

Single Location Business Entities by Postcode by Industry Division, 30 June 2001

Postcode	Location	ANZSIC Division - Industry of Employment									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
5262	Kybybolite	94	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
5263	Coonawarra	64	-	9	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
5267	Keith	232	n.p.	11	n.p.	16	10	33	6	8	n.p.
5268	Bordertown	258	-	20	n.p.	45	18	63	14	34	n.p.
5269	Wolseley	28	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
5270	Mundulla	84	-	n.p.	-	5	n.p.	6	n.p.	6	-
5271	Naracoorte	569	n.p.	24	n.p.	82	30	103	28	44	7
5272	Lucindale	126	-	5	n.p.	8	7	7	n.p.	5	n.p.
5273	Avenue Range	41	-	-	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	-	-	-
5275	Kingston South East	214	n.p.	11	-	24	n.p.	32	11	12	n.p.
5276	Robe	111	-	8	n.p.	24	n.p.	26	34	n.p.	n.p.
5277	Penola	255	-	8	-	20	5	34	12	15	6
5278	Kalangadoo	60	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
5279	Mount Burr	20	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-	n.p.	-
5280	Millicent	435	n.p.	29	-	65	25	86	25	21	7
5290	Mount Gambier	448	9	121	-	342	94	367	81	152	16
5291	Mount Gambier Forwai	509	n.p.	25	-	52	22	35	16	36	n.p.

Postcode	Location	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	All Industries
5262	Kybybolite	n.p.	5	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	117
5263	Coonawarra	5	11	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	5	-	109
5267	Keith	13	26	-	n.p.	6	n.p.	7	1	378
5268	Bordertown	23	64	n.p.	n.p.	12	10	35	2	606
5269	Wolseley	-	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	-	-	-	39
5270	Mundulla	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	120
5271	Naracoorte	34	100	n.p.	11	30	12	50	-	1130
5272	Lucindale	n.p.	12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5	5	-	192
5273	Avenue Range	-	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
5275	Kingston South East	6	22	n.p.	n.p.	5	n.p.	16	-	366
5276	Robe	6	23	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	8	-	255
5277	Penola	8	21	n.p.	8	6	n.p.	11	-	421
5278	Kalangadoo	n.p.	6	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	80
5279	Mount Burr	n.p.	n.p.	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-	38
5280	Millicent	11	73	n.p.	15	24	15	30	1	869
5290	Mount Gambier	166	411	8	36	120	76	128	3	2578
5291	Mount Gambier Forwai	19	66	-	12	5	n.p.	11	-	821

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | J Communication Services |
| B Mining | K Finance and Insurance |
| C Manufacturing | L Property and Business Service |
| D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | M Government Administration and Defence |
| E Construction | N Education |
| F Wholesale Trade | O Health and Community Services |
| G Retail Trade | P Cultural and Recreational Services |
| H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants | Q Personal and Other Services |
| I Transport and Storage | R Industry Not Stated |

Number of Businesses and Total Business Income for Employers and Non-employers, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

SD	Period	Employer		Non-employer		Total	
		Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income	Number of businesses	Total income
		No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Adelaide	1995/96	27863	13701.0	41094	3431.7	68957	17132.6
	1996/97	27287	13443.4	40014	3536.5	67301	16979.9
	1997/98	28188	14258.8	44126	3926.3	72314	18185.2
	1998/99	28050	14563.0	44601	4544.3	72651	19107.3
	1999/00	30333	17444.8	47977	4702.8	78310	22147.6
Outer Adelaide	1995/96	4547	1438.9	6967	408.4	11514	1847.2
	1996/97	4484	1448.7	6980	425.8	11464	1874.5
	1997/98	4728	1591.6	7752	497.5	12480	2089.1
	1998/99	4744	1698.6	7769	516.2	12513	2214.8
	1999/00	4112	1406.0	7854	515.1	11966	1921.1
Yorke and Lower North	1995/96	2165	717.2	2629	244.6	4794	961.7
	1996/97	2184	747.8	2614	225.1	4798	972.9
	1997/98	2196	818.8	2877	268.5	5073	1087.3
	1998/99	2121	776.2	2822	245.0	4943	1021.2
	1999/00	1840	617.3	2832	226.4	4672	843.7
Murray Lands	1995/96	3998	1190.0	4082	325.9	8080	1515.9
	1996/97	3964	1221.0	4042	288.4	8006	1509.4
	1997/98	4069	1313.4	4373	310.5	8442	1624.0
	1998/99	3866	1340.7	4506	341.0	8372	1681.7
	1999/00	3281	1075.7	4445	328.7	7726	1404.4
South East	1995/96	3262	1235.3	3779	304.3	7041	1539.5
	1996/97	3235	1205.1	3677	305.6	6912	1510.7
	1997/98	3426	1343.1	3990	344.5	7416	1687.5
	1998/99	3440	1382.2	3925	297.8	7365	1680.1
	1999/00	3202	1349.2	3979	332.9	7181	1682.1
Eyre	1995/96	2258	826.5	2098	173.4	4356	1000.0
	1996/97	2278	816.7	2050	164.8	4328	981.5
	1997/98	2287	924.8	2225	207.2	4512	1132.0
	1998/99	2271	883.0	2244	196.0	4515	1079.0
	1999/00	2075	699.4	2125	176.5	4200	875.9
Northern	1995/96	2483	899.8	3003	200.6	5486	1100.4
	1996/97	2461	858.8	2924	191.2	5385	1050.0
	1997/98	2478	853.8	3104	204.6	5582	1058.4
	1998/99	2372	849.7	2995	195.6	5367	1045.2
	1999/00	2056	631.5	2941	181.0	4997	812.5
South Australia	1995/96	46576	20008.6	63652	5088.8	110228	25097.4
	1996/97	45893	19741.5	62301	5137.5	108194	24879.0
	1997/98	47372	21104.3	68447	5759.1	115819	26863.5
	1998/99	46864	21493.4	68862	6335.8	115726	27829.2
	1999/00	46899	23223.8	72153	6463.5	119052	29687.2

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

Total Businesses : Total and Average Business Income, Expenses and Profit, 1995-96 to 1999-2000

