



Regional Development Australia Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island

Overview

Geography

- RDA Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island is the second smallest RDA region covering an area of 8,752 square kilometres or 0.9 per cent of the State's land mass.

Population

- As at 30th June 2010, 117,773 persons lived in the region accounting for 7.2 per cent of the State's population.
- In 2006, 0.7 per cent of the region's population identified themselves as Indigenous, the lowest proportion of any RDA region.

Economy and Labour force

- The region contributed \$2,985 million in gross value added to the State economy in 2006/07 or 4.4 per cent of gross state product.
- As of June 2011, the region had an unemployment rate of 4.1 per cent, well below the State rate of 5.5 per cent.
- The three largest employing industries in the region for 2006/07 were retail trade (16.3 per cent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.0 per cent) and health and community services (10.9 per cent), compared with the overall State where retail trade (14.9 per cent), manufacturing (13.4 per cent) and health and community services (13.1 per cent) are the three largest employing industries.
- In the Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu Peninsula jobs and skills will be most in demand in building and construction, retail, hospitality, health and community services and education sectors.
- On Kangaroo Island agriculture, forestry and fishing accounts for 23.2 per cent of employment compared with the state as a whole where agriculture, forestry and fishing account for less than 5 per cent of employment.

Opportunities for growth

- Tourism on Kangaroo Island is projected to increase with South Australia's Economic Development Board targeting a doubling of tourist numbers over the next ten years.
- Retirement destinations Victor Harbor and Goolwa will be future population growth centres as the population ages and retirees move to the region, leading to growth in residential construction and local infrastructure development, while the appeal of the Adelaide Hills for residential living will continue to make Adelaide Hills towns such as Mount Barker a population growth centre; attracting new residents looking to take advantage of rural residential living while staying in close proximity to the city of Adelaide. Projected change in the population to 2026 at 24.7 per cent will exceed that for South Australia (16.1 per cent).

Barriers to future growth

- Challenges for the region include Infrastructure challenges i.e. lack of water storage capacity on Kangaroo Island during peak tourist season, insufficient supply of affordable homes for young families and a need to redevelop and expand existing health care facilities, other challenges include skills shortages in the agricultural and tourist industry.

Indicators

Geography and Population

	RDA AHF&KI	South Australia
Geography		
Land area - square kilometres ¹	8,752	985,292
Land area as a percentage of the state - per cent	0.9	100
Area of agricultural land (2006) - hectares '000	479	55,408
Demographics		
Total population (2010) - all persons	117,773	1,640,638
Males (2010) - all males	58,732	810,264
Females (2010) - all females	59,041	830,374
Change in population (2001-2010) - per cent change	17.8	9.0
Change in population (2001-2005) - per cent change	8.2	2.8
Change in population (2005-2010) - per cent change	8.9	6.0
Population as a percentage of state population (2010) - per cent	7.2	100.0
Population density (2010) - persons/square kilometre	13.46	1.67
Birth rate (2010) - babies born per 1,000 people	10.7	12.2
Death rate (2010) - deaths per 1,000 people	7.3	7.9
Population projections (Dept of Planning and Local Government)		
2016	129,904	1,770,644
2021	139,083	1,856,435
2026	149,123	1,935,161
Projected change in population from 2011 to 2026 - per cent	24.7	16.1
CAGR for region, 2011-2026	1.5	1.0
Age profile (2010)		
0-14 years	18.4	17.8
15-24 years	11.8	13.6
25-34 years	9.6	13.0
35-44 years	13.3	13.6
45-54 years	15.0	14.0
55-64 years	14.8	12.3
65-74 years	9.6	8.0
75-84 years	5.4	5.3
85 years and over	2.0	2.3
Indigenous population (2006) - all persons	746	24,823
Indigenous population as a percentage of total population (2006) - per cent	0.7	1.6

Note: ¹ RDA Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island does not comprise any unincorporated areas.

Economy 2006/07

	Gross value ² added (\$m)		Gross value added - per cent of total gross regional product		Employment by industry - per cent of total employment	
	RDA AHF&KI	South Australia	RDA AHF&KI	South Australia	RDA AHF&KI	South Australia
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	328	2,603	11.0	3.8	13.0	4.9
Mining	29	2,224	1.0	3.3	0.4	0.9
Manufacturing	302	8,815	10.1	12.9	9.6	13.4
Electricity, gas and water	45	1,884	1.5	2.8	0.5	0.9
Building and construction	272	4,432	9.1	6.5	9.2	6.6
Wholesale trade	102	2,765	3.4	4.0	3.5	4.4
Retail trade	196	3,829	6.6	5.6	16.3	14.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	99	1,476	3.3	2.2	7.0	4.4
Transport and storage	103	3,270	3.5	4.8	3.0	3.9
Communication services	39	1,467	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.3
Finance and insurance	67	3,993	2.2	5.8	1.4	3.9
Ownership of dwellings	374	6,074	12.5	8.9	0.0	0.0
Property and business services	217	6,533	7.3	9.6	6.8	9.3
Public administration and defence	80	2,417	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.4
Education	146	3,144	4.9	4.6	7.8	7.6
Health and community services	164	4,974	5.5	7.3	10.9	13.1
Cultural and recreational services	49	1,039	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.8
Personal services	52	1,547	1.7	2.3	3.5	3.9
Total³	2,985	68,327	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: ¹ The sum of gross value added across all industries plus taxes less subsidies on products equals gross regional/state product at purchasers prices. Gross value added for each region has been estimated by EconSearch using input-output (I-O) models. For additional information on gross value added and definitions of key terms, see ABS, Australian National Accounts, Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2000, Cat. No. 5216.0.

² Total does not include net taxes (i.e. taxes less subsidies on products and production) paid by households and other components of final demand. Therefore totals do not sum to 100 per cent.

Supportive Statistics

	RDA AHF&KI	South Australia
Trade¹		
Exports (2006/07) - \$ billions	1.8	27.4
Imports, (2006/07) - \$ billions	2.6	30.8
Labour force		
Labour force (June 2011)	61,261	861,537
Total employed (June 2011)	58,757	814,507
Total unemployed (June 2011)	2,504	47,030
Participation rate (2009)	63.8	63.1
Unemployment rate (June 2011) - per cent	4.1	5.5
Number of job service/disability employment service providers	30	450
Education		
Full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16 (2006) - per cent	81.1	78.4
Participation in VET courses (2009) - per 1,000 persons	69.0	73.5

Supportive Statistics (continued)

	RDA AHF&KI	South Australia
NAPLAN results² (2011) – average score		
Year 3		
Reading	413	402
Spelling	398	392
Numeracy	381	379
Year 5		
Reading	485	478
Spelling	463	474
Numeracy	468	471
Year 7		
Reading	540	534
Spelling	531	533
Numeracy	547	535
Health (Selected LGAs)		
Low birth weight babies (2006 to 2008) - as a percentage of total births	6.3	6.8
Mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy (2006 to 2008) - per cent	11.9	16.7
Children fully immunised at 12 to less than 15 months of age (2008) - per cent	89.3	91.8
Obese persons 18 years and over ³ (2007-08) – per cent	16.9	17.4
Overweight (not obese) persons 18 years and over ³ (2007-08) – per cent	30.7	29.4
Housing characteristics		
Median house price (September quarter 2011) – Mount Barker - \$	360,000	360,000
Dwelling fully owned (2006) – per cent	37.4	33.7
Dwelling being purchased (2006) – per cent	37.9	33.5
Dwelling being rented (2006) – per cent	17.6	25.6
Rent assistance from Centrelink (March quarter 2011) - per cent of population	6.0	6.5
Average residential valuation (2010) - \$	376,605	344,446
Average rates per residential property (2010) - \$	1,349	1,065
Income		
Average wage and salary income (2009) - \$	41,073	41,896
Average own unincorporated business income (2009) - \$	16,087	19,659
Average investment income ⁴ (2009) - \$	8,805	7,651
Average superannuation and annuity income (2009) - \$	25,271	24,793
Income support (Selected LGAs)		
Age pension recipients (2009) - per cent	76.2	77.5
Disability support recipients (2009) - per cent	5.4	7.1
Single parent payment recipients (2009) - per cent	4.6	5.8
Unemployment benefit recipients (2009) - per cent	3.2	4.5
Long-term unemployment benefit recipients (2009) - per cent	2.1	3.2
Youth Unemployment benefit recipients (2009) - per cent	3.8	6.1
Low income and welfare dependant families with children (2009) - per cent	7.0	9.5
Children in low income families (2009) - per cent	15.5	22.0
Health care card holders (2009) - per cent	7.5	8.8
Pensioner concession card holders (2009) - per cent	22.0	23.6
Total Centrelink card holders (2009) - per cent	24.2	26.8

