8
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployed persons (%)	2000	8.0	3.7	1.2	6.2
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (%)	2000	7.9	3.5	0.7	6.5
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	8.6	4.6	0.7	7.5
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2000	4.8	3.6	0.1	4.5
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (j)					
Turnover (%)	1997	2.0	1.7	0.1	1.8
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March (k)					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced (%)	1999	13.4	0.1	0.8	10.8
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (%)	2000	7.0	2.6	0.7	5.8

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

	Latest Time Period	West Coast SSD	Regional SA	Adelaide SD	South Australia
SELECTED DATA ITEMS - PROPORTION OF SA TOTAL					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (%)	2000	0.4	26.8	73.2	100.0
Projected population (%)	2010	0.4	25.9	74.1	100.0
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployed persons (%)	2000	0.5	27.3	72.7	100.0
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (%)	2000	0.4	26.1	73.9	100.0
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	0.3	27.6	72.4	100.0
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2000	0.1	23.9	76.1	100.0
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (j)					
Turnover (%)	1997	0.0	23.3	76.7	100.0
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced (%)	1999	2.5	93.7	6.3	100.0
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (%)	2000	0.3	21.4	78.6	100.0
SELECTED DATA ITEMS - PROPORTION OF REGIONAL SA TOTAL					
Population estimates - at 30 June (a)					
Estimated resident population (%)	2000	1.6	100.0	-	-
Projected population (%)	2010	1.4	100.0	-	-
Labour force estimates - June qtr (b)					
Unemployed persons (%)	2000	1.8	100.0	-	-
Income support customers - at June (c)					
Total income support customers (%)	2000	1.4	100.0	-	-
Building approvals - year ended 30 June (g)					
Value of new residential dwelling units approved (%)	2000	1.0	100.0	-	-
Value of non-residential building approvals (%)	2000	0.3	100.0	-	-
Manufacturing - year ended 30 June (j)					
Turnover (%)	1997	0.1	100.0	-	-
Value of agricultural production - year ended 31 March					
Total value of agricultural commodities produced (%)	1999	2.6	100.0	-	-
Motor vehicle registrations - year ended 30 June (o)					
New motor vehicle registrations (%)	2000	1.2	100.0	-	-

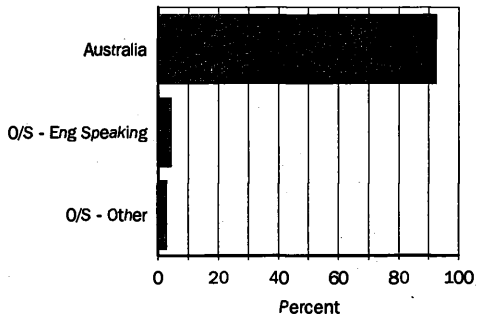
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 1 - Selected Characteristics, 1991 and 1996

Characteristic	1991 No.	1991 %	1996 No.	1996 %	1991-96 % Change
Population counts (a)					
Total persons	31812	100.0	32070	100.0	0.8
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders	1479	4.7	1807	5.8	22.2
Australian born (b)	29137	92.3	28730	92.5	-1.4
Born overseas					
Main English speaking country (c)	1458	4.6	1363	4.4	-6.5
Other countries (d)	982	3.1	952	3.1	-3.1
Total overseas born (e)	2440	7.7	2315	7.5	-5.1
Population Mobility (f)					
Same address 5 years ago	16428	60.8	15713	56.9	-4.4
Different address 5 years ago in:					
Same SLA or region	3947	14.6	4782	17.3	21.2
Elsewhere in SA	4807	17.8	5027	18.2	4.6
Interstate	882	3.3	1036	3.7	17.5
Overseas	160	0.6	143	0.5	-10.6
Not stated	77	0.3	99	0.4	28.6
Total at a different address	9873	36.5	11087	40.1	12.3
Mobility not stated	724	2.7	837	3.0	15.6
Total (Aged 5+)	27025	100.0	27637	100.0	2.3

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing *Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.*

Birthplace (%), 1996



Estimated and Projected Population
(Persons ('000)

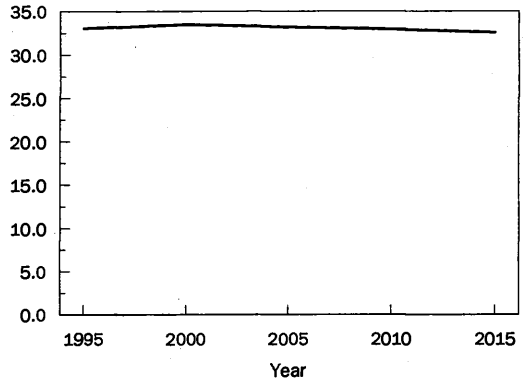


Table 2 - Estimated and Projected Population, 1995-2015 (a)

Year	Population No.	Change from previous period No.	Change from previous period %
1995	33039	-	-
2000	33493	454	1.4
2005	33173	-320	-1.0
2010	32936	-237	-0.7
2015	32564	-372	-1.1

Source: ABS Estimated Resident and Projected Population (based on DHAC assumpt
Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 3 - Components of Population Change, 1997 - 2000

	1997 No.	1998 No.	1999 No.	2000 No.
Births	502	437	505	482
Deaths	229	220	258	272
Natural increase total	273	217	247	210
Net migration total	-214	-339	39	49
Total Population Change	59	-122	286	259

Source: ASS Demography *Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.*

Births and Deaths, 1997-2000

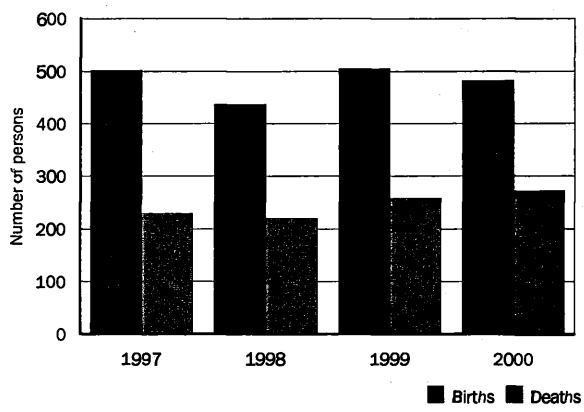


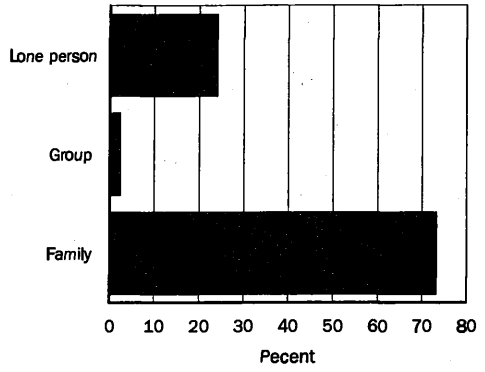
Table 4 - Household Counts & Projections, Selected Years

	Census (a)					Projections (b)			
	1991		1996		1991-96	2000	2005	2010	2015
Households	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lone persons households	2334	21.3	2777	24.2	19.0	3345	3542	3729	3876
Group households	316	2.9	283	2.5	-10.4	312	305	307	298
Family households	8291	75.8	8422	73.3	1.6	9518	9697	9808	9859
Total households	10941	100.0	11482	100.0	4.9	13175	13544	13844	14033

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing and Projections based on DHAC assumptions

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Households (%), 1996



Households (%), 2010

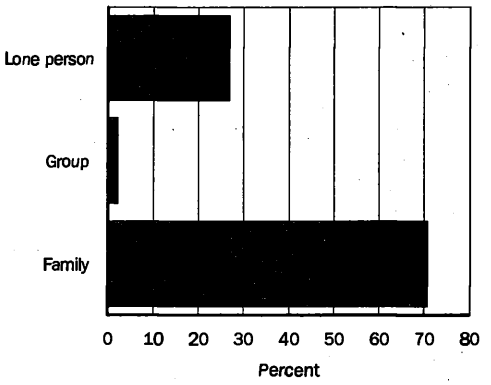


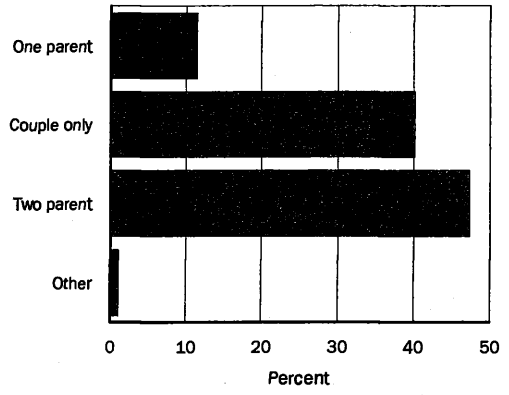
Table 5 - Family Counts & Projections, Selected Years

	Census (a)					Projections (b)			
	1991		1996		1991-96	2000	2005	2010	2015
Characteristic	No.	%	No.	%	% Change	No.	No.	No.	No.
Families									
One parent families	932	11.2	968	11.4	3.9	1115	1124	1120	1112
Couple only families	2935	35.2	3403	40.1	15.9	4012	4300	4560	4770
Two parent families	4350	52.2	4012	47.3	-7.8	4352	4226	4085	3936
Other families	122	1.5	95	1.1	-22.1	110	117	117	115
Total families	8339	100.0	8478	100.0	1.7	9589	9767	9882	9933
Family Income									
Low income families (c)	2915	35.0	2354	27.8	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
High income families (d)	401	4.8	800	9.4	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing and Projections based on DHAC assumptions

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Families (%), 1996



Families (%), 2010

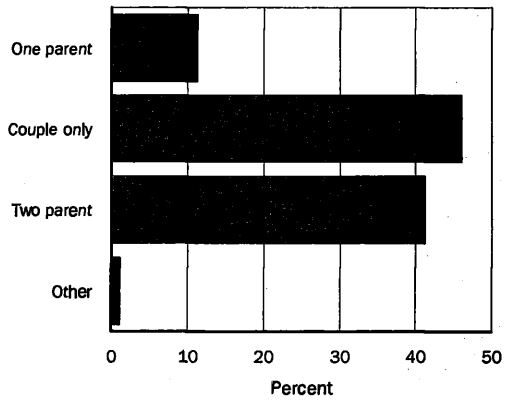


Table 6 - Age Structure, Estimated Resident Population, 2000

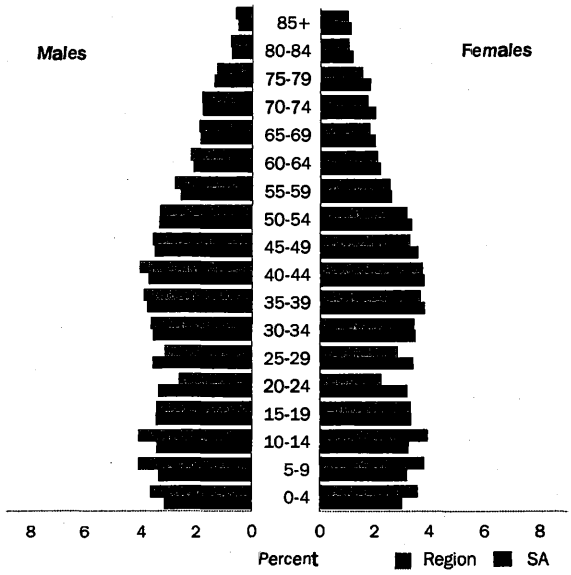
Age	Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.	Persons %
0-4	1220	1203	2423	7.2
5-9	1373	1280	2653	7.9
10-14	1372	1323	2695	8.0
15-19	1156	1113	2269	6.8
20-24	883	752	1635	4.9
25-29	1054	952	2006	6.0
30-34	1222	1158	2380	7.1
35-39	1309	1234	2543	7.6
40-44	1363	1259	2622	7.8
45-49	1198	1107	2305	6.9
50-54	1113	1069	2182	6.5
55-59	939	853	1792	5.4
60-64	746	703	1449	4.3
65-69	646	611	1257	3.8
70-74	606	581	1187	3.5
75-79	428	508	936	2.8
80-84	263	351	614	1.8
85+	200	341	541	1.6
Total	17091	16398	33489	100.0