SD	Period	Number of	Total	Total	Total	Average	Average	Average
		businesses	expenses	income	profit	income	expenses	profit
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$	\$	\$
Adelaide	1995/96	68957	14894.9	17132.6	2237.7	248454	216003	32451
	1996/97	67301	14546.8	16979.9	2433.1	252298	216146	36153
	1997/98	72314	15212.3	18185.2	2972.9	251475	210364	41111
	1998/99	72651	15640.6	19107.3	3466.8	263001	215283	47718
	1999/00	78310	18814.0	22147.6	3333.6	282819	240250	42569
Outer Adelaide	1995/96	11514	1641.0	1847.2	206.3	160434	142519	17915
	1996/97	11464	1668.5	1874.5	206.0	163513	145547	17967
	1997/98	12480	1839.6	2089.1	249.5	167395	147402	19994
	1998/99	12513	1960.3	2214.8	254.5	176998	156661	20336
	1999/00	11966	1718.0	1921.1	203.1	160547	143576	16970
Yorke and Lower North	1995/96	4794	788.1	961.7	173.7	200611	164387	36224
	1996/97	4798	819.1	972.9	153.8	202771	170707	32064
	1997/98	5073	915.3	1087.3	172.0	214333	180429	33904
	1998/99	4943	903.7	1021.2	117.4	206588	182831	23757
	1999/00	4672	808.8	843.7	34.9	180594	173116	7478
Murray Lands	1995/96	8080	1291.6	1515.9	224.3	187612	159846	27766
	1996/97	8006	1328.8	1509.4	180.6	188539	165976	22563
	1997/98	8442	1412.2	1624.0	211.8	192369	167282	25087
	1998/99	8372	1464.5	1681.7	217.2	200877	174929	25948
	1999/00	7726	1275.3	1404.4	129.1	181776	165061	16714
South East	1995/96	7041	1358.2	1539.5	181.3	218654	192902	25752
	1996/97	6912	1348.5	1510.7	162.2	218565	195095	23471
	1997/98	7416	1483.2	1687.5	204.3	227552	200000	27552
	1998/99	7365	1513.8	1680.1	166.3	228113	205534	22579
	1999/00	7181	1481.9	1682.1	200.2	234241	206359	27882
Eyre	1995/96	4356	815.8	1000.0	184.2	229562	187277	42285
	1996/97	4328	845.7	981.5	135.8	226786	195412	31374
	1997/98	4512	921.9	1132.0	210.1	250887	204329	46558
	1998/99	4515	929.1	1079.0	149.9	238972	205776	33196
	1999/00	4200	814.8	875.9	61.0	208543	194010	14532
Northern	1995/96	5486	950.8	1100.4	149.6	200575	173307	27268
	1996/97	5385	929.6	1050.0	120.4	194991	172628	22363
	1997/98	5582	942.6	1058.4	115.8	189611	168865	20746
	1998/99	5367	941.3	1045.2	103.9	194753	175392	19360
	1999/00	4997	757.8	812.5	54.7	162592	151647	10945
South Australia	1995/96	110228	21740.3	25097.4	3357.1	227686	197230	30456
	1996/97	108194	21487.0	24879.0	3392.0	229948	198597	31351
	1997/98	115819	22727.1	26863.5	4136.4	231944	196229	35714
	1998/99	115726	23353.3	27829.2	4476.0	240475	201798	38677
	1999/00	119052	25670.6	29687.2	4016.7	249364	215625	33739

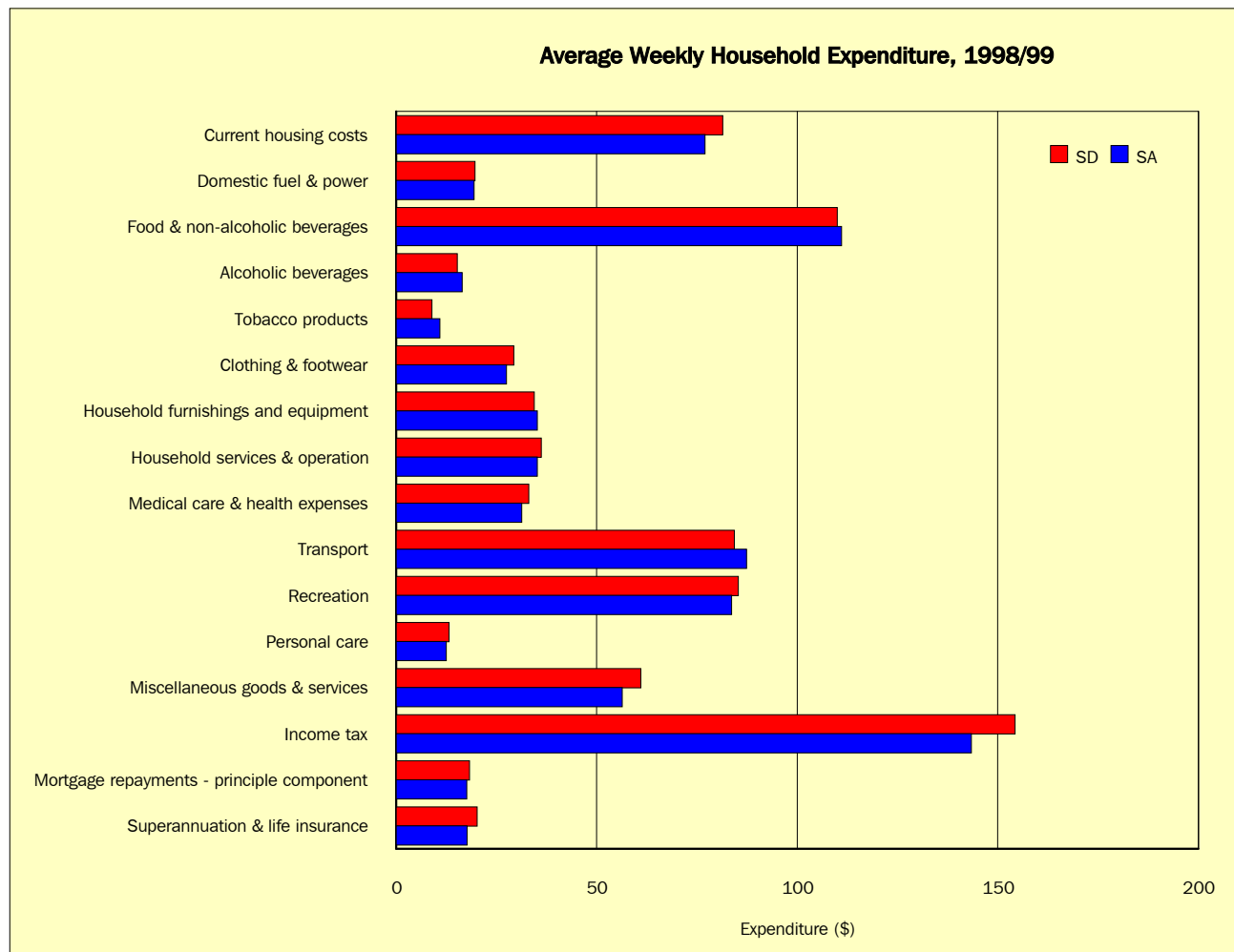
Source: ATO business taxation records for companies, partnerships and trusts and individuals