Supportive Statistics (continued)

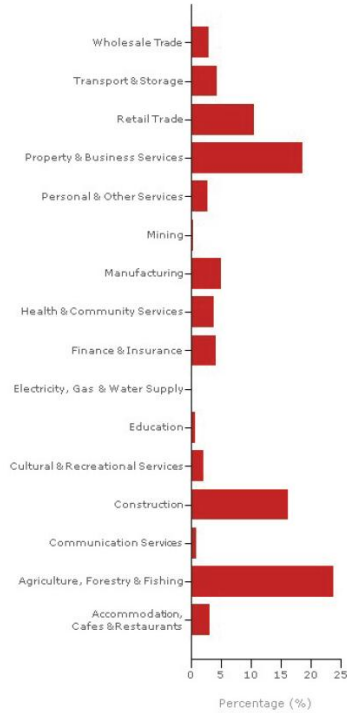
	RDA AHF&KI	South Australia
Tourism⁵		
Day visitors (2011)		
Number of domestic day trips – ('000)	3,167	10,472
Total expenditure by day trippers ⁶ – \$m	210	944
Average expenditure by day trippers ⁶ – \$	66	90
Number of overnight visitors (2011)		
Intrastate – ('000)	656	3,150
Interstate – ('000)	154	2,167
Domestic – ('000)	810	5,315
International – ('000)	62	530
Total – ('000)	872	5,845
Number of nights stayed (2011)		
Intrastate – ('000)	2,051	9,473
Interstate – ('000)	830	8,669
Domestic – ('000)	2,881	18,142
International – ('000)	364	8,454
Total – ('000)	3,245	26,596
Expenditure by overnight tourists		
Total domestic overnight expenditure (2011) - \$m	334	2,922
Average expenditure by domestic overnight visitor (2011) - \$	412	602
Characteristics of tourist establishments⁷ (2011)		
Establishments (no.)	27	266
Rooms (no.)	887	12,652
Bed spaces (no.)	2,509	34,583
Persons employed (no.)	533	7,138
Occupancy rate (per cent)	44.0	62.4
Environmental		
Greenhouse gas emissions (2005/06) - tonnes per person	11.7	20.0
Airports		
Passengers per annum (2010/11)	51,021	7,756,574
CAGR of passenger numbers (2000/01 – 2010/11)	-4.4	5.1
Gambling		
No. of electronic gaming machines (2009/10)	984	12,684
NGR (2009/10) - \$/adult	357	571
Taxes (2009/10) - \$/adult	112	222
No. of EGM's per 1,000 adults (2009/10)	10.9	9.9

- Note:**
- ¹ The value of exports and imports at the regional level includes intrastate, interstate and international trade.
 - ² NAPLAN scores for the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region are based on a selection of DECS primary schools in Strathalbyn, Goolwa, Mount Barker, Stirling, Victor Harbor and Bridgewater. NAPLAN results are reported using a common scale ranging from 0 to 1000 for years 3, 5, 7 and 9, the scale is divided into ten bands ranging from band one (lowest achievement) to band 10 (highest achievement) as students progress to higher year levels the national minimum standard band level increases reflecting the greater complexity of skills assessed. For more information on interpreting NAPLAN results see www.naplan.edu.au
 - ³ Estimates of obese and overweight persons by LGA are based on synthetic predictions using 2001 NHS data.
 - ⁴ Investment income includes: interest from financial institutions, net rent and dividends or distributions (including imputation credits) from an Australian company, corporate unit trust or public trading trust and distributions from trusts.
 - ⁵ Tourism data on day visits, overnight visits, number of nights stayed, expenditure and characteristics of establishments is based on regional boundaries according to the South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC) and these differ slightly from Regional Development Australia boundaries (see regional and state profiles at <http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au> for maps of regions according to the SATC).
 - ⁶ Excludes expenditure in Kangaroo Island, not published due to reliability concerns.
 - ⁷ Accommodation includes hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 5 or more rooms or units; holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units; caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites and visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces. The breakdown of tourist establishments by type of accommodation e.g. hotels, motels, guest houses, bed and breakfast etc. is not available.

Summary graphs – businesses and employment by occupation

Figures 1 through 4 show data on the number of businesses by industry sector, number of businesses by employee ranges, number of businesses by turnover range and top five occupations by persons employed relative to South Australia.

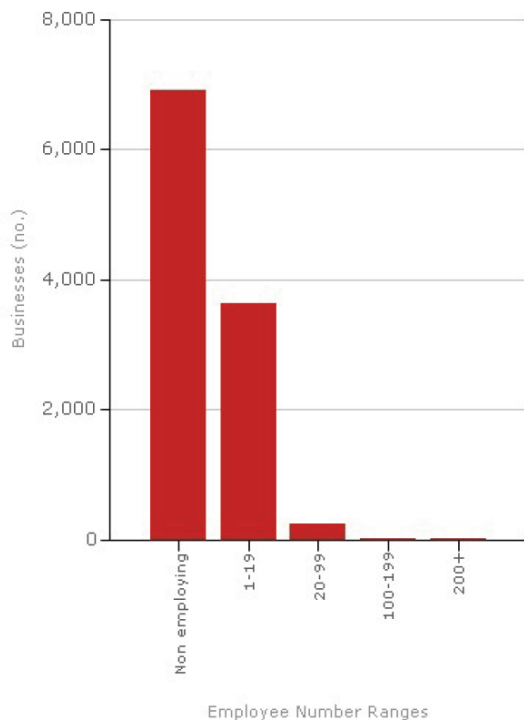
Figure 1: Number of businesses by industry – RDA Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, 2006/07



Note: Adheres to the Australia New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) 2006, ABS Cat. No. 1292.0. Businesses can operate in more than one state/territory. This data uses the main location determined for the business. For more information on the data source, please refer to the explanatory notes accompanying the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island EasyData profile, at the Department of Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy regarding number of businesses by industry (boundaries for the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island State government region correspond with Regional Development Australia Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island boundaries).

Source: EasyData (ABS, Cat No. 8165.0, Counts of Australian businesses, including entries and exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2007).