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population

Footnotes *are listed at the back of this Profile.*

Age Structure, 2000 ERP
Selected region compared to SA

(Percentage of age group as proportion of total persons)



Median Age, 1991, 2000 & 2010

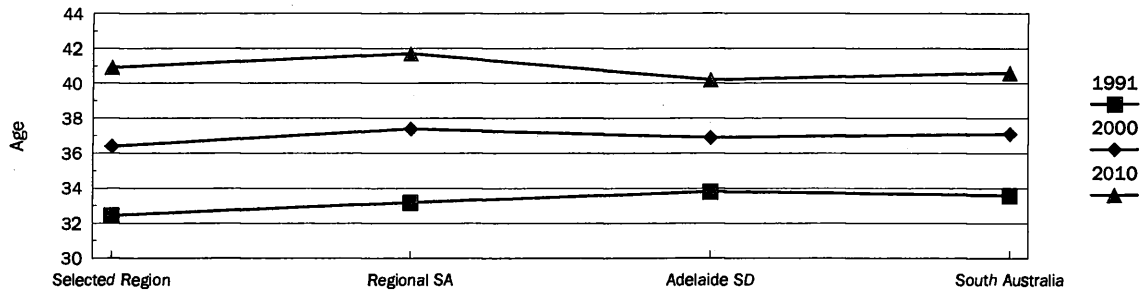


Table 7 - Age Structure, Projected Population, 2010 (a)

Age	Males No.	Females No.	Persons No.	Persons %
0-4	952	912	1864	5.7
5-9	1121	1042	2163	6.6
10-14	1221	1133	2354	7.1
15-19	1079	993	2072	6.3
20-24	839	774	1613	4.9
25-29	918	844	1762	5.3
30-34	1029	910	1939	5.9
35-39	1181	1086	2267	6.9
40-44	1163	1145	2308	7.0
45-49	1172	1174	2346	7.1
50-54	1250	1219	2469	7.5
55-59	1181	1107	2288	6.9
60-64	1089	1042	2131	6.5
65-69	830	798	1628	4.9
70-74	589	582	1171	3.6
75-79	452	490	942	2.9
80-84	386	448	834	2.5
85+	287	498	785	2.4
Total	16739	16197	32936	100.0

Source: ABS Population Projections based on DHAC assumptions

Footnotes *are listed at the back of this Profile.*

Age Structure
2000 ERP compared with Projected Population 2010

(Percentage of age group as proportion of total persons)

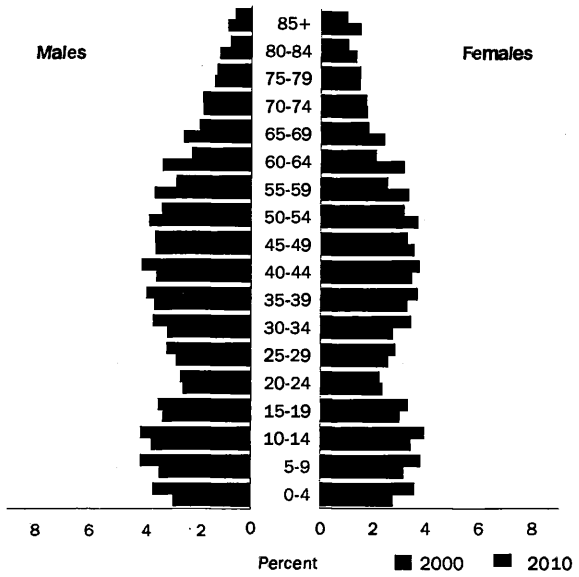


Table 8 - Labour Force Status, 1991 and 1996 (a)

	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Labour force			
Males			
Full-time (b)	5943	5915	-0.5
Part-time	1291	1528	18.4
Females			
Full-time (b)	2554	2532	-0.9
Part-time	2488	2751	10.6
Total employed (c)	13443	13095	-2.6
Unemployed	2174	1512	-30.5
Total labour force	15617	14607	-6.5
Total not in labour force	8144	9211	13.1
	%	%	
Labour force participation rate (d)			
Males	76.4	71.2	
Females	54.6	51.1	
Unemployment rate by age (d)			
15-19	25.5	23.2	
20-24	21.5	15.8	
25-44	13.4	10.0	
45+	9.5	7.2	
Total	13.9	10.3	

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

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

Occupation	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Managers & Administrators	3218	3099	-3.7
Professionals	1292	1495	15.7
Associate Professionals	840	1213	44.4
Tradespersons and Related Workers	1661	1587	-4.5
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	566	424	-25.1
Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1100	1463	33.0
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	970	1075	10.8
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	1100	881	-19.9
Labourers and Related Workers	1219	1484	21.7
Inadequately described	84	97	15.5
Not stated	1392	283	-79.7
Total Employed Persons	13442	13101	-2.5

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

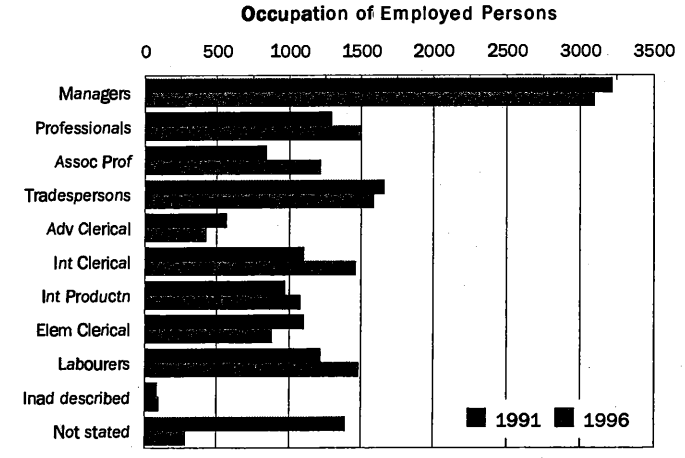


Table 10 - Detailed Occupation, 1996 (a)

Occupation	1996 Persons	%
Generalist and Specialist Managers	445	3.4
Farmers and Farm Managers nfd	833	6.4
Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers	1286	9.8
Livestock Farmers	160	1.2
Crop Farmers	144	1.1
Aquaculture Farmers	109	0.8
Total Managers & Administrators (b)	3101	23.7
Science, Building and Engineering Professionals	119	0.9
Business and Information Professionals	120	0.9
Nursing Professionals	223	1.7
Other Health Professionals	99	0.8
School Teachers	522	4.0
Other Education Professionals	108	0.8
Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals	295	2.3
Total Professionals (b)	1492	11.4
Science, Engineering & Related Associate Professionals	88	0.7
Business & Administration Associate Professionals	280	2.1
Shop Managers	323	2.5
Hospitality and Accommodation Managers	176	1.3
Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	100	0.8
Health and Welfare Associate Professionals	125	1.0
Police Officers	67	0.5
Other Associate Professionals	47	0.4
Total Associate Professionals (b)	1209	9.2
Mechanical & Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons	163	1.2
Automotive Tradespersons	252	1.9
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	189	1.4
Construction Tradespersons	237	1.8
Food Tradespersons	202	1.5
Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers	286	2.2
Other Tradespersons and Related Workers	234	1.8
Total Tradespersons and Related Workers (b)	1588	12.1
Secretaries and Personal Assistants	247	1.9
Other Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	178	1.4
Total Advanced Clerical and Service Workers (b)	425	3.2
General Clerks	231	1.8
Receptionists	121	0.9
Other Intermediate Clerical Workers	289	2.2
Intermediate Sales and Related Workers	145	1.1
Carers and Aids	369	2.8
Hospitality Workers	194	1.5
Other Intermediate Service Workers	107	0.8
Total Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers (b)	1461	11.2
Intermediate Plant Operators	225	1.7
Intermediate Machine Operators	87	0.7
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	359	2.7
Other Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	390	3.0
Total Intermediate Production & Transport Workers (b)	1067	8.2
Elementary Clerks	113	0.9
Sales Assistants	527	4.0
Other Elementary Sales Workers	158	1.2
Elementary Service Workers	79	0.6
Total Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers (b)	880	6.7
Cleaners	365	2.8
Factory Labourers	195	1.5
Farm Hands	345	2.6
Other Agricultural and Horticultural Labourers	46	0.4
Other Labourers and Related Workers	412	3.1
Total Labourers and Related Workers (b)	1484	11.3
Occupation Inadequately Described & Not Stated	375	2.9
Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over	13082	100.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

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

Industry	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3466	3631	4.8
Mining	78	88	12.8
Manufacturing	629	587	-6.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	213	137	-35.7
Construction	558	602	7.9
Wholesale Trade	516	511	-1.0
Retail Trade	1580	1634	3.4
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	589	663	12.6
Transport and Storage	539	537	-0.4
Communication Services	182	144	-20.9
Finance and Insurance	337	231	-31.5
Property and Business Services	292	459	57.2
Government Administration and Defence	390	396	1.5
Education	942	1043	10.7
Health and Community Services	942	1300	38.0
Cultural and Recreational Services	85	142	67.1
Personal and Other Services	366	397	8.5
Non-classifiable	26	104	300.0
Not stated	1719	492	-71.4
Total Employed Persons Aged 15 and Over	13449	13098	-2.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

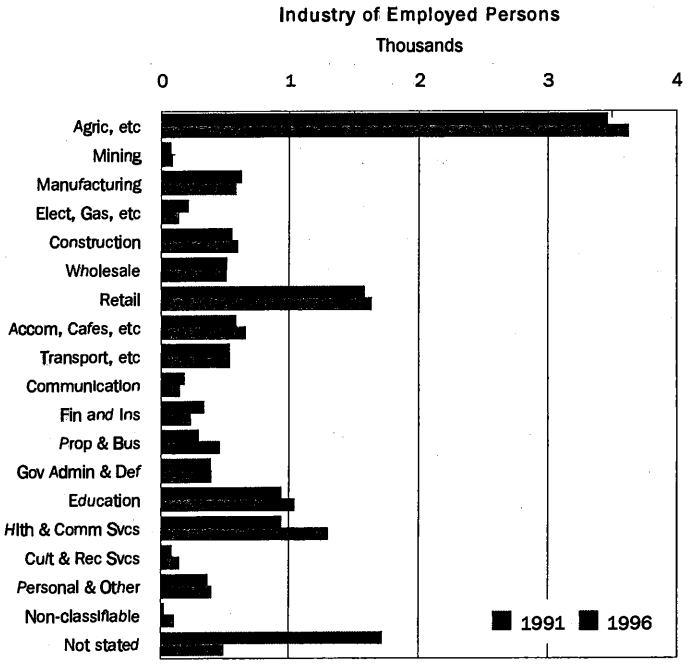


Table 12 - Employment by Industry Sector 1991 and 1996 (a)