Average Weekly Household Expenditure, 1993/94 and 1998/99

Commodity or service	1993/94			1998/99		
	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$	SD \$	Regional SA \$	SA \$
Goods & services						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	58.35	56.83	70.43	68.47 *	64.58	77.05
Domestic fuel & power	12.62	14.26	15.92	19.65	18.70	19.45
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	82.47	90.85	99.09	128.66	114.07	111.06
Alcoholic beverages	40.20 *	18.65	16.45	28.18 *	19.92	16.49
Tobacco products	11.37 **	8.65 *	9.42	23.32 *	16.59	10.92
Clothing & footwear	31.91 *	21.72	29.11	23.00 *	22.09	27.50
Household furnishings and equipment	24.97 *	35.37	37.42	34.67 *	37.56	35.24
Household services & operation	15.85	23.83	27.05	31.16	32.47	35.22
Medical care & health expenses	17.80	22.71	28.43	29.65 *	26.55	31.37
Transport	94.29	79.82	83.88	115.76 *	96.19	87.40
Recreation	70.96	55.65	76.38	69.69	78.74	83.64
Personal care	7.01 *	9.00	11.30	9.24	10.72	12.54
Miscellaneous goods & services	30.58 *	34.19	46.46	66.54 *	43.10	56.37
Total goods and services expenditure	498.39	471.52	551.33	648.00	581.27	604.26
Selected other payments						
Income tax	88.30	85.37	123.89	137.31 *	112.44	143.45
Mortgage repayments - principle component (selected dwelling)	11.35 **	10.77 *	14.00	24.80 **	15.84	17.66
Superannuation & life insurance	14.86 *	11.28	16.62	16.05 *	10.49	17.72

Source: ABS Household Expenditure Survey

Footnotes are listed at the back of this Profile.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION:

1. This Regional Profile brings together a wide range of existing ABS, as well as some non-ABS data, and is designed to provide users of regional statistics with broad information on key economic and social variables for the selected region(s) in South Australia. Included are historical and the latest available data (at the time of preparation) enabling comparison over time and between regions.

2. The data presented are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage

3. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below, however, for more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the bibliography.

Reference periods

4. As the data are referenced from a wide variety of sources the reference period relating to many of the indicators differ. For simplicity, only a single calendar year number has been used in some row and column headings. This calendar year number refers to the latter year for those data items collected over two years. For example, data for the financial year 1997/98 are shown under the heading '1998' while data collected for the year ending 31 March 1999 are shown under the heading '1999'.

Regions

5. The regions specified in this Profile are based on areas defined in the "Australian Standard Geographical Classification Volume 1 (ASGC), 2001" (cat. no. 1216.0). All data items presented have been calculated on SLA and/or LGA boundaries as at 30 June 2001 (ie 1997 data is shown for the boundary as at 30 June 2001 - in some cases this may have been estimated).

6. Where boundary changes have occurred or data has been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2001. In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area, and therefore concordced data may not reflect the true distribution of the characteristic.

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

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

SELECTED DATA ITEMS:

Agriculture

9. The value of agricultural commodities produced is derived by multiplying quantity data by price (or unit value) data. Prior to 1997-98 the quantity data were collected in the Agricultural Census, other ABS collections and in some cases from external sources. In 1997-98 the Agricultural Commodities Survey conducted at 31 March 1998 replaced the Agricultural Census. All price information is obtained from non-ABS sources.

10. The estimates for 1997-98 and 1998-99 are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm population in scope in the survey, and are subject to sampling variability; that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all farms had been included. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.

11. Please note that due to space restrictions, an indication of the sampling variability for agricultural estimates, represented by asterisks, are only shown in Table 24. All agricultural estimates shown for 1997-98 and 1998-99 in the Time Series and Area Comparison sections are also subject to the same sampling variability and therefore users should refer to Table 24 for details.

12. All agricultural commodity data presented in the Profile have been concordced to align with 2001 LGA boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 agricultural business location counts obtained from the ABS Business Register.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

- Births**
13. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the LGA of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to births registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.
- Building approvals**
14. Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from: (1) permits issued by local government authorities; (2) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; (3) major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.
15. The statistics included in this Profile relate to all new residential building approvals valued at \$10,000 or more and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.
16. Excluded from the statistics are construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, etc.). The value of alterations and additions (including refurbishment and conversion) to residential buildings is excluded from the data presented in the Time Series and Area Comparison Indicators but is included in Table 22 of the Detailed Tables.
- Business register counts**
17. These data are available from the Australian Business Register (ABR) which has been developed as a part of the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS). The ABR provides counts of Australian Business Entities which have been issued with an Australian Business Number (ABN) as a part of the registration process. These data are based on a snapshot of business entities with an active ABN on the ABR as at 30 June 2001.
18. As part of TNTS businesses with an annual turnover of \$50,000 (\$100,000 for non-profit organisations) and above are required to register for an ABN. Businesses below this threshold may choose to register.
19. A business entity receives one ABN regardless of the number of commercial activities it undertakes. However, if an enterprise is carried on by a number of different, but related, entities, each entity may register in its own right. Therefore, some care is needed in interpreting the number and characteristics of ABN entities, presented in this data.
20. Business counts previously issued by the ABS differ from the numbers presented in these tables for a number of reasons. An explanation for these differences is provided in the respective definitions of business units.
21. The total number of ABN registrations includes a wide range of entities including the number of employing and non-employing entities. Businesses are then classified according to whether or not they are actively registered for GST purposes. Entities do not have to register for GST to register for an ABN.
22. The ABN entity is the unit for the purposes of the accompanying tables. The total number of registered business entities which were active at 30 June 2001 was 3.5 million. Business entities that had a GST registration status of 'active' numbered 2.2 million. The information in all but two of the available tables in reference to these 2.2 million business entities
23. The industry (ANZSIC) code has been assigned to ABN entities based on information already available in the ATO about the type of activity of an entity.
24. Single location business entities by Postcode by industry division- Population (June 2001): 2,107,209 ABNs that have active registration for GST and operate from a single location. Data provides Counts of ABNs by Postcode, State, Territory and Australia for all 17 ANZSIC Industry Divisions by Turnover Size range.
25. Postcode tables- Counts of ABNs as at June 2001 by Postcode, State, Territory and Australia by Turnover size range for all 17 ANZSIC Industry Divisions. Postcodes that cross State or Territory borders can be split to obtain precise state counts. This table includes employing and non-employing ABNs. ABNs are included in this table if actively registered for GST and only operating from one location.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