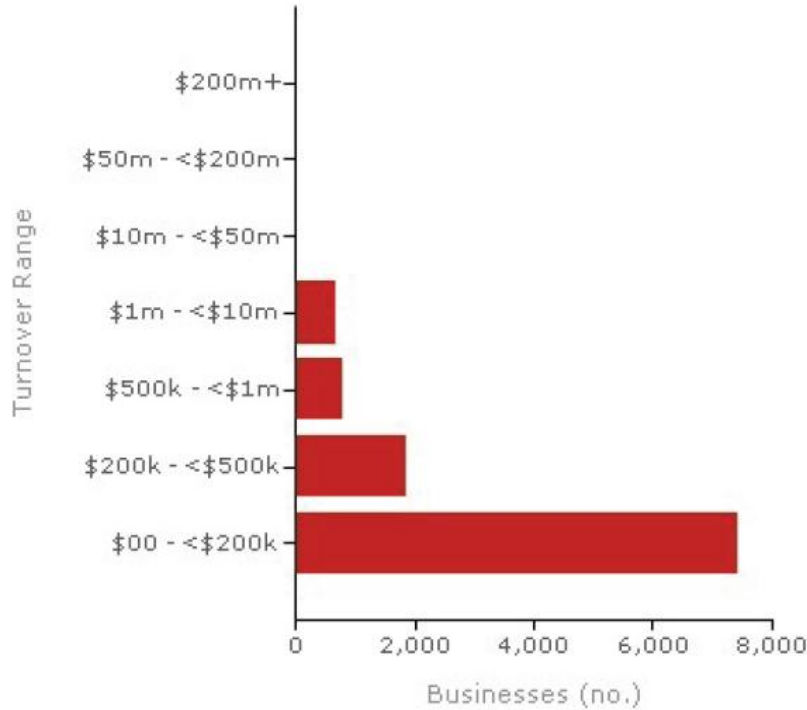
Figure 2: Number of businesses by employee ranges – RDA Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, 2006/07



Note: Businesses can operate in more than one state/territory. This data uses the main location determined for the business. For more information on the data source, please refer to the explanatory notes accompanying the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island EasyData profile, at the Department of Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy regarding number of businesses by employee ranges (boundaries for the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island State government region correspond with Regional Development Australia Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island boundaries).

Source: EasyData (ABS, Cat. No. 8165.0, Counts of Australian Businesses, including entries and exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2007).

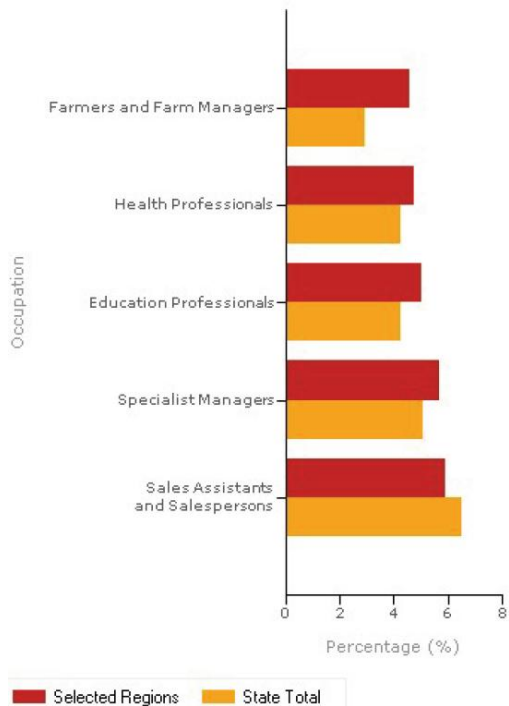
Figure 3: Number of businesses by turnover range – RDA Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, 2006/07



Note: Businesses can operate in more than one state/territory. This data uses the main location determined for the business. For more information on the data source, please refer to the explanatory notes accompanying the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island EasyData profile, at the Department of Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy regarding the number of businesses by turnover range (boundaries for the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island State government region correspond with Regional Development Australia Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island boundaries).

Source: EasyData (ABS, Cat No. 8165.0, Counts of Australian Businesses, including entries and exits, Jun 2003 to Jun 2007).

Figure 4: Persons employed by Occupation (top 5) – RDA Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, 2006/07



Note: Adheres to the Australia New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO) 2006, ABS Cat. No. 1220.0 Presented at the Sub-Major Group (or 2-digit) level. Applicable to employed persons only.

Source: EasyData (ABS, Census of Population and Housing, 2006).

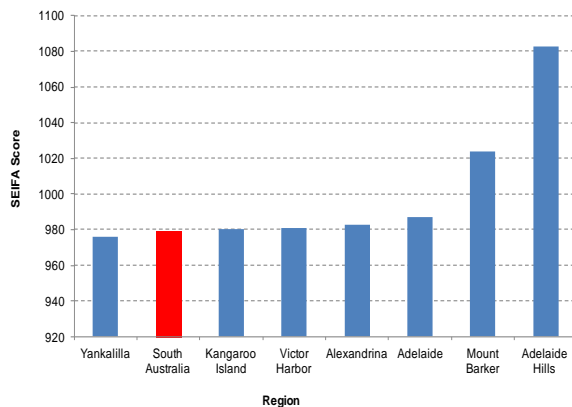
Indicators for local government areas

Figures 5 through 16 show selected indicators for Regional Development Australia Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (RDA AH F and KI) local government areas taken from the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) InstantAtlas. For comparison South Australia and Metropolitan Adelaide are included in each graph. Brief commentary is provided of key trends or stand out characteristics in the data.

Based on the SEIFA Index, levels of disadvantage are lowest in the Adelaide Hills (1,083) and Mount Barker (1,024) ranking higher than metropolitan Adelaide (987) and South Australia (979). The most disadvantaged local government area is Yankalilla (976), (refer Figure 5).

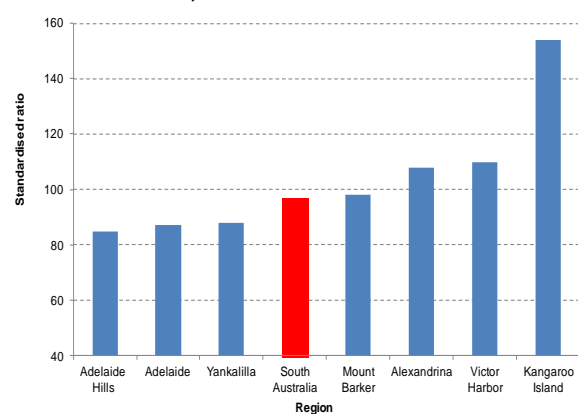
Based on a standardised ratio, participation in VET is lowest in the Adelaide Hills (85) and highest in Kangaroo Island (154). Some students undertaking VET may leave school before completing year 12 and enter an apprenticeship so that high VET participation may translate into lower secondary school retention rates, (refer Figure 6).

Figure 5: Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage, 2006



Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 6: Participation in VET Standardised ratio, 2009



Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

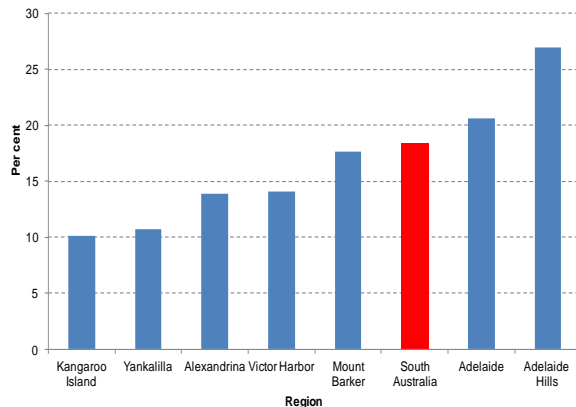
The percentage of the population who identify themselves as professionals is highest in the Adelaide Hills (27 per cent) well above metropolitan Adelaide (20.6 per cent) and South Australia (18.4 per cent). Remote regions Alexandrina (13.9 per cent), Yankalilla (10.7 per cent) and Kangaroo Island (10.1 per cent) have the lowest proportion of professionals reflecting a rate of high school completions and university qualifications below the State average, (refer Figure 7).

Conversely the proportion of the population identified as labourers is highest on Kangaroo Island (16 per cent), Yankalilla (15.9 per cent) and Alexandrina (15.9 per cent) because this profession requires little formal training and attracts unskilled workers, (refer Figure 8).

Kangaroo Island has the highest proportion of workforce employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing at 23.2 per cent as this is the dominant industry of the island. Although Adelaide Hills and Mount Barker are agricultural producing regions they employ a small fraction of the workforce. Many residents are highly skilled professionals and commute to Adelaide and surrounding areas for employment, (refer Figure 9).