Industry Sector	1991 Persons	1996 Persons	% Change
Commonwealth Government	418	353	-15.6
State/Territory Government	2103	1704	-19.0
Local Government	238	288	21.0
Private Sector	9523	10178	6.9
CDEP	n.a.	190	n.a.
Not stated	1160	380	-67.2
Total Employed Persons	13442	13093	-2.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 13 - Detailed Industry, 1996 (a)

Industry	1996 Persons	%
Grape Growing	5	0.0
Other Horticulture and Fruit Growing	26	0.2
Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming	1631	12.4
Dairy Cattle Farming	6	0.0
Poultry Farming	6	0.0
Other Livestock Farming	40	0.3
Other Crop Growing	9	0.1
Agriculture undefined	1164	8.9
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	79	0.6
Forestry and Logging	11	0.1
Marine Fishing	209	1.6
Aquaculture	204	1.6
Commercial Fishing undefined	194	1.5
Total Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (b)	3632	27.7
Total Mining	88	0.7
Wine Manufacturing	3	0.0
Other Food, Beverages and Tobacco Manufacturing	294	2.2
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	19	0.1
Wood and Paper Products Manufacturing	10	0.1
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media Manufacturing	42	0.3
Basic Iron and Steel Manufactruing	3	0.0
Other Metal Products Manufacturing	43	0.3
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	78	0.6
Other Manufacturing	75	0.6
Total Manufacturing (b)	585	4.8
Total Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	187	1.0
General Construction	246	1.9
Construction Trade Services	327	2.5
Total Construction (b)	602	4.6
Total Wholesale Trade	511	3.9
Supermarket and Grocery Stores	321	2.4
Specialised Food Retailing	266	2.0
Food Retailing undefined	6	0.0
Department Stores	35	0.3
Clothing and Soft Good Retailing	102	0.8
Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing	137	1.0
Recreational Good Retailing	88	0.6
Other Personal and Household Good Retailing	170	1.3
Household Equipment Repair Services	28	0.2
Personal & Household Good Retailing undefined	8	0.1
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	460	8.5
Total Retail Trade (b)	1639	12.5
Total Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	663	5.1
Road Transport	209	1.6
Rail Transport	110	0.8
Other Transport	34	0.3
Services to Transport	38	0.7
Storage	83	0.6
Total Transport and Storage (b)	545	4.2
Total Communication Services	144	1.1
Total Finance and Insurance	231	1.8
Total Property and Business Services	456	3.5
Total Government Admininstration and Defence	396	3.0
Total Education	1046	8.0
Health Services	799	6.1
Community Services	500	3.8
Total Health and Community Services (b)	1302	9.9
Total Cultural and Recreational Services	142	1.1
Total Personal and Other Services	397	3.0
Non-classifiable economic units and not stated	596	4.5
Total employed persons aged 15 and over	13112	100.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 14 - Industry by Occupation, 1996 (a)

	Managrs and Admin-istrators	Profess-ionals	Associate Profess-ionals	Trades-persons and Related Workers	Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	Interm. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Interm. Prod'n & Transport Workers	Elem. Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers and Related Workers	Inadeq-uately deseribed	Not stated	Total Employed Persons
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2477	91	27	265	65	40	258	9	368	3	28	3631
Mining	8	4	3	12	2	4	44	2	7	2	0	88
Manufacturing	55	28	20	168	22	41	52	9	178	12	2	587
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10	6	14	60	1	12	11	4	14	3	0	135
Construction	79	9	22	264	33	18	87	6	78	4	2	602
Wholesale Trade	61	23	69	81	34	94	63	49	33	4	1	512
Retail Trade	59	24	311	304	57	125	144	507	94	6	3	1634
Accomm, Cafes & Restaurants	11	2	185	69	10	216	1	39	127	1	2	663
Transport and Storage	32	17	25	43	36	48	243	13	71	5	4	537
Communication Services	1	5	28	34	0	6	13	49	6	2	0	144
Finance and insurance	9	3	50	1	43	116	2	1	3	2	0	230
Property and Business Services	25	113	69	27	43	56	15	24	81	2	3	458
Govt Administration and Defence	31	46	55	16	9	78	66	33	46	12	4	396
Education	66	638	44	31	13	152	31	16	45	2	6	1044
Health & Community Services	45	366	152	48	29	345	9	54	233	15	4	1300
Cultural & Recreational Services	11	27	23	17	4	33	4	10	11	1	0	141
Personal and Other Services	13	61	102	83	8	50	6	32	38	2	2	397
Non-classifiable	14	8	4	28	8	12	4	6	13	3	4	104
Not stated	92	23	10	35	7	17	22	18	39	11	218	492
Total Employed Persons	3099	1494	1213	1586	424	1463	1075	881	1485	92	283	13095

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 15 - Highest Level of Qualification, Employed Persons, 1991 and 1996 (a)

Qualification	1991 Persons	%	1996 Persons	%	% Change
Higher degree	39	0.3	45	0.3	15.4
Postgraduate diploma	118	0.9	156	1.2	32.2
Bachelor degree	442	3.3	713	5.4	61.3
Undergraduate diploma	762	5.7	595	4.5	-21.9
Associate diploma	116	0.9	215	1.6	85.3
Skilled vocational qualification	1438	10.7	1517	11.6	5.5
Basic vocational qualification	538	4.0	615	4.7	14.3
Inadequately described	74	0.6	102	0.8	37.8
Not stated	1108	8.2	721	5.5	-34.9
No qualifications	8804	65.5	8411	64.3	-4.5
Total Employed Persons	13439	100.0	13090	100.0	-2.6

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Highest Qualification of Employed Persons (%)

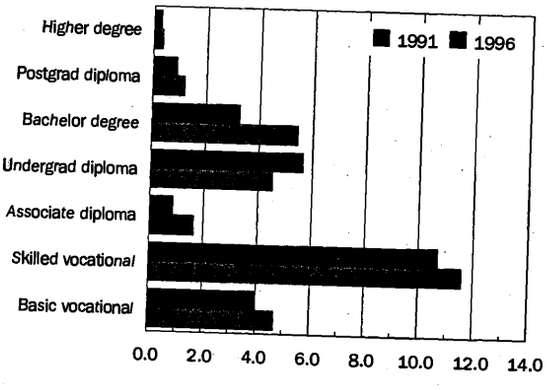


Table 16 - Wage and Salary Earners: Number, Total Wage and Salary Income, Median and Average Wage and Salary Income, 1995/96 - 1998/99

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Wage & Salary Earners (no.)	10331	10251	n.a.	n.a.
Wage & Salary Income ($m)	236	246	n.a.	n.a.
Average Wage & Salary Income ($)	22892	24001	n.a.	n.a.
Median Wage & Salary Income ($)	20979	22082	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Australian Taxation Office

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 17 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Occupation (Major Groups), 1996/97

Occupation (a)	$0 - $10,399	$10,400 - $20,799	$20,800 - $31,199	$31,200 - $41,599	$41,600 - $51,999	$52,000+	Total
Managers & Administrators	167	329	267	161	105	91	1120
Professionals	80	160	202	243	262	69	1016
Para-professionals	53	111	141	146	99	31	581
Tradespersons	140	316	412	193	81	36	1178
Clerks	150	255	23	129	32	15	873
Salespersons & Pro, Service Workers	259	343	302	88	12	10	1014
Plant & Machine Operators & Drivers	38	74	146	139	58	23	478
Labourers & Related Workers	419	557	451	199	105	99	1830
Not Stated	776	574	480	223	78	32	2163
Total	2082	2719	2693	1521	832	406	10253

Source: Australian Taxation Office

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 18 - Wage and Salary Earners: Wage and Salary Income by Age, 1996/97

Age group	$0 - $10,399	$10,400 - $20,799	$20,800 - $31,199	$31,200 - $41,599	$41,600 - $51,999	$52,000+	Total
15-24	707	663	444	96	32	20	1962
25-34	489	686	763	447	188	80	2653
35-44	422	665	716	500	339	164	2806
45-54	286	460	535	366	225	111	1983
55+	168	243	23	123	58	25	854
Total	2072	2717	2695	1532	842	400	10258

Source: Australian Taxation Office

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 19 - Schools and Student Enrolments, 1997-2000

	1997 No.	1998 No.	1999 No.	2000 No.
Public				
Schools	30	30	31	31
Primary students	3764	3693	3685	3702
Secondary students	1773	1790	1798	1757
Total student enrolments	5537	5483	5483	5460
Private				
Schools	2	2	2	2
Total student enrolments	868	866	894	908
Total schools	32	32	33	33
Total students	6405	6349	6376	6367

Source: DETE & Non-Government Schools Secretariat

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Student Enrolments in Schools, 1997-2000

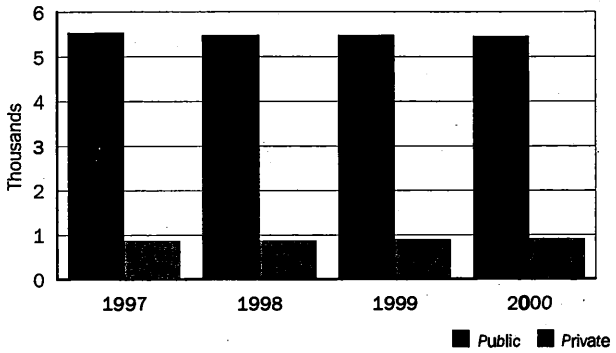


Table 20 - Income Support Customers, 1999 - 2000 (a)

	1999 Persons	2000 Persons	1999-00 % Change
Selected income support customers			
Newstart allowance	1328	1438	8.3
Youth allowance	573	596	4.0
Mature age allowance	98	81	-17.4
Austudy	41	38	-7.3
Age pension	3353	3380	0.8
Disability support pension	926	939	1.4
Wives/carers	260	244	-6.2
Parenting payment - single	753	798	6.0
Widows pension	86	85	-1.2
Sickness allowance	<20	<20	n.a.
Other	187	262	40.0
Total income support customers	7620	7876	3.4

Source: FaCS

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 21 - Newstart Allowance Customers, Duration of Receiving Newstart Allowance, 1999 and 2000

		1999	2000
Long term (a)			
	No.	862	930
	%	65.2	64.7
Short term			
	No.	461	507
	%	34.8	35.3

Source: FaCS

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 22 - Value of Building Approvals ($m), 1999/00

	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total
New residential buildings			
New houses	23.4	0.0	23.4
Other residential buildings	0.9	0.0	0.9
Total new residential buildings	24.3	0.0	24.3
Alterations & additions to			
to residential buildings	3.2	0.0	3.2
Non-residential buildings			
Hotels, etc	0.5	0.0	0.5
Shops	1.4	0.0	1.4
Factories	0.3	0.0	0.3
Offices	0.9	0.3	1.2
Other business premises	2.8	0.0	2.8
Educational	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religious	0.1	0.0	0.1
Health	0.1	0.3	0.3
Entertainmnt/Recreational	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total non-residential buildings	6.1	0.6	6.7
Total Value Building Approvals	33.6	0.6	34.1