Business register counts (Cont.)	<p>26. ABNs are classified to the postcode of its business address which would normally be the ABNs head office address. The ABN may have a separate postal address (e.g. PO Box) which was not used to determine its postcode for this table. The postcode for each ABN was checked for validity from Australia Post lists current for May 2001. Those ABNs in the extract without a current geographical postcode were corrected where possible from related information held for that ABN.</p>
Deaths	<p>27. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the LGA of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. The data refer to deaths registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State's Registrar.</p>
Household and family projections	<p>28. The household and family projections presented here have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC).</p> <p>29. The technique employed for the projections was the propensity method. This method identifies propensities (or likelihood) for people to belong to different living arrangement types from the Census of Population and Housing. These propensities are then applied to the projected population to give the projected population by living arrangement. The numbers of households and families are then derived.</p> <p>30. These projections were produced in four steps:</p> <p>(a) At the South Australian level, the assumed living arrangement propensities by five year age group were applied to the population projections to produce the projected population by living arrangement.</p> <p>(b) For the Adelaide and Regional South Australia level, the assumed living arrangement propensities by five year age group were applied to the population projections and the resultant projected populations were constrained to the South Australian figures.</p> <p>(c) For the SLA level, the assumed living arrangement propensities by five year age group were applied to the population projections and the resultant projected populations by living arrangement were constrained to the Adelaide and Regional South Australia figures.</p> <p>(d) Finally, the projected populations by living arrangement at SLA level were used to derive the number of families, family households, non-family households and total households.</p> <p>31. The population projections used are consistent, at the part of State/Territory level, with Series II in Population Projections, Australia 1999 to 2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) published on 17 August 2000.</p> <p>32. Only one set of assumptions was used for these projections. It was assumed that the living arrangement propensities observed at the 1996 Census of Population and Housing would remain unchanged throughout the projection period. This assumption is one of the three alternative assumptions used in Household and Family Projections, Australia 1996 to 2021 (ABS cat. no. 3236.0) published on 28 October 1999.</p> <p>33. A small number of SLAs required special attention. This was where the initial population was very small (less than 300) and a very high rate of growth was projected. In these cases it was necessary to substitute the observed propensities with more meaningful propensities, for example, with the propensities at the part of State level or of an area with similar characteristics.</p> <p>34. The nature of the projection method and inherent fluctuations in population dynamics mean that care should be taken when using and interpreting the projection results. The projections are not exact forecasts but simply illustrate future changes which would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the projection period.</p> <p>35. While the projections take account of land planning and other decisions by governments known at the time the projections were made, the ABS does not always have access to the policies or decisions of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and businesses that assist in accurately forecasting small area populations.</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

- Household and family projections (Cont.)
36. The projections do not attempt to allow for non-demographic factors (eg. major government policy decisions, economic factors, catastrophes, wars, etc.) which may affect future demographic behaviour.
37. The unpredictability of migration trends, especially in the short-term, can have a significant effect on projection results. Special care should be taken with small SLAs (populations under 1,000 people).
38. All SLAs in the projections are originally based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification boundaries as they existed at the 1996 Census (ASGC 1996). Where boundary changes have occurred since 1996 concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2000.
39. Further information on population projections can be found in "Household and Family Projections, Australia 1996 to 2021" (ABS cat. no. 3236.0).
- Household expenditure
40. Summary results from the 1993-94 and 1998-99 Household Expenditure Surveys (HES) are presented in this Profile. These surveys collected information on the expenditure, income and characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.
41. The expenditure classification used in the 1998-99 HES only had minor changes from that used in the 1993-94 survey at the broad expenditure group level, making comparisons valid at the level presented here.
42. It should be remembered that inflation could be responsible for any apparent increase in expenditure on a certain commodity or service between 1993-94 and 1998-99. Over the five years since the 1993-94 survey the price of goods and services, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), rose by 8.6% in South Australia.
43. The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations and hence are subject to sampling variability; that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. Further information on sampling error is given in the Glossary.
- Income
44. The average individual taxable income data has been sourced from the annual Australian Taxation Office publication and CD-ROM "Taxation Statistics". The statistics are compiled from individual tax return forms and are presented in aggregate form for the residential postcode address of the taxpayers.
45. The figures presented have been derived by converting the postcode information to information for the specified region using geographic concordances based on 2001 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers and other "invalid" postcodes have been excluded.
- Income support customers
46. The figures shown under the heading 'Income support customers' have been compiled using data obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
47. The social service system in Australia forms a vital part of the Government's social justice strategy. It provides income support for people who are retired, have a disability or medical condition which prevents them from working, are unemployed, have children in their care or are not in a position to provide for themselves because of special circumstances. It also provides a framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce.
48. The statistics compiled by Centrelink on their customers are classified according to the postcode district of the postal address held on departmental records. The figures shown in this Profile have been converted from postcode areas to the specified region using geographic concordances based on 2001 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office box numbers, or other 'invalid' postcodes, have been excluded.
49. Further information can be obtained in the publication "Department of Family and Community Services, Income Support Customers - a statistical overview, 2001".

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

- Income support customers (cont.) 50. Due to confidentiality restrictions, estimates which are greater than zero but less than twenty are indicated by '<20'.
- Labour force estimates 51. The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The estimates are three monthly averages and are derived using the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions.
52. The estimates at the small area level are highly volatile. They have not been adjusted to take account of seasonal or other variations and can therefore exhibit irregular movements. ABS estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors, and these will flow into the DEWR estimates. Comparisons from quarter to quarter can be misleading and may not be a true reflection of the actual labour market situation.
53. While the DEWR estimates may need to be revised from time to time, revised estimates are only produced for the previous four quarters. Hence care should be taken when interpreting data presented in a time series.
54. A description of the methodology used in deriving the estimates is presented in the DEWR quarterly publication "Small Area Labour Markets, Australia" or can be accessed through the DEWR web site at www.dewr.gov.au.
- Local government finance 55. The source data from which local government finance data are derived are reported by local government authorities in accordance with accounting standards AAS27. (Note: The introduction of new local government accounting regulations in 1993-94 has resulted in a less complete allocation of overheads to infrastructure outlays).
56. For the purposes of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:
- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area, (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent.
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the Local Government Act 1934).
- Manufacturing 57. A manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis, however data for small areas such as statistical subdivisions, local government areas and statistical local areas are not available every year. The statistics shown in this Profile were compiled from the censuses of manufacturing establishments conducted in 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94 and 1996-97.
58. The data have been concorded to align with 2001 ASGC boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 manufacturing employment data obtained from the ABS Business Register.
59. Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of the "Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)", (ABS cat. no. 1292.0) broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.
60. The main unit for which statistics are reported in the manufacturing census is the establishment. A manufacturing establishment is one predominantly engaged in manufacturing activities, but the data collected for it cover all activities of the establishment, including non-manufacturing activities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