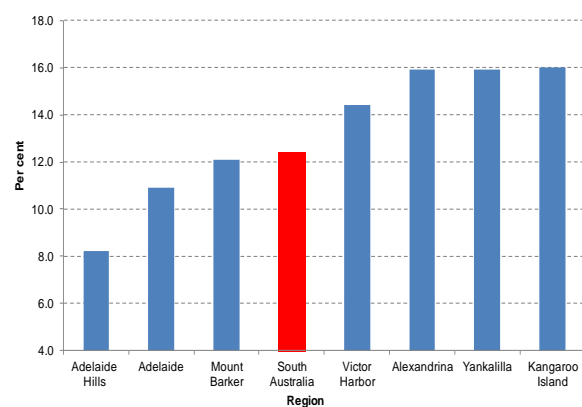
Low income families with children receiving income support is below the South Australia average (9.5 per cent) and metropolitan Adelaide (9.3 per cent) across all LGAs in RDA AH F & KI, except in Yankalilla (9.9 per cent), (refer to Figure 10).

Figure 7: Occupation – Professionals
Per cent of workforce employed as professionals by local government area, 2006



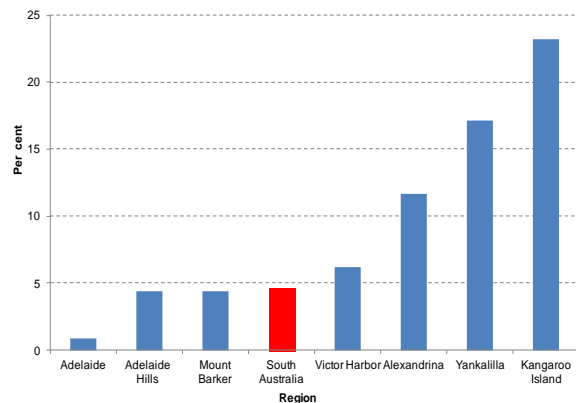
Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 8: Occupation – Labourers
Per cent of workforce employed as labourers by local government area, 2006



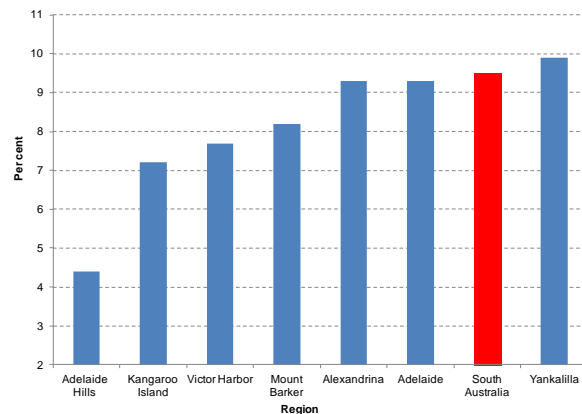
Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 9: Industry – Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Per cent of workforce employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2006



Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 10: Income support recipients
Per cent of welfare dependant and other low income families with children, 2009



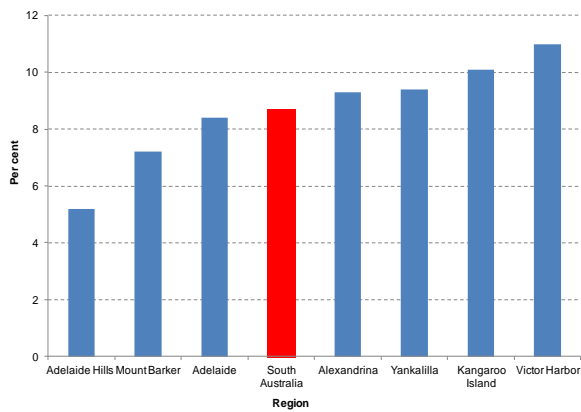
Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Residents claiming Centrelink benefits such as inter alia the aged pension and allowances are automatically entitled to a health care card. In Victor Harbor this is 11 per cent of residents followed by Kangaroo Island (10.1 per cent), Yankalilla (9.4 per cent) and Alexandrina (9.3 per cent). Retirees in Victor Harbor account for the high proportion of health care card holders, more advantaged areas have fewer residents receiving Centrelink benefits and fewer health care card holders i.e. Adelaide Hills (5.2 per cent) and Mount Barker (7.2 per cent), (refer Figure 11).

Unskilled and semi-skilled labour is most common in Alexandrina (21.2 per cent), Kangaroo Island (20.2 per cent) and Yankalilla (20 per cent) compared with the South Australian average of 18.2 per cent. In regions such as the Adelaide Hills unskilled and semi-skilled workers comprise 11.7 per cent of total workers, where residents tend to hold more university level qualifications, (refer Figure 12).

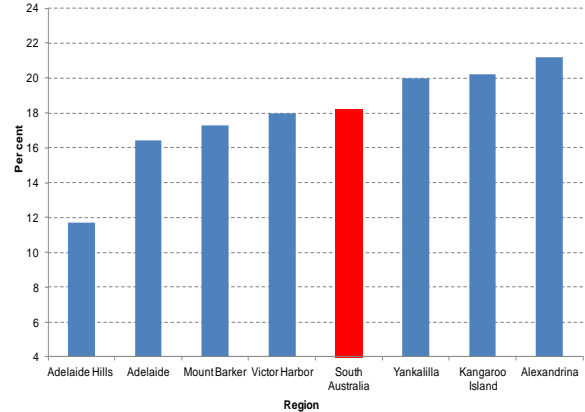
Full-time participation in secondary school education at age sixteen for the LGAs of Victor Harbor (76.9 per cent), Alexandrina (77.5 per cent), Mount Barker (77.9 per cent) and Yankalilla (79.6 per cent) is similar to South Australia (78.3 per cent) and metropolitan Adelaide (79.6 per cent). Full time participation is lowest on Kangaroo Island (69.6 per cent) and has implications for skills development and future employability of younger residents, (refer Figure 14).

Figure 11: Health care card holders
Per cent, 2009



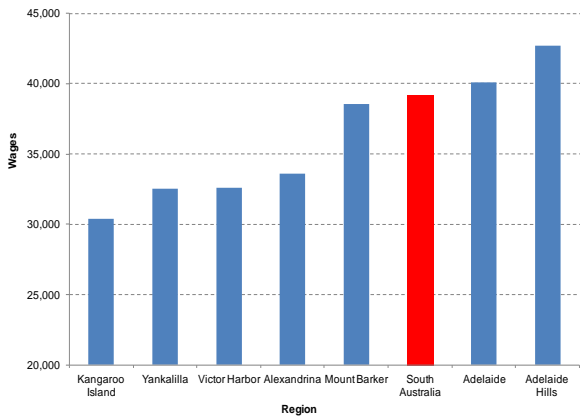
Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 12: Unskilled and semi-skilled
Per cent, 2006



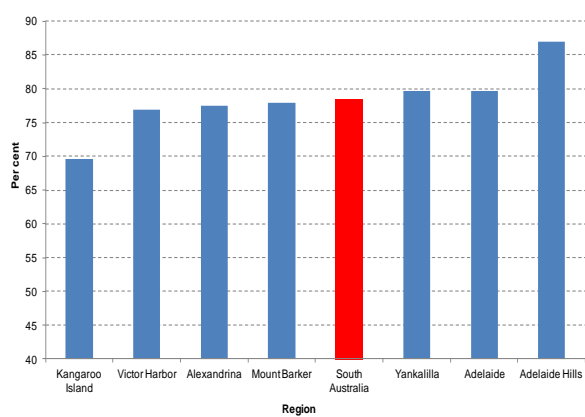
Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 13: Wages per capita
Dollars, 2005/06



Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 14: Education - full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16
Per cent, 2006

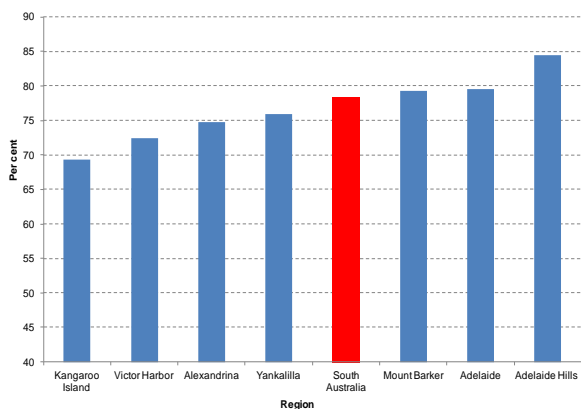


Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

The proportion of 15 to 19 year olds either studying or working in South Australia is 78.4 per cent. Mount Barker (79.3 per cent) and Adelaide Hills (84.5 per cent) are above the state average, Kangaroo Island has the lowest proportion of 15 to 19 year olds identified as either working or studying at 69.3 per cent, (refer Figure 15).