Source: ABS Building Approvals Collection

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 23 - Property Sales, 1999/00 (a)
(Note: Based on LGA data only - see Explanatory Notes)

	Number	Value ($m)	Average ($'000)
Residential	658	71	107.2
Commercial - Shop	24	3	129.1
Commercial - Office	1	0	157.5
Commercial - Other	27	6	234.7
Industry - Light	15	1	55.9
Industry - Other	14	1	69.0
Primary Production	147	26	176.5
Vacant Land	381	15	39.6
Other	3	0	138.8
Total	1270	123	97.2

Source: DAIS, Land Services Group

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 24 - Value of Agricultural Production ($m), 1996/97-1998/99 (a)

Selected Commodities	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Cereals for grain	304.8	328.1	318.1
Vegetables	0.0	0.0 **	0.0 **
Fruit (inc grapes)	0.1	0.2 *	0.2 *
Other crops	21.5	30.6 ***	32.6 ***
Total Crops	326.5	358.9	350.9
Livestock products	44.8	49.4	35.9
Livestock slaughterings/disp.	21.8	28.2	21.7
Total Livestock	66.6	77.6	57.6
Total Agriculture	393.1	436.5	408.5

Source: ABS Agricultural Census and Agricultural Commodity Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 25 - Manufacturing Industry, Summary of Operations, 1993/94 and 1996/97

	Unit	1993/94	1996/97
Summary of Operations			
Locations	No.	69	70
Employment	No.	698	563
Wages and salaries paid	$m	12.8	12.1
Turnover	$m	85.4	83.9

Source: ASS Manufacturing Census

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

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

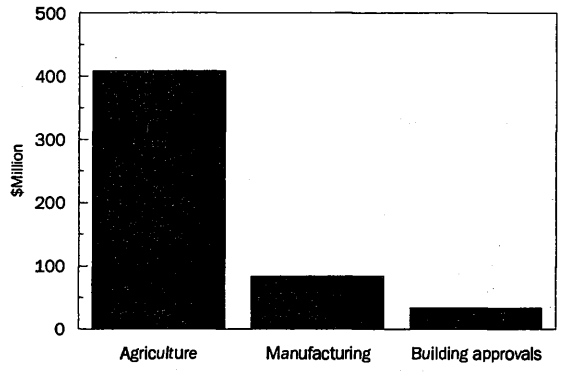


Table 26 - Manufacturing Industry, Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision, 1996/97 (a)
(Note: Based on 1996 ASGC only - see Footnotes and Explanatory Notes)

	Locations No.	Employment No.	Wages & Salaries $m	Turnover $m
ANZSIC Subdivision				
Food, Beverage and Tobacco	14	331	7.4	60.7
Textile, Clothing, Footwear & Leather	5	15	0.3	2.6
Wood and Paper Product	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Printing, Publishing & Recorded Media	4	32	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical & Assoc. Product	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-Metallic Mineral Product	4	15	n.p.	n.p.
Metal Product	11	37	0.7	4.0
Machinery & Equipment	17	87	2.0	9.3
Other Manufacturing	12	40	0.4	1.8
Total	70	563	12.1	83.9

Source: ASS Manufacturing Census

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Value of Agricultural Production, 1998/99

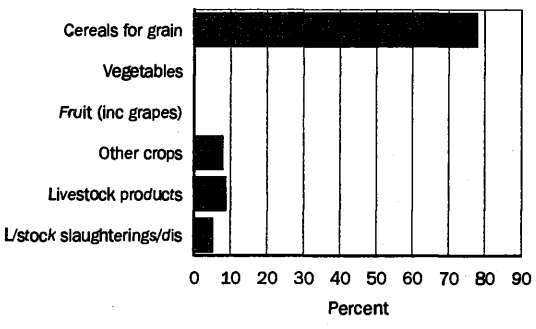


Table 27 - No. of Business Locations by Industry Division by Employment Size, September 1998

Industry	Employment Size 0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing (a)	1846	10	5	2	1	1864
Mining	12	0	2	0	0	14
Manufacturing	65	8	5	2	0	80
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	14	1	2	0	0	17
Construction	180	3	3	0	0	186
Wholesale Trade	117	9	0	0	0	126
Retail Trade	301	32	3	1	1	338
Accom, Cafes & Restaurants	93	12	8	0	0	113
Transport & Storage	145	9	3	0	0	157
Communication Services	21	0	2	0	0	23
Finance and Insurance	56	7	1	0	0	64
Property & Business Services	115	5	0	0	0	120
Govt Administration & Defence	22	11	5	0	0	38
Education	39	17	14	5	2	77
Health & Community Services	104	13	14	1	1	133
Cultural & Recreational Services	30	2	1	0	0	33
Personal & Other Services	91	3	3	0	0	97
Total	3251	142	71	11	5	3480

Source: ASS Business Register

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

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

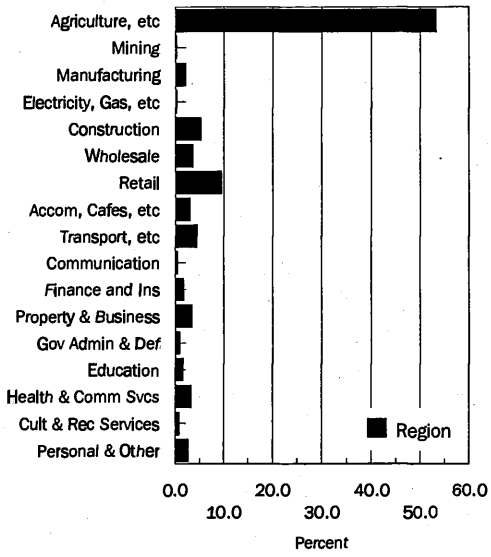


Table 28 - No. of Business Locations by Selected Industries, September 1998

Industry	No.	Industry	No.	Industry	No.
Agricultural		Manufacturing (continued)		Retail Trade (Continued)	
Plant Nurseries	1	Footwear Manufacturing	0	Fruit and Vegetable Retailing	1
Cut Flower and Flower Seed Growing	3	Leather and Leather products	1	Liquor Retailing	5
Vegetable Growing	2	Log Sawmilling & Timber Dressing	0	Bread and Cake Retailing	5
Grape Growing	2	Other Wood Products	1	Takeaway Food Retailing	26
Apple and Pear Growing	0	Paper and Paper Products	0	Milk Vending	1
Stone Fruit Growing	0	Printing and Services to Printing	2	Other Specialised Food nec	12
Other Fruit Growing nec	4	Publishing	3	Department Stores	0
Grain Growing	987	Recorded Media Manuf & Publishing	0	Clothing Retailing	26
Grain-Sheep & Grain-Beef Cattle Farming	422	Petroleum Refining	0	Footwear Retailing	6
Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming	6	Petroleum and Coal Product nec	0	Fabric & Other Soft Good Retailing	5
Sheep Farming	84	Basic Chemical Manufacturing	2	Furniture Retailing	3
Beef Cattle Farming	13	Other Chemical Products	1	Floor Covering Retailing	3
Dairy Cattle Farming	1	Rubber Products	0	Domestic Hardware & Houseware	13
Poultry Farming (Meat)	1	Plastic Products	3	Domestic Appliance Retailing	7
Poultry Farming (Eggs)	0	Glass and Glass Products	0	Recorded Music Retailing	0
Pig Farming	5	Ceramic Products	0	Sport & Camping Equipment	9
Horse Farming	5	Cement, Lime, Plaster & Concrete	5	Toy and Game Retailing	2
Other Livestock Farming nec	23	Non-metallic Mineral Products	1	Newspaper, Book & Stationery	11
Other Crop Growing	2	Iron and Steel Manufacturing	0	Photographic Equipment Retailing	1
Services to Agriculture		Basic Non-ferrous Metal Manuf	0	Marine Equipment Retailing	3
Shearing Services	11	Non-ferrous Basic Metal Products	0	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic, Toiletry	16
Other Services to Agriculture nec	21	Structural Metal Products	4	Antique & Used Good Retailing	1
Manufacturing		Sheet Metal Products	3	Garden Equipment Retailing	2
Meat and Meat Products	2	Fabricated Metal Products	7	Flower Retailing	2
Dairy Products	0	Motor Vehicle & Parts Manuf	1	Watch & Jewellery Retailing	2
Fruit and Vegetable Processing	0	Other Transport Equipment	10	Other Retailing nec	10
Oils and Fats	0	Photographic & Scientific Equipment	0	H/hold Equipment Repair Services (Elec)	2
Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products	1	Electronic Equipment	1	H/hold Equipment Repair Services nec	0
Bakery Products	3	Electrical Equipment & Appliances	1	Car Retailing	10
Other Food Manufacturing	10	Industrial Machinery & Equipment	4	Motor Cycle Dealing	1
Beverage and Malt	0	Prefabricated Building Manuf	0	Trailer and Caravan Dealing	0
Tobacco Products	0	Furniture Manufacturing	6	Automotive Fuel Retailing	37
Textile Fibres, Yarns and Woven Fabrics	1	Other manufacturing	3	Automotive Electrical Services	5
Other Textile Products	3	Retail Trade		Smash Repairing	12
Knitting Mills	0	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	37	Tyre Retailing	12
Clothing Manufacturing	1	Fresh Meat, Fish, Poultry Retailing	15	Auto Repair and Services nec	35

Source: ABS Business Register

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.

Table 29 - Weekly Household Income, 1996
Occupied Private Dwellings (a)

Weekly Income	No.	%	South Aust (%)
Neg/Nil	119	1.0	0.5
$1-$159	116	1.0	0.8
$160-$199	1330	11.6	10.8
$200-$299	1380	12.0	11.1
$300-$399	1176	10.2	9.2
$400-$499	1223	10.7	9.2
$500-$599	876	7.6	7.1
$600-$699	841	7.3	7.1
$700-$799	616	5.4	5.7
$800-$999	963	8.4	10.0
$1,000-$1,199	611	5.3	6.7
$1,200-$1,499	455	4.0	5.9
$1,500-$1,999	249	2.2	3.8
$2,000 or more	232	2.0	2.9
Not Stated/Not Classifiable	1294	11.3	9.1
Total	11481	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing *listed at the back of this Profile.*

Weekly Household Income, 1996 Census
Selected region compared to SA

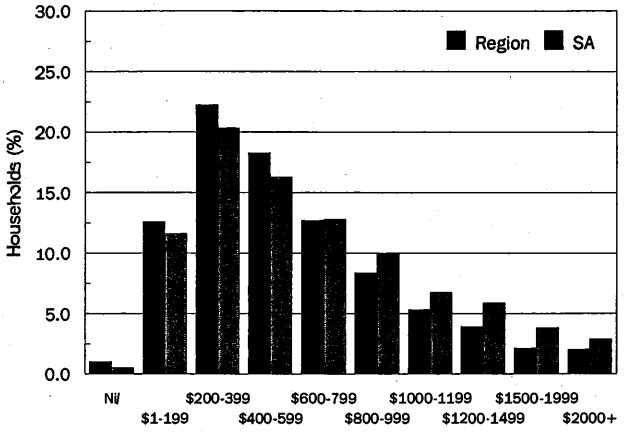


Table 30 - Weekly Individual Income by Age, 1996, Persons aged 15 years and over (a)