Motor vehicle registrations	<p>61. New motor vehicle registration statistics are obtained monthly from the State's motor vehicle registration authority and reflect the information recorded in registration documents. The figures shown have been derived by converting postcode information to information for the specified region using geographic concordances based on 2001 estimated resident population data. Data for postal addresses with post office boxes, or other "invalid" postcodes, have been excluded.</p> <p>62. The types of motor vehicles included in these statistics are passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles, rigid trucks, articulated trucks, non-freight carrying trucks and buses.</p>
Population census data	<p>63. The Population Census data for person counts presented in this Profile are based on place of usual residence on census night which is defined as the address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in the census year. Data for families are only derived for persons counted at their usual residence. The total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. In this Profile visitor only dwellings have been excluded.</p> <p>64. Census counts should not be confused with the official estimated resident population (ERP) - see paragraphs 66 and 67 below.</p> <p>65. When compiling census tables data cells containing small values are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential information. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant and may cause totals for the same data item to differ slightly between tables.</p>
Population estimates	<p>66. This Profile contains final estimates of the resident population for the selected region as at 30 June for each of the years shown. The estimates are based on results of the 2001 Population Census and were calculated for post-census dates by a linear regression model which uses independent indicators of population change such as dwelling approvals, licensed drivers and Medicare enrolments.</p> <p>67. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed.</p>
Population projections	<p>68. The population projections presented have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC).</p> <p>69. The technique employed for the projections was the cohort-component method. This method involves applying assumed fertility and mortality rates and migration levels to the base population to produce a projected population, which in turn becomes the base for projecting the next year and so on.</p> <p>70. These projections were produced in two stages. Firstly, the resident population was projected by single year of age and sex to provide a set of projections for South Australia. Secondly, the resident population of each SLA was projected by single year of age and sex, but constrained to sum for each year to the South Australian projection.</p> <p>71. Assumptions at the State level: The base population for the projections for South Australia was the preliminary Estimated Resident Population, by age and sex, at 30 June 1999.</p> <p>72. The assumptions for fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration are the same at the South Australian level as Series II outlined in "Population Projections, Australia 1999 to 2101" (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) published on 17 August 2000.</p> <p>73. Series II incorporates assumptions for Australia of 'low' fertility (the total fertility rate of 1.60 births per women from 2008), 'medium' overseas migration (an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000) and 'medium' interstate migration.</p> <p>74. Assumptions at the SLA level: The base population at the SLA level was the preliminary Estimated Resident Population in each SLA, by single year of age and sex, at 30 June 1999.</p> <p>75. The fertility assumptions were based on average age-specific fertility rates observed in the specified SLAs between 1991 and 1997, projected to change in line with the South Australian assumptions outlined in "Population Projections 1997 to 2051" (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) published on 14 July 1998.</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

Population projections (cont.)

76. The mortality assumptions were based on the age-and-sex-specific mortality rates for South Australia. Assumptions for 1998-2006 were calculated using the rates of mortality decline observed in SA between 1987-91 and 1992-96.

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

78. It should be noted that in constraining the SLA population projections to the projections published in "Population Projections, Australia 1999 to 2101", the fertility and mortality assumptions used in the latter projections will in effect filter down to SLA projections.

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

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

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

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

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

84. The unpredictability of migration trends, especially in the short-term, can have a significant effect on projection results. Special care should be taken with small SLAs (populations under 1,000 people).

85. All SLAs in the projections are originally based on the Australian Standard Geographic Classification boundaries as they existed at the 1996 Census (ASGC 1996). Where boundary changes have occurred since 1996 concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2001.

86. Further information on population projections can be found in "Population Projections, Australia 1999 to 2101" (ABS cat. no. 3222.0).

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

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

Property sales

89. The property sales information have been compiled from data provided by the SA Department of Administrative and Information Services, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

- Property sales (cont.) 90. The statistics included only relate to sales for which payment was received equivalent to the full value of the property, and have been shown according to the land use categories prescribed by the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989.
- Regional Small Business Statistics 91. The ATO obtains information from businesses on income and expenses for the purpose of calculating income tax payable. The ABS has used these data to develop and produce regional estimates of small business statistics and this Profile contains some of these estimates.
92. The Business Income Tax File, supplied by the ATO, contains data for tax-paying legal entities that operated as trading businesses for, at least, some time during the financial year. This includes companies, partnerships and trusts, and individuals reporting business income. For our purposes 'business' refers to the tax-paying legal entity.
93. Businesses with total income or expenses between \$10,000 and \$5m are classified as small.
94. Under the current tax assessment act some types of organisations are not required to file income tax returns and this limits data availability. These organisations include:
- (a) general government,
 - (b) public trading enterprises in some states and territories,
 - (c) non-profit institutions serving households, and
 - (d) funds (including superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and pooled superannuation trusts).
95. The ATO results are based on business taxation returns lodged for the financial year ended 30 June.
96. Regardless of the number of a business' locations, the ATO collects the main business address only. Data from businesses that have more than one location are coded to the main business location. The ABS uses the postcode reported as the regional indicator and a concordance between Australia Post postcodes and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2001 Statistical Divisions was compiled on a geographic 'best-fit' basis.
97. Further information on these experimental estimates can be found in "Information Paper: Use of Business Income Tax Data for Regional Small Business Statistics - - Experimental Estimates, Selected Regions, Australia" (ABS cat. no. 5675.0).
- Schools 98. The Government school data have been compiled from data provided by the Department for Education, Training and Employment. The figures are as at August of each year, with the number of student enrolments being expressed in rounded, full-time equivalents. The Non-Government Schools Secretariat supplied the data for non-Government schools, with the number of student enrolments shown being the average of the figures collected for February and August of each year.
- Tourist accommodation 99. The Survey of Tourist Accommodation has been substantially revised since the December quarter 1997. From the March quarter 1998 the scope of the survey changed to include licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.
100. In addition, a new geographic classification for regional data has been introduced. Data are now classified by Tourism Regions as defined by the State Tourist Commission. As less data are now available for small areas such as LGAs the information for each Tourism Region (and some LGAs) have been included in this Profile to, at least, provide some indication of the level of tourism in and around the specified region.
101. Results from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation are published in Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0) and Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, South Australia (product no. 8635.4.40.001). The composition of each Tourism Region in South Australia is included at the back of this Profile.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

- Visitor surveys
102. The visitor survey data shown here has been compiled from data provided by the South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC). (The Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) co-ordinates the International Visitor Survey (IVS) and the National Visitor Survey (NVS) and provides the data to the South Australian Tourism Commission.)
103. The IVS draws on around 20,000 personal interviews conducted with international visitors aged 15 or over as they depart from major Australian airports, while the NVS involves telephone interviews with 80,000 Australian residents aged 15 and over. The NVS provides details of all travel in Australia, both overnight and day trips, and trips by Australians abroad.
- Wage and salary estimates
104. The wage and salary estimates shown have been produced from data provided to the ABS by the ATO. The ATO supplied aggregated personal income data for persons aged 15 years and older who submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal, or main, source of income for the financial year.
105. All personal income data provided to the ABS by the ATO have been in aggregated form. All data items have been grouped into specified ranges (e.g. age groups, income ranges, occupation groups) while geographically, all data have been aggregated to the statistical local area of usual residence. Individual personal income tax records have not been released to the ABS.
- OTHER INFORMATION:**
- Rounding
106. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (Cont.)

