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# Community Profile – Huon Valley

# Huon Valley Community Profile: The People

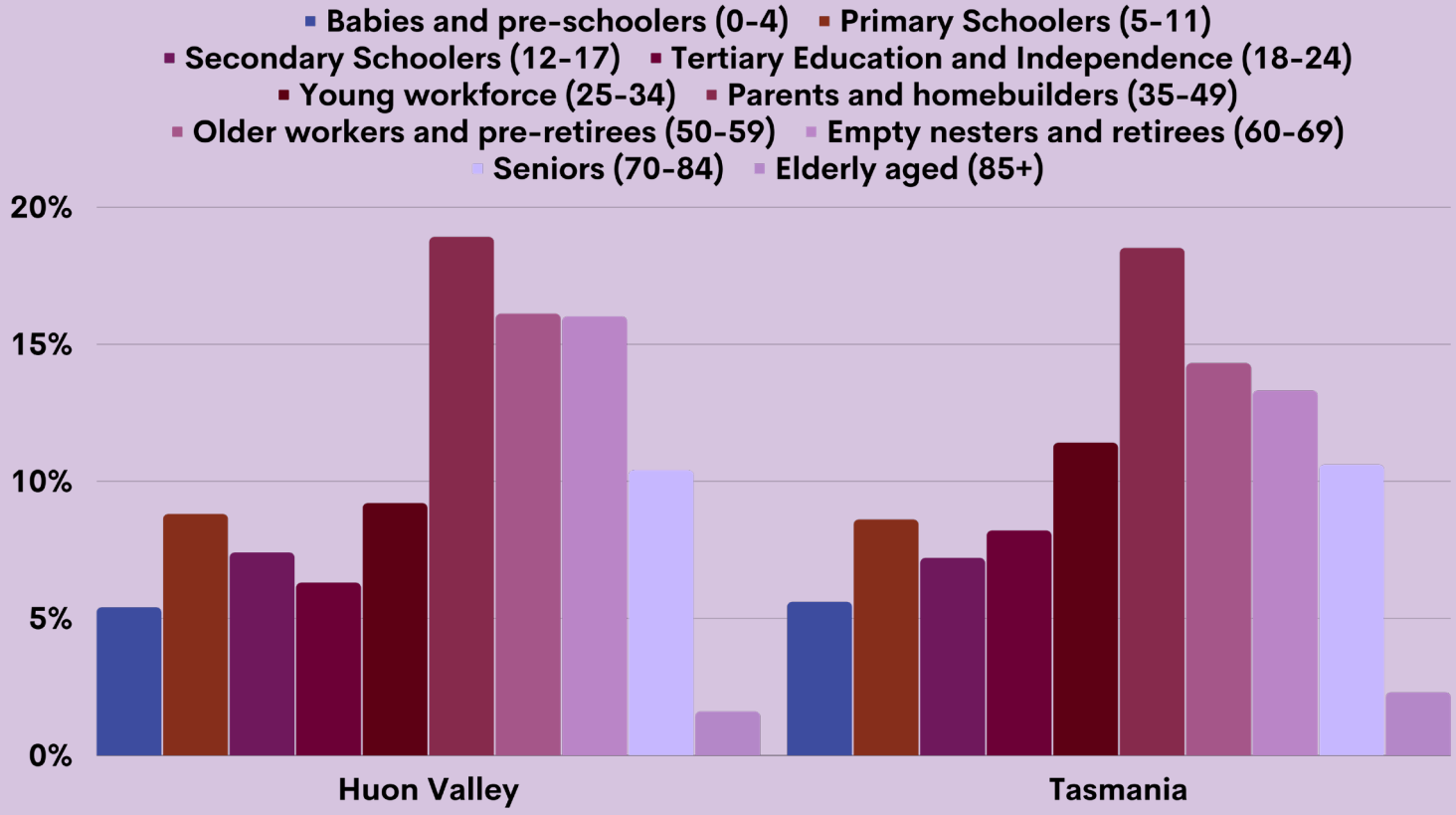
## Population Demographics

**Population of 17,561 people**

- **8,079 males (49.9%)**
- **8,119 females (50.1%)**
- **14,468** Australian Citizens which is **89.3%** of the population
- **1,492** Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people which is **9.2%** of the population