Weekly Income	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Neg/Nil	624	68	177	183	239	135	48	1474
$1-$39	123	31	110	72	51	36	29	452
$40-$79	258	49	168	138	73	59	61	806
$80-$119	167	72	205	173	127	109	138	991
$120-$159	142	216	479	431	442	675	1210	3595
$160-$199	77	148	318	362	288	414	1165	2772
$200-$299	181	257	620	718	566	372	768	3482
$300-$399	91	289	581	652	455	248	237	2553
$400-$499	28	249	570	637	497	234	135	2350
$500-$599	9	136	429	444	359	153	52	1582
$600-$699	0	57	245	320	211	73	29	935
$700-$799	0	28	194	249	198	68	27	764
$800-$999	0	14	138	267	176	31	20	646
$1,000-$1,499	0	6	68	136	109	37	19	375
$1,500 or more	6	9	49	73	74	36	7	254
Not Stated	218	74	212	196	166	138	232	1236
Total	1924	1703	4563	5051	4031	2818	4177	24267

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing *Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.*

Table 31 - Nature of Housing Occupancy, 1991 and 1996
Occupied Private Dwellings (a)

	1991 No.	1991 %	1996 No.	1996 %
Owned	4796	43.8	5257	45.8
Being Purchased	1988	18.2	2225	19.4
Rented:				
Housing Authority	1257	11.5	1081	9.4
Other	2119	19.4	2072	18.0
Rent Type Not Stated	72	0.7	25	0.2
Total Rented	3448	31.5	3178	27.7
Other (inc not stated)	706	6.5	821	7.2
Total	10940	100.0	11480	100.0

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing *listed at the back of this Profile.*

MINUTE forming **ENCLOSURE** to:

TO: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CABINET SERVICES

RE: COMMUNITY CABINET MEETING: PORT LINCOLN
22 & 23 SEPTEMBER 2002

I refer to your request seeking information on key local issues in Port Lincoln for possible inclusion in a whole-of-government briefing note for **C**ommunity **C**abinet. The following issues are identified for each area within my portfolio.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES

SA WATER

- Port Lincoln **C**oast and **C**lean **S**eas Project

  - Five food processing factories (4 fish and 1 abattoir) located in the Proper **B**ay **R**oad area to the south-west of Port Lincoln township are currently licensed to discharge high strength wastewater directly into Proper Bay waters. This discharge has had some adverse impacts on the local marine environment and in future the factories will need to comply with the provisions of the *Environment Protection (Marine) Policy 1994*.

  - The **C**ity of Port Lincoln was successful in obtaining $1.87 million in funding from the **C**ommonwealth **G**overnment's **C**oast and **C**lean **S**eas Program for a local project to improve marine water quality through sustainable re-use of effluent.

    The latest agreed proposal is for:

    - Port Lincoln Tuna Processors Pty Ltd (PLTP) to own, fund and build their own wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), with the effluent being used for irrigation of parks and gardens.

    - **SA** Water has agreed that any surplus effluent not required for re-use (eg during winter months) can be disposed to sea via the existing Port ocean outfall at **SA** Water's Port Lincoln WWTP at Billy Light's Point. The **EPA** (**E**nvironmental Protection Authority) has agreed to issue separate licences to **SA** Water and to PLTP for their respective WWTPs.

    - The other processors not being served by the PLTP WWTP are to contribute to a local sewage collection system, which will discharge to the existing **SA** Water township sewerage system via a pumping main.

- The City of Pt Lincoln intends to also use treated wastewater from the Port Lincoln WWTP for irrigation. The Council will fund the capital cost of a filtration plant and pipework and for the ongoing operation and maintenance costs necessary to produce class A effluent at the Billy Lights Point site and distribute the reclaimed water to reuse sites around the town.
- The processors planning to utilise the existing SA Water sewerage system did not accept SA Water's offer of capital cost contributions under the Mains Extension Policy for the local collection system, and the offer has lapsed. These companies have recently (25 March) put a proposal to SA Water for an indirect connection to the sewerage network and discussions are continuing on this option. A final solution is presently being negotiated with these companies.

The information included on the Master Plan will be updated in the week prior to the Cabinet meeting, because a lot is expected to happen in the next month. Minister Conlon will circulate new material to Ministers.

- Eyre Peninsula Water Supply Master Plan
  - Over most of last century, SA Water and its predecessors developed a water supply network over most of Eyre Peninsula. This network comprised:
    - Surface water collected from the Tod Reservoir and contributing streams on the lower Eyre Peninsula;
    - Groundwater basins near Port Lincoln and between Elliston and Lock.
    - Trunk Pipelines to distribute the water to Ceduna, Kimba and Cowell, and points in between.
  - Current demand from the main pipeline system is in the vicinity of 9 400 to 10 000 ML/yr.
  - Declining quality and quantity of water available from some sources in the mid 1990's led to SA Water developing its infrastructure to extract additional water from the southern basins (Uley South) to augment supplies. This was based on the best available information at the time as to the sustainability of this source.
  - Recent reviews and trends have led to groundwater estimates being revised downwards.
  - In 2001, the Department for Water Resources (now Dept for Water Land and Biodiversity Conservation) reduced the recommended yields from the groundwater basins on Eyre Peninsula. SA Water was issued licences for the borefields that supply the main trunk water system and for Coffin Bay.

- Indications are that additional system capacity of up to 5 000 GL per year may be required to sustain current levels of development with acceptable quality water.

- In response to the situation, SA Water are undertaking the Eyre Peninsula Water Supply Master Plan study to examine options for future supplies. (United Utilities Australia (UUA) are undertaking the study for SA Water as a variation under the Water Treatment and Economic Development Agreement (WTEDA) between Riverland Water (part of UUA) and SA Water).

- The study has been undertaken in three stages, with interim reports being prepared at the end of the first two stages. The completion date is 31 August 2002.

- Extensive consultation occurred with stakeholder groups during the study (EP Catchment Water Management Board, local government, Eyre Regional Development Board).

- SA Water prepared a summary brochure of the options considered for wide distribution to the community prior to completion of the study.

- Early stages of the Study allowed SA Water to evaluate options for development of water supplies to the township of Streaky Bay. Following consultation with the local community, SA Water decided on the preferred course of action for Streaky Bay.

- Work completed to date examines future demands and economic development options and identifies long-term options for the Eyre Peninsula water supply system.

- A third stage of the study includes more detailed assessment of demands and resources, and development of the preferred options.

- The options identified include desalination of Tod Reservoir water, use of currently untapped groundwater supplies, connection to the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline via Iron Knob, and seawater desalination. Other alternatives (artificial catchments, solar desalination and desalination using wind energy) were examined and found to be either uneconomic or of insufficient reliability.

- <u>Streaky Bay, Water Supply Improvement Project</u>

  - $7.8m project to improve the quantity and quality of water supplied to the township, following depletion of their groundwater supply.

  - A new 60km pipeline will deliver water from the Tod – Ceduna pipeline to augment the locally available fresh groundwater from the Robinson Basin by approximately 100ML per year initially and approximately 200ML per year in 2005/06.

  - The Interim Report on the Master Plan for Eyre Peninsula commissioned by SA Water in May 2002 detailed four potential solutions for Streaky Bay. The lowest whole of life cost option is a pipeline from the Tod-Ceduna main. (The

other options considered were seawater desalination, desalination of brackish groundwater and localised desalination).

- Construction of the pipeline will commence in early August 2002 and is scheduled to be completed by December 2002.

- Port Lincoln, Relay of Sewer Rising Main

  - $695,000 project to relay 1.4km of the 300mm diameter sewer rising main in the marina area of Port Lincoln.

  - Relay was necessary to overcome repeated failures in the original main, caused through poor quality pipe, resulting in spillage of raw sewage into the marina.

  - The work was commenced in April 2002 by York Civil and is expected to be completed in early August 2002.

- Port Lincoln, Covering of Knotts Hill Storage

  - $975,000 project to cover the concrete lined 25ML storage located 30 kms north of Port Lincoln in the Tod Reservoir catchment. The storage is located at the highest point along the Tod - Ceduna pipeline, and provides balancing storage for that system which provides unfiltered water to the Upper Eyre Peninsula.

  - Covering the storage will assist in improving water quality by eliminating contamination from natural inflow, dust and algal growth, and aid disinfection. The project is part of the Country Water Quality Improvement Program Stage 2, which includes the covering of a number of large open storages throughout the state.

  - Site work is due to commence in late July 2002 and be completed by the end of October 2002.

- Coffin Bay, System Leakage Rectification

  - $315,000 project to rectify water leakage associated with the Coffin Bay distribution system. It was discovered significant water loss was being experienced due to leaking pipe connectors associated with each of the approximate 500 services.

  - SA Water has been granted additional water licence allocation for 2001/02 and 2002/03 while this problem is being fixed.

  - Construction contracted via A & L Earthmoving commenced in June 2002 and is programmed for completion by mid October 2002.

- Port Lincoln, New SA Water Office Accommodation

  - $647,000 project to establish new office accommodation for SA Water's Regional staff at Port Lincoln.

- Prior accommodation was leased premises at Tasman Terrace which expired with no option to extend. Several options were considered with construction of new accommodation at the existing depot site chosen as the preferred option.

- Construction contracted via Schiavello Pty Ltd is programmed to commence early August 2002 and be completed early December 2002.

Outline of key local issues, trends or matters of concern from the portfolio's perspective

- Eyre Peninsula Water Resources

  - In 2001, the Department for Water Resources (now Department for Water Land and Biodiversity Conservation –DWLBC) reduced the recommended yields from the groundwater basins on Eyre Peninsula. SA Water was issued licences for the borefields that supply the main trunk water system and for Coffin Bay, but SA Water is not yet licensed for the Robinson Lens.

	1999/00	2001/02 and 2002/03
Robinson Lens (Streaky Bay)	240 ML	160 ML
Borefields supplying the trunk water system		
- Uley South	8,500	7,224
- Uley Wanilla	800	231
- Lincoln Basin	1,000	900
- Polda	500	326
Total	10,800 ML	8,681 ML

- Uley South

  - DWLBC has advised that the Uley South basin could withstand a period of over-extraction of around 5% over the next two to five years.

  - Formal approval was sought from the then Minister for Water Resources for SA Water to over-extract based on the above advice.

  - The Eyre Peninsula Catchment Water Management Board has indicated that they would prefer to see a reduced demand, achieved through an education program, in preference to over-extraction.

- The strategy for managing the trunk water system is:
  - Finalise the Eyre Peninsula Master Plan by August 2002 and plan for implementation of a long-term solution. An approximate capital cost for this has been included in bilateral discussions.
  - Make a decision on future augmentation of the water supplies in the second half of 2002.
- In the Interim period, prior to any system augmentation:
  - ➢ Manage the trunk supply system so that extractions from all basins are kept as near as possible to the licensed.
  - ➢ Develop, in conjunction with DWLBC, an augmented monitoring program for the Uley South basin.
  - ➢ Maintain current limitations on new connections (new services to be no greater than 20 L/min and remote connections <400 kL/yr). This permits some residential growth, but does not allow extension of agriculture or industrial applications without specific agreement. New applications above 20ML/a will be referred to DWLBC.
  - ➢ SA Water is pursuing system leakages as a matter of urgency (these are on the current capital works program).
  - ➢ In conjunction with the Eyre Peninsula Catchment Water Management Board and DWLBC undertake a public awareness campaign to encourage reduced consumption of mains water.