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES:

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

General abbreviations and symbols	ABN	Australian Business Number
	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
	ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
	ATO	Australian Taxation Office
	ave	average
	bldg	building
	BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
	CDEP	Community Development Employment Program
	DAIS	Department of Administrative and Information Services
	DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
	DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care
	dwlg	dwelling
	Elec	Electrical
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population
	FaCS	Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services
	H/hold	Household
	HES	Household Expenditure Survey
	inc	including
	VACP	Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
	n.a.	Not available or not applicable
	nec	not elsewhere classified
	nfd	not further defined
	non-res	non residential
	n.p.	Not for publication
	O/S	overseas
	prev year	previous year
	prod'n	production
	prop	proportion
	RSE	Relative Standard Error
	SATC	South Australian Tourism Commission
	SE	Standard Error
	0, 0.0	Nil or rounded to zero
-	Figure not calculated	
<20	Figure is less than 20 but more than 0	
*	RSE of estimate lies between 25% and 50%	
**	RSE of estimate is over 50%	
***	RSE of estimate not calculated	
Geography	ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
	(C)	City
	(DC)	District Council
	LGA	Local Government Area
	(M)	Municipality
	(RC)	Rural City
	SA	South Australia
	SD	Statistical Division
	SLA	Statistical Local Area
	SSD	Statistical Subdivision
	TR	Tourism Region
Unincorp.	Unincorporated	
Units	ha	Hectares
	no.	Number
	Sq km	Square kilometre
	\$m	Dollars in millions
	\$'000	Dollars in thousands

GLOSSARY

Age dependency ratio	Dependent age ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children (0-14 years) and the aged (65 years or more) on those of working age (15-64 years).
Age Pension	A FaCS payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between July 1995 and 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication "Income Support Customers-a statistical overview".
Area of holdings	Includes all occupied and maintained land owned, leased or rented, land worked by share farmers and all road permits. Excludes land leased or rented to others.
Austudy	A FaCS payment for full time students aged 25 years or more.
Average annual rate of population change	<p>The average annual rate of population change, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $r = \left(\sqrt[9]{\frac{P_{99}}{P_{91}}} - 1 \right) \times 100$ <p>where P_{91} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1991 and P_{99} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1999. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1991 to 1999 and compounds yearly.</p>
Average length of stay	Average length of stay is expressed in numbers of days and calculated by dividing Guest Nights by Guest Arrivals.
Average weekly household expenditure	Value obtained by dividing the estimated weekly expenditure of a group of households by the estimated number of households in the group.
Commercial /industrial property sale	Sale of land used for commercial or industrial use within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989). Shops and offices are included in commercial use while light industry is included in industrial use.
Crude birth rate	The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
Crude death rate	The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the financial year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.
Disability support pension	A FaCS payment for people who are unable to work full time at full award wages owing to a substantial physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment, or who are permanently blind. To qualify for the Disability Support Pension a person must be aged 16 years or over and not have reached Age Pension Age.
Dwelling unit	A dwelling unit is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.
Employed	Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, worked for one hour or more for payment or profit in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business; or were employees who had a job but were absent from work on paid leave, on strike or temporarily stood down.
Employment - manufacturing	The number of working proprietors and the number of employees on the payroll for the last pay period ending in June.
Employment - tourist accommodation	The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities).

GLOSSARY (Cont.)

Environmental services	Includes local government outlay on sanitation, garbage services, storm water drainage, effluent drainage (waste water management), coastal protection, control of agricultural pest plants and animals, landcare and soil erosion projects, and other environmental protection measures.
Establishment with agricultural activity	An establishment which is engaged in agricultural activity, regardless of the unit's predominant activity.
Estimated resident population	The estimated resident population (ERP) of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the latest Population Census. (See also paragraphs 68 and 69 of the Explanatory Notes).
Expenditure	The cost of goods and services acquired during the reference period for private use, whether or not those goods were paid for or consumed. Expenditure is net of refunds. For example, payments for health services are net of any refunds received or expected to be received.
Guest arrivals	The total number of paying guests counted only on the first night they stayed at the accommodation establishment during the survey period.
Homes fully owned	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census that are owned outright, i.e. excludes dwellings that are being purchased (e.g. a mortgage exists or is being purchased under a rent/buy scheme). Also excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the "2001 Census Dictionary" (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Homes rented	Refers to occupied private dwellings at the 2001 Census and includes all types of landlords (e.g. private, State Housing Authority, etc.). Excludes dwellings containing visitors only and dwellings for which the type of tenure was not stated. Further details can be found in the "2001 Census Dictionary" (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Household	A group of related or unrelated people who usually live in the same dwelling and make common provision for living essentials; or lone person who makes provision for his or her own living essentials without combining with any other person.
Income support customers	<p>For the purposes of this Profile this term has been used to define the total number of persons receiving financial support from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services welfare</p> <p>An attempt has been made to ensure that people receiving more than one payment type are only counted once. The resulting figures are considered reasonably accurate but are not a precise measure. Included are persons receiving the age, disability support, wife, widow, sole parent and carer pensions, sickness, widow, partner, mature age, youth and newstart allowances and other payments such as austudy, special benefit, farm family restart and exceptional circumstances relief payment.</p> <p>Specifically excluded from the figures are family allowance payments.</p> <p>Note that the estimates shown here will differ from those in earlier versions of the Profile, as austudy, partner allowance and youth allowance recipients who are full time students are now included in these figures.</p>
Individual taxable income	Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the Income Tax Assessment Act. Taxable income is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Average taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.
Infrastructure	Outlay on goods, services and land related to roadworks, bridges, footpaths, effluent drainage, storm water drainage, domestic water supply undertakings, electricity supply undertakings and aerodromes.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.
Labour force participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. For the purposes of this Profile the DEWR labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 and over.

GLOSSARY (Cont.)