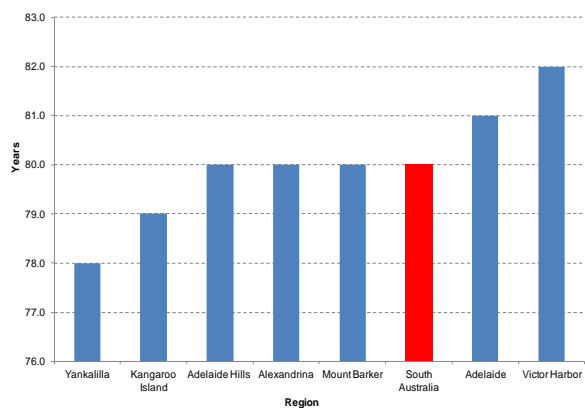
Median age at death for the region is similar to South Australia and Metropolitan Adelaide, (refer to Figure 16).

Figure 15: Learning or earning
Per cent of 15 to 19 year olds either working or studying, 2006



Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

Figure 16: Median age at death, 2003 to 2007



Source: PHIDU InstantAtlas.

About the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide and Kangaroo Island regional plan

Context 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide

The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide sets out land-use policies for housing, transport services, health, schools, community facilities and infrastructure such as energy and water, guiding urban design and the way neighbourhoods and communities are organised. The Plan incorporates the Adelaide metropolitan area plus the outlying areas of Fleurieu Peninsula, Adelaide Hills and Barossa as these regions represent growth poles for the metropolitan area to accommodate edge growth over the next 30 years.

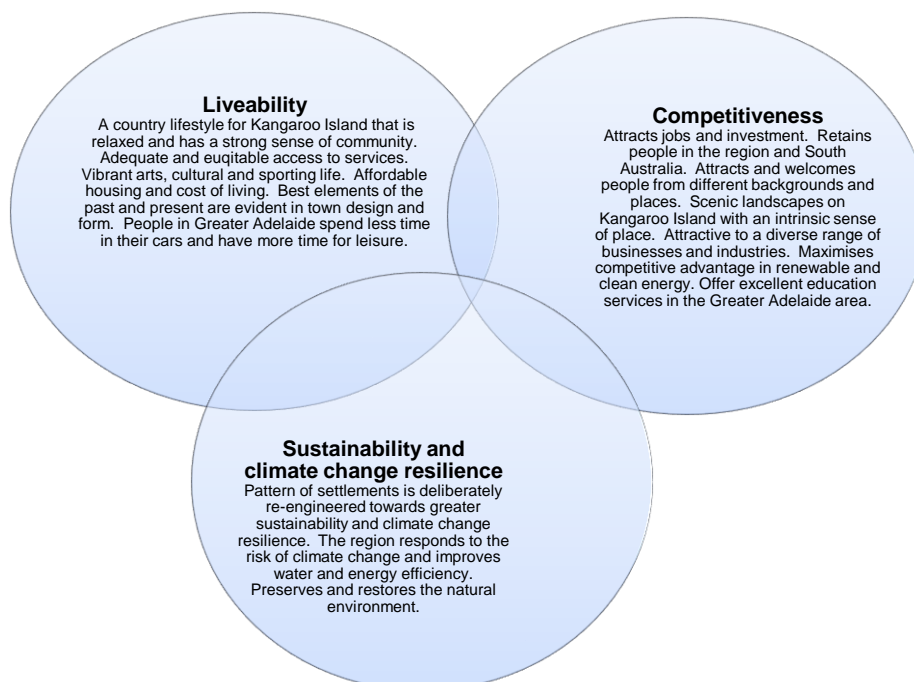
Kangaroo Island does not form part of the Greater Adelaide area and has a separate regional plan, setting out objectives of the region and helping state and local governments to plan for the provision of essential services, infrastructure and guide sustainable economic development and land use.

Both plans outline how the South Australian government plans to balance population growth and economic growth with the need to protect the environment. The plans have three overlapping objectives representing sustainable community development; these objectives are classified as; social, economic and environmental,

- Social - to maintain and improve liveability;
- Economic - to increase competitiveness; and
- Environmental - to drive sustainability and resilience to climate change.

Although the objectives of the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide and regional plans align, there are several objectives which are more specific to Greater Adelaide relative to the Kangaroo Island region and vice versa, where this is the case specific mention of Kangaroo Island or the Greater Adelaide area is made. All other objectives are common to both regions, see Figure 17.

Figure 17: Objectives of the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide and regional volumes of the South Australian Planning Strategy

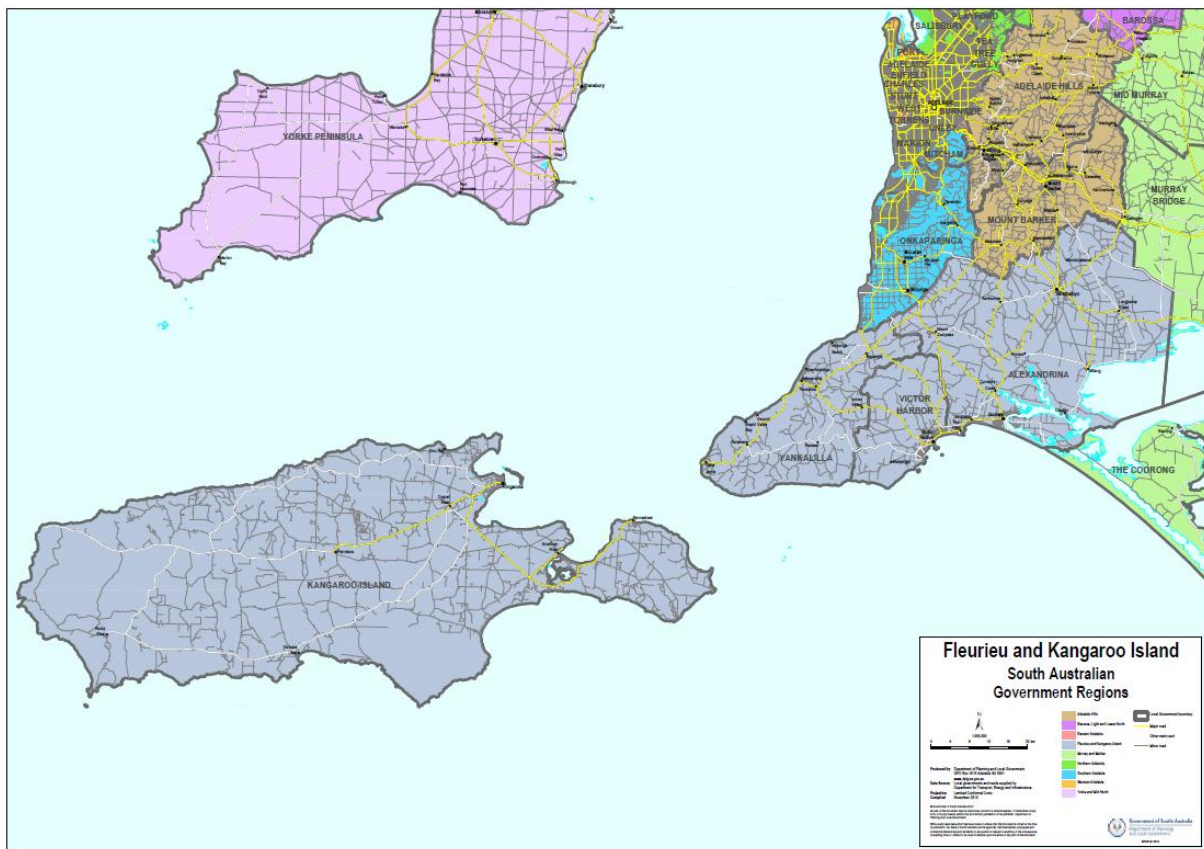


Region at a glance

The RDA Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region covers an area of 8,752 square kilometres comprising six local government areas:

- Adelaide Hills Council;
- District Council of Mount Barker;
- Alexandrina Council;
- City of Victor Harbor;
- District Council of Yankalilla; and
- Kangaroo Island Council.

Figure 18: Map of Regional Development Australia Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island



Source: Department of Planning and Local Government of South Australia.

Facts about the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region

- Has an estimated resident population of 117,773 persons (ABS 2010 preliminary estimate).
- Contains Victor Harbor (13,971, ABS, 2010 preliminary estimate) and Mount Barker District Council (30,540 persons, ABS, 2010 preliminary estimate) which will be major growth centres over the next 30 years.
- Is a major producer of fresh food and cool climate wines predominately in the Adelaide Hills region.
- Comprises Kangaroo Island which is home to 4,500 residents, 40 per cent are concentrated in the largest city of Kingscote and the remainder in settlements in and around Parndana, Penneshaw, American River, Baudin Beach, Brownlow, Cygnet River, Emu Bay, Nepean Bay, Island Beach and Vivonne Bay.

- Primary production on Kangaroo Island includes cropping, grazing, horticulture, forestry and fishing and aquaculture, value added products are wine, cheese, olive oil, marron, free range chickens and honey.
- Is a major retirement destination especially around Victor Harbor.

Box 1: Additional information about the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region

- Mount Barker's population will grow at an annual rate of 4.3 per cent per year over the next ten years generating an increase in gross regional product for the Adelaide Hills of \$805 million and 6,850 full time equivalent jobs in service sectors i.e. building and construction, retail, hospitality, health and education.
- Industries in Adelaide Hills include wine production, beef and dairy cattle, vegetable growing, fruit orchards and tourism.
- Approximately 60 per cent of residents work outside the region mainly in metropolitan Adelaide because of its close proximity to the Adelaide Hills and accessibility via the Hills freeway.
- Population growth on the Fleurieu Peninsula will be concentrated around retirement centres of Victor Harbor and Goolwa, the predominantly older population's demand for health and recreation services requires a shift away from a male dominated low skilled agricultural workforce, to a female dominated qualified workforce.
- Geographical constraints faced by Kangaroo Island have made the economy reliant on agriculture and tourism, economic factors such as expensive transport to and from the island, fragmented government services and high cost of inputs and delivering products to market constrain economic growth.

Source: Skills for Jobs, The Training and Skills Commission's five year plan for skills and workforce development, 2011.

Key Issues for the region

Consultation with local governments, industry groups and communities revealed issues of most concern. Together these issues can be grouped under four themes, (A) environment and culture, (B) economic development, (C) population and settlements and (D) infrastructure and service provision.

Underlying each theme are principles and policies (e.g., as in A: Environment and Culture) to help realise the regions vision and full potential. There are separate principles and policies for the Greater Adelaide sub-regions of Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu and the sub-region of Kangaroo Island, some principles and policies are common to all three sub-regions, where they apply to Kangaroo Island and Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu separately specific mention is made. Issues, challenges, opportunities and barriers highlighted in the RDA AH F and KI Roadmap are grouped under each of the four themes and commentary is drawn from the RDA Roadmap (as in A.1, A.2, B.1 etc).

A. Environment and culture – Principles and policies

- *Create the conditions to become resilient to the effects of climate change;*
- *Protect, restore and enhance the natural environment;*
- *Protect people, property and the environment from exposure to hazards on Kangaroo Island;*
- *Identify and protect places of heritage and cultural significance and desired town character on Kangaroo Island;*
- *Maintain and improve the health of natural resources through careful planning to minimise adverse impacts on the natural environment in the Greater Adelaide region.*

A.1 Climate change – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap

- Impacts of climate change have not been fully scoped but potential impacts include inundation of low lying coastal areas due to rising sea levels, reduced productivity of agricultural land and more frequent extreme weather events such as floods and bushfire.

A.2 Water – Issues identified in the RDA Roadmap

- Water resources are abundant and reliable on Fleurieu Peninsula and in the Adelaide Hills where the terrain forms a river network and reservoir catchment area known as Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed, providing much of metropolitan Adelaide's potable water supply.
- Mains water and wastewater treatment infrastructure is unavailable across much of the Adelaide Hills region because the cost of installation is prohibitive; residents instead rely on capturing water for consumption and septic tank systems.
- Potential for stormwater capture and reuse exists on the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges, local governments in the region continue to lead the state in developing waste water reuse programs with potential to supply the mining industry with industrial grade water.
- A catchment wide Community Wastewater Management Scheme (CWMS) is needed to protect and enhance the catchments water quality.
- Influxes of tourists on Kangaroo Island strain the islands water supply; further development of surface and ground water supplies is a possible solution providing there is spare capacity.

B. Economic development – Principles and policies

- *Create the conditions to enable economic growth and build competitive industries;*
- *Provide opportunities for local residents to have a say in the planning and development of their region and neighbourhood in Greater Adelaide;*
- *Retain and strengthen the economic potential of Kangaroo Island's primary production land;*
- *Strengthen local commercial fishing and aquaculture industries on Kangaroo Island;*
- *Reinforce Kangaroo Island as a preferred tourism destination;*
- *Provide and protect serviced and well sited industrial land to meet projected demand on Kangaroo Island;*
- *Ensure commercial development is well sited and designed to support the role and function of towns on Kangaroo Island.*

B.1 Renewable energy – Issues identified in the RDA Roadmap

- Conventional energy generation remains the dominant form of energy production, Kangaroo Island has had substantial take up of solar panels in the Southern Coastal area, solar and biomass energy generation are seen as offering the most potential for renewable energy in the region.

B.2 Mining – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap

- The contribution of mining to the overall region in terms of gross value added and employment is small.

- Monax mining exploration has found high grade lead and zinc mineralisation near Parndana on Kangaroo Island with test drilling carried out in 2008 and aerial magnetic surveys carried out in 2010, this could potentially revive the mining industry on the island.

B.3 Tourism – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap

- Tourism is a significant contributor to gross regional product and employment across the region, Kangaroo Island's comparative advantage lies in its unique natural assets drawing intrastate and interstate tourists looking to enjoy natural environment experiences.
- Kangaroo Island is recognised internationally as a tourist destination for its coastlines, wildlife, food, wine, art/culture, walking trails, horse trails and bicycle trails, attracting mostly overnight and long stay visitors, in contrast the Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu attracts mostly day trippers.
- Skills shortages of suitably qualified tourism industry workers limit industry growth; one possible solution is to increase the stock of affordable housing available to workers willing to work in tourism.
- South Australia's Economic Development Board is targeting a doubling of visitors to Kangaroo Island over the next ten years from the current 185,000, this would increase the value of tourism but would increase the strain on the island's transport, energy, water, waste and tourist infrastructure such as accommodation, requiring careful planning and development to meet the expected demand.
- Other methods of increasing revenue from tourism without increasing tourist numbers is to encourage a longer length of stay visitors to spend more through the development of new accommodation, restaurants, attractions etc.