South Australian Lotteries Commission

There are currently a total of 22 Lotteries Commission Agencies in the Port Lincoln hinterland. Details are as follows:

o Cowell	1
o Tumby Bay	1
o Pt Lincoln	4
o Cummins	1
o Cleve	1
o Kimba	1
o Wudinna	1
o Steaky Bay	1
o Ceduna	2
o Whyalla	3
o Whyalla Norrie	3
o Whyalla Stuart	1
o Whyalla Playford	2

ENERGY

Electricity

- **Reliability issues in Port Lincoln**

  The Port Lincoln area has, historically, been subjected to an unsatisfactory level of reliability. This has been due in large part to the reliability of the Yadnarie to Port Lincoln 132kV transmission line. As part of the sale process, one Synergen turbine generator was moved from Snuggery to Port Lincoln. It was hoped that this generator would be able to start-up in the event that the transmission line from Yadnarie failed, and provide power to Port Lincoln.

  However, events on 8 November 2000 highlighted the technical problems with this strategy. On 8 November 2000, lightning caused the Yadnarie to Port Lincoln 132kV line to trip. In order to supply the Port Lincoln area with power from the gas turbine, field response crews must engage in a lengthy process of manual switching to facilitate the gradual increase in load on the gas turbine. This manual switching process is required because the generator must be loaded gradually to avoid tripping due to a sudden increase in load. On November 8, although the gas turbine was started, it was decided that it would be quicker to restore the transmission line rather than engage in a lengthy manual switching operation.

  An Electricity Supply Industry Planning Council (ESIPC) report into the above incident concluded:

  > "(A) Significant portion of the duration of the interruption to the Port Lincoln township was the time take[n] for the field response crews to travel to the substations to perform their duties. This however cannot be avoided.
  >
  > *The cost of operation of the gas turbines is not insignificant so any decision to commitment (sic) their operation will require careful assessment. Improvements in the switching arrangements in the township such that the gas turbines can deliver electricity more quickly and without excessive manual intervention may reduce the time taken to restore power to each region, however the cost of such arrangements could be high".*

  It is understood that since the difficulties outlined above were experienced, new communication protocols employed between ElectraNet and International Power (who operate the turbines) have significantly improved the situation. However, it must be noted that the use of a generator will only aid a situation if the problem is with the transmission line. If there are faults on the distribution system around Port Lincoln, an extra generator will not help.

- **Generation Projects**

  The Annual Planning Report published in June 2002 by ESIPC identified the following proposed wind generation projects on the Eyre Peninsula:

- Wind Prospect, Yabmana, near Cleve on the Eyre Peninsula, is seeking to install 30 wind turbines with a planned total capacity of 60 MW. Construction is planned to commence in the latter half of 2003 with commissioning in early 2004.

- Ausker Energies, Tungketta Hill, on the west coast of the Eyre Peninsula. The wind farm is to be constructed in two stages, the first consisting of 55 wind turbines each of 900 kW capacity providing a total of 49.5 MW. The proponent believes that this project will be available for commercial operation in January 2004. The second stage of this project consists of a further 150 MW on a site adjacent Stage 1.

The Department of Industry and Trade, in liaison with the Eyre Region Economic Development Board is actively seeking to facilitate the extensive planned wind farm investments north-east and north-west of Port Lincoln through a coordinated approach to transmission augmentation and other initiatives.

However, the proponents of the wind farms on the Eyre Peninsula continue to raise issues with the treatment of the connection assets and network augmentations required to connect the wind farms to the grid. Due to the wind farm operators being the major beneficiaries of the proposed augmentations to the electricity infrastructure on the Eyre Peninsula, the wind farm proponents would primarily fund these costs in accordance with the National Electricity Code. However, some of the augmentation costs could be included as part of the regulated revenue under the Code where they provide consumer benefits to the extent that there are reliability improvements to customers.

The ACCC is currently considering an application for a Revenue Cap Decision proposed by ElectraNet SA. It is hoped that the review would aim to strike an appropriate balance between the incentives for ElectraNet to undertake economically efficient investment and the impact of this investment on consumers, particularly for the capital works proposed on the Eyre Peninsula.

Consultants engaged by the ACCC (Meritec) have made adjustments to ElectraNet's proposed capital program resulting in a reduction of approximately $90 million ($2001/02) over the regulatory period (5 ½ years from 1 January 2003 to 30 June 2008). This reduction includes removing an allowance for various proposed augmentations to facilitate wind generation. It is expected that the ACCC will broadly accept the Meritec recommendations.

However, the Electricity Supply and Industry Planning Council (ESIPC) has indicated that it has identified approximately $340 million of capital expenditure that will almost certainly be required over the next five years. This includes a $61.4 million project identified by ElectraNet in the ESIPC Annual Planning Review (APR) to address reinforcement issues on the West Coast, in particular Pt Lincoln. The APR lists such works as being in service by December 2006. The ESIPC will be submitting a formal comment to the ACCC on the proposed ElectraNet Capital Expenditure program.

WINDFARMS ON EYRE PENINSULA

This section summarises issues associated with any plans to establish an extensive amount of windfarm generation on the West Coast. The problems are compounded by the potential mismatch of generation against load (demand) on the West Coast. Significant back-up supply would be required for reliability purposes given that the output of wind generators can be variable, with the potential for a sudden drop-off of such output. It is also not clear that all the proposed generation would be covered by Renewable Energy Credits (REC's) calling into question viability.

- The potential generating capacity if all wind farms in the region proceed is 2000MW. This is about two thirds of the existing total generation capacity in SA. There are significant issues that have to be addressed if this amount of wind is connected in South Australia. Some of these issues are:

  - The need for spare capacity to be available on the system for when the wind is not blowing. The current cost of 250MW of such capacity is $300,000 per week. There is not currently anywhere near 2000MW of capacity in total for the whole of the NEM. If it is to be provided by new capacity the costs are likely to be even higher and the question of who would pay for this arises.

  - The minimum load in SA goes as low as 900MW overnight. This would mean that a significant amount of power would need to be exported to the other states at such times – plus a significant amount of the capacity of conventional power stations as well as they don't have the ability to just switch off overnight. This would require up to say 2,000 MW of interconnection with the other states. (There is currently only about 750MW capacity when the new NSW/SA Direct Current (DC) link is commissioned next month). This would be the equivalent of requiring about 3 new interconnectors with NSW or Victoria. The cost of which has not been determined at this stage (but would be of the order of several hundred million dollars).

  - Because about 2000MW is proposed in such a small geographic area there will be significant variation in the amount of electricity generated depending on the wind. This could have major impacts on the stability of the electricity system. System stability studies need to be undertaken to determine the likely impact on the security of supply in SA.

- Furthermore, the proposed windfarm sites are remote from the current grid and the transmission system would need major upgrading. The nearest point on the transmission system to most of the proposed windfarm sites is at Wudinna, which is only a light capacity 132,000-volt line.

- To take the amount of capacity that the Office of Economic Development are proposing could be generated by all the proposed projects in the area, will require the transmission line to be upgraded to at least a 275,000-volt line back to at least Whyalla. The cost of this new line would be in the order of $250 million (minimum). There would be little additional benefit to the Eyre Peninsula other than at Port Lincoln as there would be significant costs for every substation taking

power from the new 275,000-volt transmission line (the costs would be of the order of $3 to 5 million per substation).

- The Renewable Energy Credits (REC's) produced from this capacity would far exceed that required under the present mandatory federal requirements. It is doubtful that these projects would be economically viable on the revenue generated from non-firm electricity sales alone.

SA POLICE

- The West Coast Local Service Area (LSA) has a staff of 85 police officers and 6 public servants.

- Port Lincoln is the LSA headquarters with Ceduna being the second largest regional centre. There are 11 other police stations throughout the LSA.

- The West Coast LSA recorded a decrease in reported crime of 2.3% in the last financial year.

- The LSA also recorded an increase in pro-active policing (arrests, reports and infringements notices) of 16%.

- Both these results are very encouraging and indicate sound policing practices in regards to intelligence gathering, analysis and problem solving techniques.

- Community partnerships have been strengthened with the formation of drug action teams, various youth programs and community road safety committees of which local police provide leadership and direction. The recently formed Lower Eyre Peninsula Road Safety Committee has just been responsible for developing and producing a series of television advertisements aimed at improving road safety in the area.

- Areas of concern for the community and police are illegal use, serious criminal trespass and serious assault offences. Strategies are presently being formulated at present to address these issues. These include the use of full time tactical teams, targeting of recidivist offenders and improved intelligence gathering systems.

- Drug use continues to be a problem in the Port Lincoln Police District. In particular, use of cannabis and amphetamines is common. The Drug Action Team Sergeant at Port Lincoln is working closely with local health authorities to ensure the Drug Diversion initiatives are implemented fully across this LSA.

- In response to the problem of aboriginal youths re-offending in the Ceduna Police district, the Bush Breakaway program has been implemented. This is a community partnership with various agencies that has organised three bush camps for local youths "at risk". These have been attended by aboriginal Community Constables and have met with great support from the youths themselves and the community.

- West Coast traffic members have implemented an operation to attempt to reduce the high rate of drink driving offences committed by aboriginal people in the Yalata/Ceduna/Koonibba areas. Results are encouraging at this stage.

- A car crime committee is being formed in Port Lincoln in response to an increase in illegal use offences. This will involve several key agencies that are seen as stakeholders in this area. The committee will be formed along similar lines as the State vehicle theft reduction committee.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE

- The SAMFS has the prime responsibility for the township and the surrounding gazetted areas of Port Lincoln since 1928

- The existing station, located at Washington Street, Port Lincoln was constructed in June 1961. It accommodates a crew of sixteen retained (part time) firefighters and two general purpose pumpers, one of which has off road capabilities.

- Following a Ministerial direction, the SAMFS is involved with the CFS and SES in the development of concept plans for a joint facility on a new site at Porter Street, Port Lincoln.

- Mutual aid response and emergency agreements exist between the SAMFS, CFS, SES, Police and SAAS in the SAMFS gazetted area and surrounding regions.

- The crew attended two hundred and fourteen (214) fire and other emergency incidents during the period 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002.

- Significant risks in the area include hospital, fishing industry, silo installations, port, transport, food industry, industrial and commerce.

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

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

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES

SES Social Issues which may arise:

- Port Lincoln SES Unit is located at Les Watt's Drive, Port Lincoln. The current lease of the property expires in 2006.

- A new Port Lincoln Emergency Services Complex, to accommodate the CFS, MFS, SES operational facilities, as well as the three Regional Offices, is currently being considered by the Emergency Services Leadership Group (ESLG).

- The Project Scope has changed significantly since it was first considered in 1999. The original piece of land owned by the CFS is too small and is no longer considered to be "cost effective" to accommodate the redefined co-location of Emergency Service Agencies and the increased scope.