Local government areas	Local government areas (LGAs) are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia these include cities (C), municipalities (M), municipal councils (MC), district councils (DC) and rural cities (RC). LGAs are made up of one or more statistical local areas (SLAs).
Mature age allowance	A FaCS payment that provides assistance to older, long term unemployed males aged 60 and over, but below the age pension age. Also included under this category is the mature age partner allowance, a FaCS payment to women below the age pension age and who are partners of people receiving the mature age allowance.
Median age	A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above it. The median age was calculated from single year age distributions.
Newstart allowance	A FaCS payment for working-aged persons who are unemployed aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects. From September 1996, Job Search Allowance and what was then known as Newstart Allowance were combined into a single payment called Newstart Allowance. For the purposes of this Profile, Job Search and Newstart allowances have been combined prior to September 1996.
Outlay on goods, services and land	Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.
Parenting Payment - single	A FaCS payment available to a sole parent. To qualify a person must be caring for a child under 16; satisfy income and assets tests; or have been an Australian resident for at least two years, or a refugee, or have become a sole parent while an Australian resident.
Partner allowance	Introduced in July 1995, this payment is available to persons born on or before 1 July 1955 who have no dependent children and no recent workforce experience. It is payable to partners of persons in receipt of various FaCS payments. Partners who do not qualify for this allowance need to qualify for another income support payment in their own right.
Primary production property sale	Sale of land used for farming, horticulture, commercial forestry, horse keeping or intensive animal keeping, or a dairy within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).
Rate revenue accrued	Includes general rates and special rates (including penalties), and excludes service rates (ie user charges for sewerage, garbage, electricity supply and water supply).
Rates per rateable property	Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.
Regional SA	Defined as all areas of the State outside the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD).
Relative standard error	The standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate for which it was calculated. The smaller an estimate's RSE, the more likely it is that the estimate is a good proxy for that which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed.
Residential building	Defined here as being a building consisting of one or more dwelling units.
Residential property sale	Sale of land used for a dwelling within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).

GLOSSARY (Cont.)

Sampling error	<p>Whenever estimates are based on a sample of possible observations, they are subject to sampling errors and the estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all observations.</p> <p>One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken.</p> <p>In this Profile, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with higher RSEs are included in this Profile, because they are the best estimates available.</p> <p>If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (e.g. 2.7 *) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%. If an estimate is identified by a double asterisk (e.g. 1.8 **) the RSE is above 50%. Where an estimate is identified by three asterisks (e.g. 7.5 ***) the RSE has not been calculated. All estimates with an asterisk need to be treated with care when undertaking any analysis. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates are available on request.</p>
Sickness Allowance	<p>A FaCS payment for people with a temporary incapacity for work or study. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication "Income Support-a statistical overview".</p>
Standard error	<p>A measure of the likely difference between estimates obtained in a sample survey and estimates which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all farms had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.</p>
Statistical divisions	<p>Statistical divisions (SDs) consist of one or more statistical subdivisions and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data. SDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns.</p>
Statistical local areas	<p>The statistical local area (SLA) is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Census. SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government (ie LGA)s where these exist. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated area. One or more SLAs can make up an LGA.</p>
Statistical subdivisions	<p>Statistical subdivisions (SSDs) consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data. SSDs are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. One or more SSDs can make up an SD.</p>
Takings from tourist accommodation	<p>Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including bed taxes. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.</p>
Total Income-Wage and Salary Earners	<p>Total income from all sources.</p>
Turnover - manufacturing	<p>Sales (exclusive of excise and sales tax) of goods whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same business, plus bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating income from outside the business, plus capital work done by a business' own employees for own use, or for rental or lease. Receipts from interest, royalties, dividends and the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.</p>
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness.</p>
Unemployment rate	<p>For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.</p>

GLOSSARY (Cont.)

Value of agricultural commodities produced	The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Census and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March each year.
Wage and salary earners	Persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted a tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal source of income for the financial year.
Wage and salary income	Includes all group certificate income and allowances, benefits, earnings and tips including car, travel and other allowances, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and commissions, and other payments for service.
Widows pension	Included in these figures are the FaCS payments of Widow Allowance and Widow B Pension. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication "Income Support Customers-a statistical overview".
Wives/carers pension	Included in these figures are the FaCS payments of Wife Pension and Carer Payment. Eligibility requirements applying to these payments can be referenced in the FaCS publication "Income Support Customers-a statistical overview".
Youth allowance	This FaCS payment was introduced by the Federal Government on 1 July 1998 to provide income support to young people who are studying, looking for work, or who are sick. Youth Allowance replaces Austudy for 16 to 24 year olds, Newstart Allowance and Sickness Allowance for under 21 year olds, and Youth Training Allowance for 16 to 17 year olds. It also replaces Family Payment for 16 to 18 year old secondary students.

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

Time Series Indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (c) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (d) Source: Australian Taxation Office.
- (e) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (f) Source: DAIS, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (g) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (h) Source: ABS, Manufacturing Census.
- (i) Source: ABS, Agricultural Census and Agricultural Commodity Survey. See paragraphs 9-11 of the Explanatory Notes and the Footnotes to Table 24 for information regarding the sampling variability for the estimates shown for 1997-98 and 1998-99.
- (j) Source: ABS, Local Government Finance Collection.
- (k) Local government finance data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using estimated resident population. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (l) Source: ABS, Monthly Motor Vehicle Registration Collection.
- (n) Data not available for this region. See Manufacturing Industry Supplement for further details if applicable.

Area Comparison Indicators

- (a) Source: ABS, Estimated resident population.
- (b) Source: Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).
- (c) Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS).
- (d) Source: Australian Taxation Office.
- (e) The household and family projections have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DHAC.
- (f) Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing.
- (g) Source: ABS, Building Approvals Collection.
- (h) Source: DAIS, Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer General.
- (i) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (j) Source: ABS, Manufacturing Census.
- (k) Source: ABS, Agricultural Commodity Survey. See paragraphs 9-11 of the Explanatory Notes and the Footnotes to Table 24 for information on sampling variability for the estimates shown for 1997-98 and 1998-99. RSEs for the comparison areas (other than the selected area) are available on request.
- (l) Source: ABS, Local Government Finance Collection.
- (m) Local government finance data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using estimated resident population. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
- (n) Data not available for this region. Some data may be available for the old SLA/LGAs that make up this region. See Manufacturing Industry Supplement for further details if applicable.
- (o) Source: ABS, Monthly Motor Vehicle Registration Collection.

FOOTNOTES (Cont.)