B.4 Agriculture – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap

- Primary industries include: agriculture (apples, pears, cherries, berries, market and vegetable gardening, plant and flower nurseries, broadacre crops and forestry), viticulture, animal husbandry (cattle grazing, sheep and lambs, llamas and alpacas, dairying and mixed farming) and equine (horse racing, show and Olympic, recreation).
- Kangaroo Island has a comparative advantage in primary production possessing large tracts of productive farmland, agricultural producers in the sub-regions of Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu Peninsula benefit from their close proximity to metropolitan Adelaide.

B.5 Aquaculture – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap¹

- Discussion of aquaculture in the RDA Roadmap is limited but Kangaroo Island is ideally suited to aquaculture with plentiful supplies of high quality water and a clean and green image.
- Aquaculture produce on Kangaroo Island includes: shellfish, marron, abalone and yabbies, growth in the industry is being actively pursued and to date there are approximately 20 well-established marron operations and a total of 120 marron operators although many of these are small providing a secondary income source for broad acre sheep and crop farmers.
- Approximately 95 per cent of marron produced in the state is from Kangaroo Island (PIRSA), marron and yabby farming is practiced on the Fleurieu Peninsula but on a smaller scale.

¹ Issues relating to aquaculture on Kangaroo Island are sourced from Aquaculture info sheet 4 produced by PIRSA because the AHFKI RDA Roadmap does not extensively cover aquaculture.

- Kangaroo Island is at a locational disadvantage for potential investors with significant costs related to moving infrastructure to the island and transporting final product to the mainland.
- There is a need to balance competing demands of aquaculture development with the environment, tourism and fishing so that the industry is sustainable in the long run.

C. Population and settlements – Principles and policies

- *Ensure a mixture of housing types and choice to cater for the changing needs of new and existing residents including retirees, families and professionals in Greater Adelaide;*
- *Locate new housing developments within close proximity to transport, jobs and services in Greater Adelaide;*
- *Ensure new suburbs and community developments in Greater Adelaide are world-class encouraging a vibrant and creative culture;*
- *Promote social inclusion and fairness ensuring equal access to jobs and services throughout Greater Adelaide;*
- *Preserve and enhance the existing history, heritage and character of the region;*
- *Promote the development of healthy, safe and connected communities in Greater Adelaide incorporating crime prevention through environmental design principles containing accessible and useable open space and sporting facilities;*
- *Promote affordable lifestyles in Greater Adelaide by designing housing and suburbs to reduce reliance on motor vehicles and minimise water and energy costs;*
- *Strategically plan and manage the growth of towns on Kangaroo Island;*
- *Design towns on Kangaroo Island to provide safe, healthy, accessible and appealing environments;*
- *Provide land for a supply of diverse, affordable and sustainable housing to meet the needs of current and future residents and visitors of Kangaroo Island.*

C.1 Population – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap

- Population growth will be localised in the mainland sub-regions particularly around Victor Harbor, Mount Barker, Yankalilla and Alexandrina (growth of more than 20 per cent between 2000/01 and 2009/10).
- Victor Harbor is a retirement destination and has the lowest birth rate of all LGAs, conversely the highest birth rate was recorded at Mount Barker which has a different age profile in comparison to Victor Harbor.
- Growth on Kangaroo Island during the same period was more modest at 10 per cent; significant population growth is not expected in the future.
- The age profile of RDA region is getting older, the number of persons aged 65 years or older increased by 25 per cent between 2001 and 2006 compared with 8.5 per cent for South Australia, between 2001 and 2006 Yankalilla's number of over 65 year olds increased by 41 per cent.
- Restrictions imposed by the Bushfire Protection Plan, the need to preserve prime agricultural land and Adelaide Hills function as a water catchment area is a constraint on population growth in the Adelaide Hills.

C.2 Education, skills and unemployment – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap

- As the population of Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu continues to grow jobs and skills most in demand will be in industries such as building and construction, retail, hospitality, health and community services and education.
- Creating jobs in the region will be facilitated by Urban Growth Development Amendment Plan for Mount Barker that rezones 42 hectares of land in the district as 'employment lands', eventually housing new businesses and increasing the number of residents who work locally.
- On average the unemployment rate across the RDA region was lower than the state unemployment rate between 2003 and 2011, the labour force participation rate followed an increasing trend over seven years and was slightly higher than the South Australian participation rate.
- The number of students enrolled in primary schools decreased by 5 per cent between 1996 and 2006, with the decline comprised of a 13 per cent decline in government school enrolments and 20 per cent increase in enrolments at non-government schools.
- Between 1996 and 2006 the number of residents in the region with a non-school qualification increased from 43 per cent to 53 per cent, above the South Australian average.
- Between 1996 and 2006 the number of residents enrolled in a higher education institution increased by 53 per cent compared with 33 per cent for the state.
- Between 2005/06 and 2009/10 the proportion of employment accounted for by agriculture, forestry and fishing declined from 13.0 per cent to 11.2 per cent.

D. Infrastructure and services provision – Principles and policies

- *Protect and build on the regions strategic infrastructure.*

D.1 Infrastructure – Issues identified in RDA Roadmap

- Public infrastructure development is constrained in parts of the Adelaide Hills forming the Mount Lofty Watershed to ensure the region can continue as a water catchment area for Adelaide's potable water supply.
- Development of new water storage infrastructure on Kangaroo Island is needed to support the influx of tourists arriving on the island each year.
- Redevelopment and expansion of existing hospitals to cope with population growth over the next 30 years is required to give all residents access to basic health care services, practitioners and specialist services.
- Lack of affordable housing infrastructure discourages key groups such as skilled workers and young families relocating to the region.

Priority infrastructure identified by community stakeholders to facilitate economic, social and environmental development is shown below. These projects have not been approved rather they represent priorities for infrastructure development in the near future to further enhance the region's economy and community. Each priority project is taken from the RDA Roadmap.

Priorities	Projects
Transport infrastructure	Improved public transport infrastructure providing “link services” taking commuters from regional centres to commuter hubs on key transport routes e.g. Southern Expressway and South Eastern Freeway is required to support expected population growth.
	Upgrade of major arterial road between Victor Harbor and Seaford to encourage commuters travelling from regional areas to the city to link with the soon to be completed southern suburbs rail extension.
	Construction of a north-south by pass road around the back of the Adelaide Hills linking Langhorne Creek region to the Barossa and capable of handling B-double freight bound for points north and west of the state.
	Construction of a second access point to the South Eastern Freeway at Mount Barker to accommodate population growth.
	Upgrade of the causeway between Victor Harbor CBD and Granite Island to support growth in tourism.
	Upgrade sealed and unsealed roads on Kangaroo Island serving local traffic, tourists and freight plus transport links between mainland SA at Cape Jervis and Kangaroo Island at Penneshaw to support an expected doubling of tourist traffic.
	Upgrade security facilities, terminal and associated aviation infrastructure and extend pavement at Kingscote Airport in the next five to eight years to cater for larger more fuel efficient planes and meet any related legislative requirements.
ICT infrastructure	Installation of high speed broadband network linking government, education and training and health facilities to form hubs at Mount Barker and Victor Harbor and rollout of a fibre optic communications cable to Kangaroo Island.
Education and training	Development of an education precinct for the Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu and Murraylands regions and establishment of a tertiary education institution with research arm specialising in marine science and technology, renewable energy or international tourism on Kangaroo Island.
	Development of a multipurpose community centre in Kingscote on Kangaroo Island offering inter alia, education and training, youth support and recreation
Science, technology and innovation	Develop a network of existing primary industries research facilities and link these with other public and private research facilities across the region.
Justice and emergency services	Possible integration of Justice and Emergency Services with other community and government services.
	Identify and designate safehavens in the event of bushfire and flood, e.g. Local government community facilities, sporting clubs and schools
Recreation and sport Infrastructure	Development of a regional sporting complex for the Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu sub-region with facilities for football, netball, softball and tennis.
Arts, culture and heritage	Development of a regional gallery capable of staging major events.
Health infrastructure	Development of GP Plus Health Care Centres and GP Plus Super Clinics and upgrades to regional hospitals at Mount Barker and Victor Harbor.
	Construction of a technology hub at Kingscote hospital that would facilitate virtual consultations between patients and specialists on Kangaroo Island.
Community services and housing infrastructure	Construction of affordable homes for young families with preference given to families with skills in industries such as tourism and agriculture.
Energy infrastructure	Installation of a reticulated gas supply to the Adelaide Hills and Fleurieu Peninsula to encourage development of local industry and jobs.
	Development of small scale renewable energy projects such as solar energy.
Water infrastructure	Improve management of wastewater to protect water quality, involving a catchment wide Community Wastewater Management Scheme (CWMS).
	Investigate stormwater diversion and capture opportunities in the Adelaide Hills and Mount Barker region.