Volunteer Recruitment

- With assistance of the Volunteer Support Officer, Eyre Division, and a group of Volunteers, the Port Lincoln SES Headquarters is setting up a web page for recruitment and promotion of the SES on Eyre Peninsula.

- A Promotion and Recruitment tent was set up at the Cleve Field Day on 13, 14 & 15 August 2002. This was a combined SES, CFS, Volunteers and Paid Staff activity.

Vehicles

- Cummins, Tumby Bay, Cleve, Wudinna and Port Lincoln SES Units have all received new rescue vehicles as part of the vehicle change over program.

Streaky Bay and Kimba Unit vehicles are to be replaced in 2002/03 financial year.

GRN

- All SES Units in Eyre Division have had GRN radios fitted. The system should be fully operational in the very near future.

COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE

Transfer of Assets From Local Government

The condition of many fire stations on Eyre Peninsula is well below emergency service standards. Local Governments on the peninsula have historically had a low rate base, and have not been generous in the provision of fire service needs. The introduction of the Emergency Services Levy increased expectations of the community and Local Government. Standards that Councils found acceptable in the past are no longer acceptable, and pressure is applied to CFS for improved facilities.

Expectations of new fire stations, created by former Government politicians, will not be honoured because of budget allocations by CFS management. This issue is being addressed to mitigate volunteer unrest.

Rural Decline

Rural decline and an ageing population are affecting recruitment and retention in rural brigades. Regional and Group response plans are addressing this issue and service delivery is not yet compromised. This will become an increasing problem as service demand extends to already busy brigades.

CFS Staffing/Volunteer Impact

Increased bureaucracy in recent years has taken the focus of Regional staff from fully operational to a high percentage of administration. Various functional areas in ESAU and Justice Portfolio make constant requests for information, implemention of systems, audits of assets and OH & S audits by staff. In turn, staff frequently need to involve volunteers in these activities. The result is an excessive non-operational workload on both staff and volunteers. Attempts are being made to address this at volunteer level.

SA AMBULANCE SERVICE

- In October 2002, SAAS undertook an analysis of future staffing required to meet increasing workload in country regions. Port Lincoln was identified as having the highest priority due to the on-call nature of the rostering and the frequent interruptions of 10 hour rest breaks.

- In the last quarter of this calendar year an additional 0.5 FTE Parmedics will join the Port Lincoln Team enabling Port Lincoln to operate 24 hour – 7 day per week on station shift crew, removing on-call rostering and the need to provide 10 hour rest breaks.

- Every attempt will be made to fill some of these positions with people from the Port Lincoln community and the potential exists for some ambulance offers who are employed on a casual basis to be appointed to full-time positions.

Further relevant information:

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Priority 1	405	427	378	407	376
Priority 2	646	710	678	736	810
Elective	110	134	133	117	117
Total	1161	1271	1189	1260	1303

Table 1 – Attendances by Port Lincoln for five years 1997/98 – 2001/02

- The Port Lincoln team actively supports the surrounding volunteer teams at Coffin Bay, Tumby Bay and Cummins with both operational and training support.

HON PATRICK CONLON MP
MINISTER FOR GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES
MINISTER FOR ENERGY
MINISTER FOR POLICE
MINISTER FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES

29 August 2002

Environmental Report for the City of Port Lincoln and surrounds

Prepared for the Port Lincoln Community Cabinet Meeting
22-23 September 2002



Summary of significant environmental issues

Environmental Report for the City of Port Lincoln and Surrounds

Port Lincoln Community Cabinet Meeting 23-24 September 2002

Introduction

This Environmental Report has been prepared by the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) to highlight significant environmental issues in the Port Lincoln area. Preparation of this report involved collaboration with:

- Department of Water Land & Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC)
- SA Water
- Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
- Department for Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts - Planning SA
- Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA)
- Animal and Plant Control Board
- Conservation Council of South Australia
- The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula
- The City Council of Port Lincoln

The following information is provided (in both summary form and in detail):

- key Local Government environmental policies
- an overview of significant environmental issues
- the current condition for each environmental issue
- principal pressures on the environment, and
- a summary of responses to pressures (ie. key programs and initiatives being undertaken by both Government and community groups to address the issues).

Cover photograph: Aerial view of the township of Port Lincoln
Photo supplied by Environmental and Geographic Information, Department for Environment and Heritage

Summary of significant environmental issues

Summary of significant environmental issues

AQUACULTURE

- Aquaculture is a major economic activity undertaken in the Port Lincoln region. For the Eyre region, the aquaculture industry produced output valued at $254 million in 1999-00.

- Environmental concerns for the region as a consequence of aquaculture include nutrient input levels, impacts on water quality and marine organisms, and management of interactions with marine mammals.

- A new Aquaculture Act came into force in July 2002. The aims of the Act include ensuring aquaculture ventures are undertaken sustainably and that the benefits of the industry to the state are maximised.

WATER RESOURCES

- Due to inadequate infrastructure, five factories are currently discharging wastewater directly into Proper Bay (four fish processing factories and an abattoir). This is having adverse impacts on the marine environment.

- A second wastewater treatment plant is being constructed in Port Lincoln for Port Lincoln Tuna Processors. Other factories in the area will be connected directly to the sewer system, sending their wastewater to the existing facility.

DRYLAND SALINITY

- Dryland salinity associated with rising groundwater levels is a significant form of land degradation on the Eyre Peninsula. Significant areas of native vegetation are at risk.

- The Tod River Reservoir is at serious risk from increasing salinisation. This could have significant impacts on industrial, mining and irrigation use in the future.

- Recent economic analysis has shown that broadscale revegetation is not an option for managing dryland salinity on the Lower Eyre Peninsula. Consequently, the focus for managing dryland salinity is moving towards improving the productivity of salt affected land and learning to live with salinity.

BIODIVERSITY

- The Eyre Peninsula contains a high diversity of species, including a high number of species that occur only in the region. The significant amount of remaining native vegetation compared to other agricultural areas identifies it as a highly important region for long-term conservation of native species.

Summary of significant environmental issues

- Bridal Veil Creeper is a relatively new weed to the Eyre Peninsula, is a strong competitor for space, light and nutrients and adversely affects the soil litter environment. A control program is underway.

- The Aleppo Pine is becoming a significant problem and threatens regional aquifer recharge.

- The Ark on Eyre program highlights biodiversity projects across the Eyre Peninsula that have common links. The Program serves to increase community awareness and involvement in biodiversity issues.

- A draft Biodiversity Plan for the Eyre Peninsula is expected to be released this year. This will provide a major strategic approach to implementing conservation actions in the region.

WASTE

- The EPA recently placed an environment protection order on the Port Lincoln Council Landfill, requesting the improvement of a range of management practices. The condition of the dump has been of concern to residents nearby for some time.

- An EPA inspection in August revealed that the dump had failed to achieve full compliance with the order, but that considerable work had been undertaken towards that end. The EPA subsequently granted a time extension for the work.

- The EPA believes figures indicating the volume of waste disposed at the Port Lincoln landfill may not be accurate, resulting in Council paying a reduced levy. The EPA requires a volumetric survey of the landfill to obtain conclusive data, and will add a licence condition with this requirement at renewal in January 2003. The Council has not yet been advised of this and may challenge the condition.

- Flinders University has been enlisted by the EPA and Eyre Regional Development Board to review the sources of organic waste in the Port Lincoln area and assess potential markets for products utilising recycled organic waste.

Detailed Report – Significant environmental issues

AQUACULTURE

Current condition

The value of the aquaculture industry for the Eyre Peninsula has developed from less than $50m in 1996-97 to $254m in 1999-00.

An issue of particular public concern recently has been an increase in numbers of Kingfish in Spencer Gulf (coinciding with an increase in Kingfish farms) associated with anecdotal claims of declining numbers of whiting and squid. Genetic pollution of native fish stocks has been raised as a concern. PIRSA officers will investigate in an attempt to find more conclusive evidence that Kingfish are escaping from farms.

With reference to oyster farming, there is some concern associated with feral animal sightings, species overstocking and the loss of seagrass resulting from motor vehicles access to farms during low tides. Monitoring, evaluation and regulation has lessened these concerns.

In relation to tuna farming, there has been some concern regarding the use of imported pilchards used for fishmeal. There has been some speculation that introduced pilchards may have contributed to the pilchard mortality events in 1995 and again in 1998. However, despite extensive research by a range of organisations, a definitive cause was not determined.

Limited information on water quality, marine habitat types and benthic communities in aquaculture zones is hampering the environmental assessment of aquaculture proposals. This is creating the risk of exceeding the carrying and assimilative capacities of marine waters, threatening native populations of marine organisms and the viability of aquaculture producers.

Some of the pressures impacting upon the environment from aquaculture include:

- Nutrient and sediment discharge from the farms;
- Effects on the marine bottom from the physical farming structures (shading and scouring);
- The impact of pests and diseases;
- Introduction of exotic species (feral species); and
- Genetic pollution of native species.

Responses to pressures

- *Aquaculture Act 2001*

  A new Aquaculture Act came into force in July 2002. The aims of the Act include ensuring aquaculture ventures are undertaken sustainably and that the benefits of the industry to the State are maximised.

- *Lower Eyre Peninsula Aquaculture Management Plan*

  South Australia's aquaculture management plans establish a policy framework for the management of aquaculture development through licensing pursuant to the *Fisheries Act 1982*. A new Aquaculture Management Plan, replacing the first plan developed in 1997, has been released for public consultation. The plan proposes to move farms further offshore and

industry figures and environmentalists are divided over the environmental impacts of such a move.

A Planning Amendment Report (PAR) is currently being prepared. The Aquaculture PAR is assessing the current state of aquaculture in the area, selecting sites better suited to finfish and mollusc culture, making recommendations as to any future changes in development levels, and formulating management policies that can be applied to the broader region.

The completion of a number of biophysical and geophysical investigations will result in an EIS prepared for each of the State's aquaculture areas, providing the basis for a review of all Aquaculture Management Plans

WATER RESOURCES

Fresh water is a particularly precious resource for the Eyre Peninsula, as freshwater supplies are extremely limited and groundwater is under increasing pressure.

Water restrictions could be enforced in Port Lincoln by December as a result of particularly low rainfall this year.

A desalinisation plant has been proposed as a potential solution for Port Lincoln, and the possibility of a public-private partnership has been raised by private enterprise figures.

Current situation – Groundwater

In some parts of this region, groundwater resources exist quite close to the surface. Many farmers in these areas provide stock water by scraping a hole in the ground to form a depression which subsequently fills with water. This practice results in the fouling of the aquifer by faeces, dead stock and other foreign matter. Such pollution can be considered environmental harm under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*. The trench is then abandoned and a new trench dug to replace it. In addition, this practice results in evaporation and increasing salinity in the aquifer.

Such trenches are legally a well. Under the *Water Resources Act 1997*, well construction requires a well driller's licence or personal supervision of a licenced well driller. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in a $5,000 fine.

Current Condition - Wastewater

Disposal of wastewater from fish processing and other factories is a significant environmental issue for Port Lincoln. Due to inadequate infrastructure, five factories (four fish processing factories and an abattoir) are currently discharging directly in to Proper Bay at Port Lincoln. Environmental studies conducted by Flinders University and the factory operators (as part of their licence requirements) indicate that this has resulted in:

- Loss of seagrass and other organisms;
- Contamination of naturally occurring sediments by excessive nutrient levels; and
- Visible discolouration of the water and a sheen on the surface from time to time.