Detailed Tables

Table 1	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence on census night.</p> <p>(b) Includes Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders.</p> <p>(c) Comprises Canada, Ireland, NZ, South Africa, UK and USA. (UK includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of man and UK and Ireland nfd).</p> <p>(d) Includes inadequately described, at sea and not elsewhere classified.</p> <p>(e) Excludes birthplace 'not stated'.</p> <p>(f) Refers only to persons usually resident on census night in the SLA of enumeration and is applicable to persons aged 5 years and over.</p>
Table 2	<p>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DHAC. See paragraphs 71-91 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</p>
Table 4	<p>(a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.</p> <p>(b) The household projections have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DHAC. See paragraphs 31-42 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</p>
Table 5	<p>(a) Applicable to persons counted at their usual residence.</p> <p>(b) The family projections have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DHAC. See paragraphs 31-42 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</p> <p>(c) For the purposes of this report, low income families are defined as those earning less than \$20,800 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</p> <p>(d) For the purposes of this report, high income families are defined as those earning more than \$62,400 per annum in 1996 and 2001.</p>
Table 7	<p>(a) The population projections have been prepared by the ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DHAC. See paragraphs 71-91 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.</p>
Table 8	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</p> <p>(b) Full-time is defined as having worked 35 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to census night.</p> <p>(c) Includes full/part time status or hours worked 'not stated'.</p> <p>(d) Excludes labour force status 'not stated'.</p>
Table 9	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).</p>
Table 10	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).</p> <p>(b) Includes 'not stated' for the particular occupation major group.</p>
Table 11	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</p>
Table 12	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence.</p>
Table 13	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993.</p> <p>(b) Includes 'not stated' for the particular industry division.</p>
Table 14	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Industry is coded according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993. Occupation is coded according to the second edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).</p>
Table 15	<p>(a) Based on place of usual residence. Qualification is coded according to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ).</p>

FOOTNOTES (Cont.)

Detailed Tables (Cont.)

Table 17	(a) Occupation is coded according to the first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO). All other occupation data presented in this Profile is coded according to the second edition of the ASCO. No attempt has been made to convert the ATO occupation data from first edition to second edition. Hence data from this table should not be compared with that presented in Tables 9, 10 and 14.
Table 20	(a) Totals refer only to categories as shown. Some FaCS payments such as family allowance payments are not included in this report. See 'Income support customers' for further information.
Table 21	(a) Long term is defined as 12 months or more.
Table 23	(a) Property sales data is shown for whole LGA(s) only. No attempt has been made to prorate the data across the SLAs which make up the LGA except in those cases where LGAs have been split across SSD boundaries. In these cases the data has been prorated using data provided on those boundaries. This only applies to the Northern and Western Adelaide SSDs where Pt Adelaide Enfield (C) has been split and the Eastern Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges SSDs where Adelaide Hills (DC) has been split.
Table 24	(a) The estimates for 1997-98 and 1998-99 are subject to sampling variability. If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (eg.2.7*) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%. If an estimate is identified by a double asterisk (eg 1.8**) the RSE is above 50%. Where an estimate is identified by three asterisks (eg 7.5***) the RSE has not been calculated. Care needs to be taken when analysing the data and making comparisons with previous years. See paragraphs 9-12 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.
Table 25	(a) Data not available for this region. However, some data may be available for the old SLA/LGAs (on 1996 ASGC) that make up this region. See Manufacturing Industry Supplement for further details if applicable.
Table 26	(a) Small area Manufacturing Industry data for 1996/97 is based on ASGC 1996, ie current for SLAs/LGAs, etc. as at 30 June 1996. For the data presented in this table no attempt has been made to prorate the data to current (ASGC 2001) SLA boundaries. In other words, the data shown in this table is based on 1996 ASGC. Where SLAs have remained unchanged, have undergone a name change only or have been fully amalgamated with another SLA the data will be applicable to the new region shown in this Profile. Please note that in some cases figures will differ to those in Table 25 as the data in that table have been concorded to align with 2001 ASGC boundaries. (b) Data not available for this region. Boundary changes have occurred since 1996. However, to provide at least some indication of the different types of manufacturing industry, data (where available) for the old SLA/LGAs that make up this region is presented in the Manufacturing Industry Supplement. Please note that in some cases figures will differ to those in Table 25 as the data in that table have been concorded to align with 2001 ASGC boundaries.
Table 27	(a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.
Table 28	(a) Based on place of usual residence.
Table 29	(a) For census purposes the total number of households is equal to the total number of occupied private dwellings. Excludes visitor only households.

LIST OF REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, South Australia, cat. no. 7113.4, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census Dictionary, 2001, cat. no. 2901.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993, cat. no. 1292.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Standard Geographical Classification Volume 1, 2001, cat. no. 1216.0, ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals, South Australia, cat. no. 8731.4, ABS, Adelaide, Monthly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Government Finance Statistics, cat. no. 5512.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 1998-99, cat. no. 6530.0, ABS, Canberra, Five-yearly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021, cat. no. 3236.0, ABS, Canberra, Irregular.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Manufacturing Industry, South Australia, cat. no. 8221.4, ABS, Adelaide, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia, cat. no. 9301.0, ABS, Canberra, Monthly.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by Age and Sex, South Australia, cat. no. 3235.4, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population Projections, Australia, 1999 to 2101, cat. no. 3222.0, ABS, Canberra, Biennial.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia, cat. no. 3218.0, ABS, Canberra, Annual.
- Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics, ATO, Canberra, Annual.
- Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Customers - a Statistical Overview, FaCS, Canberra, Annual.
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia, DEWR, Canberra, Quarterly.

WEBSITE LINKS

- ABS Regional Statistics home page: <http://www.abs.gov.au> then select themes/regional statistics
- ATO home page: <http://www.ato.gov.au>
- DEH home page: <http://www.deh.sa.gov.au>
- DEWR home page: <http://www.dewr.gov.au>
- FaCS home page: <http://www.facs.gov.au>
- SATC home page: <http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au>

ENQUIRIES

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COMPOSITION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

Composition of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions based on Local Government Areas (ASGC 2001 Edition).

Adelaide SD

Northern Adelaide SSD

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

Western Adelaide SSD

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

Eastern Adelaide SSD

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

Southern Adelaide SSD

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

Outer Adelaide SD

Barossa SSD

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

Kangaroo Island SSD

Kangaroo Island (DC)

Mt Lofty Ranges SSD

Adelaide Hills (DC) Part
Mount Barker (DC)

Fleurieu SSD

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

Yorke and Lower North SD

Yorke SSD

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

Lower North SSD

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

Murray Lands SD

Riverland SSD

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

Murray Mallee SSD

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

South East SD

Upper South East SSD

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

Lower South East SSD

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

Eyre SD

Lincoln SSD

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

West Coast SSD

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

Northern SD

Whyalla SSD

Whyalla (C)
Unincorp. Whyalla

Pirie SSD

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

Flinders Ranges SSD

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

Far North SSD

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

COMPOSITION OF TOURISM REGIONS

Composition of Tourism Regions based on Statistical Local Areas and Local Government Areas (ASGC 2001 Edition).

Adelaide TR

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

Adelaide Hills TR

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

Barossa Valley TR

Barossa (DC)
Light (DC)

Clare Valley TR

Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)
Goyder (DC)

Eyre Peninsula TR

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

Fleurieu Peninsula TR

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

Flinders Ranges TR

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

Kangaroo Island TR

Kangaroo Island (DC)

Limestone Coast TR

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

Murraylands TR

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

Outback SA TR

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

Riverland TR

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

Yorke Peninsula TR

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