Natural assets	Development of a Management Plan for the Encounter Marine Park
Mineral and energy resources	Identify opportunities for a minerals value adding precinct in the Adelaide Hills or Fleurieu Peninsula, activities could include: education and training facilities, research and development, maintenance services, storage, transport and haulage, specialised value adding such as refining or packaging
Waste	Development of Community Wastewater Management Schemes (CWMS), expansion of SA Water's Common Effluent Scheme will be required to support further growth in Victor Harbor.
	Identify opportunities to develop an improve efficiency of hard refuse facilities to a status of best in class Integrated Resource Recovery Centres.

Major projects

The following section contains a list of major projects in the region which have been approved, are in progress or are under consideration as outlined in the South Australian government's Major Developments Directory 2011/12.

Fleurieu Peninsula

Project title: Eastern Fleurieu R-12 School
Organisation: Department for Education and Child Development
Project details: Provide a new state of the art teaching and learning facility incorporating general learning areas and specialist spaces for food, science, design and technology.
Project cost: \$7.8 million
Estimated completion date: December 2014
Status: 2011-12 Capital Investment Statement

Project title: Goolwa Channel Water Level Management Project – Goolwa Channel Regulator Removal
Organisation: Department of Water
Project details: Removal of the Goolwa Channel regulator at Clayton, disposal of all imported sand and restoration of Goolwa Channel to pre-construction profile using excavation and dredging. Project includes detailed design, method and fully-costed business case to remove the Currency Creek Regulator
Project cost: \$7.7 million
Estimated completion date: June 2012, business case for the Currency Creek Regulator will lead to additional works in 2012/13.
Status: In progress

Kangaroo Island

Project title: Augmentation of the Middle River Water Supply System
Organisation: SA Water Corporation
Project details: Improve reliability of water supply to Kingscote and surrounds through the construction of a major water storage facility.
Project cost: \$20.3 million
Estimated completion date: December 2012
Status: 2011-12 Capital Investment Statement

Adelaide Hills

Project title: Bird in Hand Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade
Organisation: SA Water Corporation
Project details: Increase capacity to cope with population growth and improve the quality of treated wastewater.
Project cost: \$60 million
Estimated completion date: June 2012
Status: In Progress

Project title: Kanmantoo Copper Mine
Organisation: Hillgrove Resources Ltd
Project details: Located 55km from Adelaide's CBD in the Adelaide Hills Kanmantoo Copper mine has an estimated JORC compliant resource of 32,200,000 tonnes at 0.9 per cent copper and 0.2g/t gold. Drilling and exploration within the tenement is ongoing to expand the resource and life of the mine. A mineral lease was obtained in 2008, MARP in April 2009 and financing was obtained in October 2010. Construction of the mine is on time and budget and will begin production in November 2011.
Project cost: \$121 million
Estimated completion date: November 2011
Status: In Progress

South Australian local government capital expenditure for 2011/12

Council	Local government expenditure 2011/12 (\$)
Adelaide Hills Council	8,259,935
District Council of Mount Barker	11,825,000
Alexandrina Council	3,373,000
City of Victor Harbor	7,093,000
District Council of Yankalilla	Not Available
Kangaroo Island Council	1,742,000

Source: South Australian Major Developments Directory 2011/12.

Appendix A

Selected Statistics: Labour market outcomes

Regional Development Australia Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island

Population	Fleurieu & Kangaroo Island	% of State Total	South Australia
Estimated Resident Population (ERP): June 2010	47,161	2.9%	1,644,582
Net Change in ERP 2009 to 2010	1,204	-	20,992
Rate of Population Change (%)	2.6%	-	1.3%
% of Total Population			
Youth (15-24)	4,584	9.7%	13.6%
Mature (45-64)	14,226	30.2%	26.3%
Aboriginal – Census 2006	385	0.9%	1.7%
People with a disability (15-64) – Census 2006	820	3.3%	2.7%
Labour Force (Dept of Education & Workplace Relations: March 2011)			
Total Employed	18,935	-	812,100
Total Unemployed	1,270	-	47,200
Unemployment Rate	6.3%	-	5.5%
Participation Rate (June 2010)	49.9%	-	62.7%
Industry Employment (Census 2006)			
% of Total Employment			
Retail Trade	2,341	14.6%	14.7%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,013	12.5%	4.7%
Health and Community Services	1,880	11.7%	12.7%
Construction	1,490	9.3%	6.7%
Qualifications (Census 2006)			
% of Total Population (15 years and older)			
Degree or higher	2,967	8.7%	13.0%
Diploma	2,329	6.8%	6.5%
Certificate Level III or IV	5,392	15.8%	14.3%
Training (NCVER 2009)			
% of State Total			
VET Students	3,040	2.5%	121,851
Students reporting Disability	8.9%	-	6.2%
Aboriginal Students	1.6%	-	3.6%
Commencing Apprentices and Trainees (2008)	391	1.8%	21,960

Source: data extracted from Workforce Wizard, DFEEST, November 2011.

Appendix B

Selected Statistics: Labour market outcomes

Regional Development Australia Adelaide Hills

Population	Adelaide Hills	% of State Total	South Australia
Estimated Resident Population (ERP): June 2010	70,612	4.3%	1,644,582
Net Change in ERP 2009 to 2010	896	-	20,992
Rate of Population Change (%)	1.3%	-	1.3%
% of Total Population			
Youth (15-24)	9,328	13.2%	13.6%
Mature (45-64)	20,857	29.5%	26.3%
Aboriginal – Census 2006	343	0.5%	1.7%
People with a disability (15-64) – Census 2006	759	1.7%	2.7%
Labour Force (Dept of Education & Workplace Relations: March 2011)			
Total Employed	39,520	-	812,100
Total Unemployed	1,218	-	47,200
Unemployment Rate	3.0%	-	5.5%
Participation Rate (June 2010)	70.4%	-	62.7%
Industry Employment (Census 2006)			
% of Total Employment			
Health and Community Services	4,491	13.7%	12.7%
Retail Trade	4,339	13.2%	14.7%
Manufacturing	3,340	10.2%	13.2%
Property and Business Services	3,318	10.1%	9.1%
Qualifications (Census 2006)			
% of Total Population (15 years and older)			
Degree or higher	9,576	18.9%	13.0%
Diploma	4,503	8.9%	6.5%
Certificate Level III or IV	7,563	14.9%	14.3%
Training (NCVER 2009)			
% of State Total			
VET Students	4,629	3.8%	121,851
Students reporting Disability	6.4%	-	6.2%
Aboriginal Students	1.5%	-	3.6%
Commencing Apprentices and Trainees (2008)	882	4.0%	21,960

Source: data extracted from Workforce Wizard, DFEEST, November 2011.