Detailed Report – Significant environmental issues

The EPA directed the licencees to submit Environmental Improvement Programs. All of the factories now have plans well advanced to reduce impacts on the bay using a variety of approaches.

The Port Lincoln Tuna Processors cannery is responsible for approximately 85% of all wastewater discharged into Proper Bay. Since 1999, despite increasing production, the factory has reduced its water use by 20% and now uses 50% less water per tonne of product.

In May this year a SA Water maintenance team repaired a broken sewer main and pumped raw sewage, from the pit they had excavated, directly into Proper Bay. Standard practice in such a situation is to pump the sewage into a tanker for transfer to a treatment plant.

The EPA investigations group has interviewed several SA Water employees, taken statements from witnesses and is collating the evidence before formally interviewing SA Water. Once this process is complete (within approximately 6 weeks) the file will be sent to Crown to determine if sufficient evidence exists to support any charges.

Responses to Pressures:

- *Improved Management of Water Resources*

  The Eyre Peninsula Catchment Water Management Board is assisting landowners in improved management of groundwater resources. This includes a program to help landowners comply with well specification guidelines and trench remediation.

- *Improving water quality through sustainable re-use program*

  A separate wastewater treatment plant for Port Lincoln Tuna Processors is due to be commissioned early next year, allowing water from this source to be reused for irrigation. Other tuna processors in the area will be connected directly to the sewer system for treatment at the existing wastewater treatment plant.

  Connections for water reuse on a Golf Course and will be provided by a Coasts and Clean Seas initiative (Natural Heritage Trust) and the remainder by a consortia of industry and local government.

DRYLAND SALINITY

Current condition

Dryland salinity has been recognised in South Australia to be an important issue, which presents unique challenges to land managers, policy makers and regulators. The main land use in the areas affected is almost entirely annual crops and pastures.

It has been estimated that the interim total cost of dryland salinity to the State is currently $44.4 million per year, with a predicted rise to $67.1 million per year by 2020[1]. These estimates, while appearing large, represent less than 1% of the Statewide agricultural production.

[1] Barnett, S. R. (2000). Extent and impacts of dryland salinity in South Australia: Report for the National Land and Water Resources Audit. Department of Water Resources, Adelaide.

Detailed Report – Significant environmental issues

20,400 hectares are estimated to be affected by dryland salinity on the Eyre Peninsula and this is estimated to increase to 24,000 ha by 2020 and to 27,000 ha by 2050.

Increasing stream salinisation is occurring in the Tod River on Eyre Peninsula. Alternative domestic water supplies are available, however there are very few alternative supplies for industry, mining and irrigation. This could have serious consequences for regional development in the region.

On the lower Eyre Peninsula, native vegetation on valley floors and in seasonal swamps has been identified as being at high risk from rising watertables. This includes vegetation in the Hincks and Bascombe Well Conservation Parks.

An economic analysis of six revegetation options for the Lower Eyre Peninsula found that broad-scale revegetation for dryland salinity management is not economically feasible. Consequently, the focus within South Australia for managing the dryland salinity problem is shifting towards improving the productivity of salt affected land.

Responses to pressures

- *Strategic Salinity Support Project*

  This is a partnership between the Eyre Peninsula Resource Management Group and PIRSA Rural Solutions. It involves the employment of a Regional Salinity Officer, whose overarching objective is to coordinate the Eyre Peninsula's approach to dryland salinity management. This will include the development of a strategic plan for salinity management on the Eyre Peninsula and increasing coordination between agencies to ensure salinity management issues are incorporated into the decision making of all natural resource management groups.

BIODIVERSITY

Current condition – native flora and fauna

Approximately 56% of the original native vegetation has been cleared on the Eyre Peninsula since European settlement with native vegetation now covering approximately 43%. Of this remaining vegetation, approximately 33% is conserved within Government Reserves, and a further 11% located on private land and protected under Heritage Agreements. The remaining 56% of native vegetation is not formally conserved.

Eyre Peninsula contains a high diversity of species including a high number of species that are endemic to the region. The significant amount of remaining native vegetation compared to other agricultural areas identifies it as a highly important region for long-term conservation of native species.

Detailed Report – Significant environmental issues

Table 1 - Diversity of Native Plants and Animals on Eyre Peninsula

	Total species in State	*Total species on EP*	*Proportion of State's species on EP*
Plants	3,196	1,318	41%
Mammals	103	40	39%
Birds	355	244	69%
Reptiles	224	107	48%
Frogs	26	4	15%

The Eyre Peninsula supports nine nationally threatened bird species, 24 nationally threatened plant species and five nationally threatened mammal species (this includes two species - the Brush-tailed Bettong and the Bilby - that have been re-introduced after becoming extinct in South Australia).

Current Condition – Parks

The two major parks on the lower Eyre Peninsula are the Lincoln National Park and the Coffin Bay National Park.

In 1999, the then Minister for Environment and Heritage released for public comment proposals from the Wilderness Advisory Committee for wilderness protection areas at Memory Cove in Lincoln National Park and Point Whidbey in Coffin Bay National Park. These proposals generated significant community interest but no decision was made on whether to proceed.

In late 2001, the then Minister for Environment and Heritage released for public consultation a report on the wilderness values of the Bascombe Well Conservation Park, Hambidge Conservation Park and Hinks Conservation Park in Central Eyre Peninsula. Public submissions have been received by the Wilderness Advisory Committee. The Minister has recently published a gazette notice placing these public submissions on public display until 26 October 2002, as required under the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992*. After this time the Minister will be in a position to make a decision on the wilderness proposals.

National Parks and Wildlife SA recently purchased 365 hectares of sugar gum woodland and open forest in the Koppio Hills, 35km north of Port Lincoln. Preparations for proclamation of the site as a Conservation Park are underway. This will aid the protection of important feeding habitat for the critically endangered Eyre Peninsula yellow-tailed black cockatoo, and several species of threatened flora.

The land has been purchased with the support of the Nature Foundation of SA Inc and the Natural Heritage Trust.

Current condition - Pest plants

Bridal Creeper is the major environmental weed on the Eyre Peninsula, with possibly the worst infestation rates in southern Australia. The weed has heavily infested Lincoln National Park, particularly following major bush fires in 2001.

Detailed Report – Significant environmental issues

A new weed on the Eyre Peninsula is causing concern. Bridal Veil Creeper is a strong competitor for space, light and nutrients and adversely affects the soil litter environment. A control program is underway.

The Aleppo Pine is becoming a significant problem, particularly in the Uley Basin Reserve, which is a major underground water reserve for Port Lincoln. The plants have spread to such an extent that they are threatening recharge of the local aquifer.

Responses to pressures

- *Ark on Eyre Program*

  This program was launched in April 1999 and highlights biodiversity projects across the Eyre Peninsula that have common links. It serves as a promotional banner to the local community and since its release has built a high profile for National Parks and Wildlife SA regional conservation programs through increased community awareness and involvement.

- *Integrated Pest Management Program*

  This program has targeted pest management in Lincoln and Coffin Bay National Parks and in the Uley Water Reserve, which is situated between the two parks. There has been a significant response to this program from some species. The Bush Stone Curlew, which is considered locally endangered, has increased in numbers since the pest control program started.

- *Species re-introductions*

  Brushtailed Bettongs and Malleefowl were successfully reintroduced to Lincoln National Park last year and Bilbies into Venus Bay Conservation Park.

- *Biodiversity Plan for the Eyre Peninsula*

  A draft Biodiversity Plan for the Eyre Peninsula has been produced and is currently being edited. It is proposed that the Plan will be launched later this year.

WASTE

Current Condition

The EPA recently placed an environment protection order on the Port Lincoln Council Landfill, requesting the improvement of a range of management practices. Some of the principal issues associated with the dump included stormwater collection, buried car tyres, the storage of batteries, problems with exposed waste and litter around the site. The condition of the dump has been of concern to residents nearby for some time.

An EPA inspection in August revealed that the dump had failed to achieve full compliance with the order, but that considerable work had been undertaken towards that end. The EPA subsequently granted a time extension for the work.

Country councils receiving 10,000 tonnes or more of waste are required by regulation to install a weighbridge at landfills to weigh incoming waste. Councils receiving less than 10,000 tonnes

may use a formula that involves multiplying the population of the Council area by 0.4 tonnes. This is then multiplied by the levy rate of $2.56 per tonne.

Port Lincoln Council presently uses the population formula for its landfill site and paid $13,800 for 2002/03. The EPA believes that the Port Lincoln Council may be exceeding the 10,000 tonne threshold. The levy payable on 10,000 tonnes would be $25,600.

To obtain conclusive data, the EPA will require a volumetric survey of the landfill. The EPA will add a licence condition with this requirement at renewal in January 2003. The Council has not yet been advised of this and may challenge the condition.

Responses to Pressures

- *Organic Waste Recycling*

  Flinders University has been enlisted by the EPA and Eyre Regional Development Board to review the sources of organic waste in the Port Lincoln area and assess potential markets for products utilising recycled organic waste.

  A report outlining the planning, infrastructure and markets required to support a sustainable organic recycling industry should be available in October 2002.

- *Eyre Peninsula Regional Biodiversity Plan*

  A Regional Biodiversity Plan has been developed and is presently awaiting the approval of the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

  Regional biodiversity plans identify conservation priorities for a particular region, including significant biodiversity assets, plant communities/habitats and species of significance, key biodiversity areas, and provide guidance on conservation actions that can be undertaken. The Eyre Peninsula plan will be the fifth developed in South Australia.

COASTS & MARINE

Current Situation – Coastal Environment

Farm Beach is an area of coastal Crown land situated in close proximity to Port Lincoln and has been used for recreational camping and caravan purposes by local residents for a number of years. The District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula has proposed to prohibit all camping on the beach, resulting in considerable community protest.

Council has been negotiating with DEH to take control of Farm Beach to enable the introduction of a local by-law and has requested significant financial assistance to assume management of the area. Various councils manage significant areas of coastal land throughout Eyre Peninsula and are provided with little or no financial assistance by DEH. The financial impact of providing such support on a Statewide basis would be significant.

Local resident Leo Haarsma has, for a number of years, operated an aquaculture farm together with a small scale processing and retail outlet from buildings situated on an area of coastal Crown land near Coffin Bay. It was proposed to issue Mr Haarsma with a commercial Miscellaneous

Detailed Report – Significant environmental issues

Lease to formalise his occupation. However, Mr Haarsma sold his oyster farm lease and subsequently the proposed Miscellaneous Lease was resumed. It was envisaged that the Miscellaneous Lease tenure would be held in conjunction with the oyster farm.

Currently the State Ombudsman is investigating Mr Haarsma's complaint of alleged unreasonable resumption. DEH has requested Mr Haarsma remove the old existing structures. The local general public has called for the removal of the subject structure.

DEH reviewed this matter and submitted an offer to the State Ombudsman (for Mr Haarsma) in respect to assistance in removal of the above-mentioned structures.

The State Ombudsman has responded to DEH stating that he considers the offer proposed does not provide a reasonable resolution and suggests a conciliation conference is the best option to reach a reasonable resolution. The matter is currently being considered.