The Huon Valley has a higher percentage of Tasmanian Aboriginal people, at 9.2% compared to the state average of 4.6% (see page 15)

## Population Age Analysis




Compared to the Tasmanian average, Huon Valley has:
A *lower* percentage of 'tertiary education and independence' aged population (6.3% compared to 8.2%)
A *lower* percentage of 'young workforce' (9/2% compared to 11.4%)
A *higher* percentage of 'older workers and pre-retirees' (16.1% compared to 14.3%)
A *higher* percentage of 'empty nesters and retirees' (16% compared to 13.3%)

# Huon Valley Community Profile: Earning and Learning

## Employment and Education

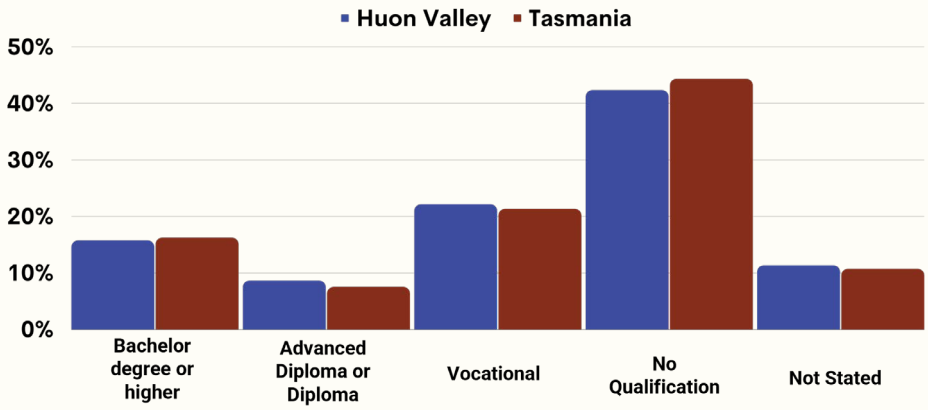
**6,387**

people living in the Huon Valley Council area in 2016 were employed, of which 54% worked full-time and 44% part-time.

**38.4%**

of people aged over 15 years had completed Year 12 schooling (or equivalent) as of 2016.

## Qualifications




Analysis of the qualifications of the population in the Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Tasmania shows that there was a higher proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a lower proportion of people with no formal qualifications. Overall, 46.4% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 42.3% had no qualifications, compared with 45.0% and 44.3% respectively for Tasmania.

## Disengagment and Unemployment

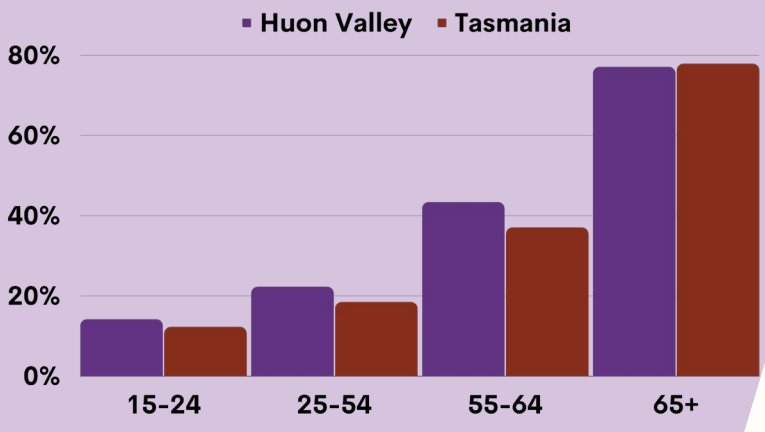
**4.9%**

In the 2021 December quarter, the unemployment rate in Huon Valley Council area was 4.9%.

### Disengagement from Education or Employment by age

**14.1%**

of 15 to 24 year olds in the Huon Valley Council area were disengaged with employment and education, compared to 12.2% in Tasmania.



# Huon Valley Community Profile: Households and Income

## Income

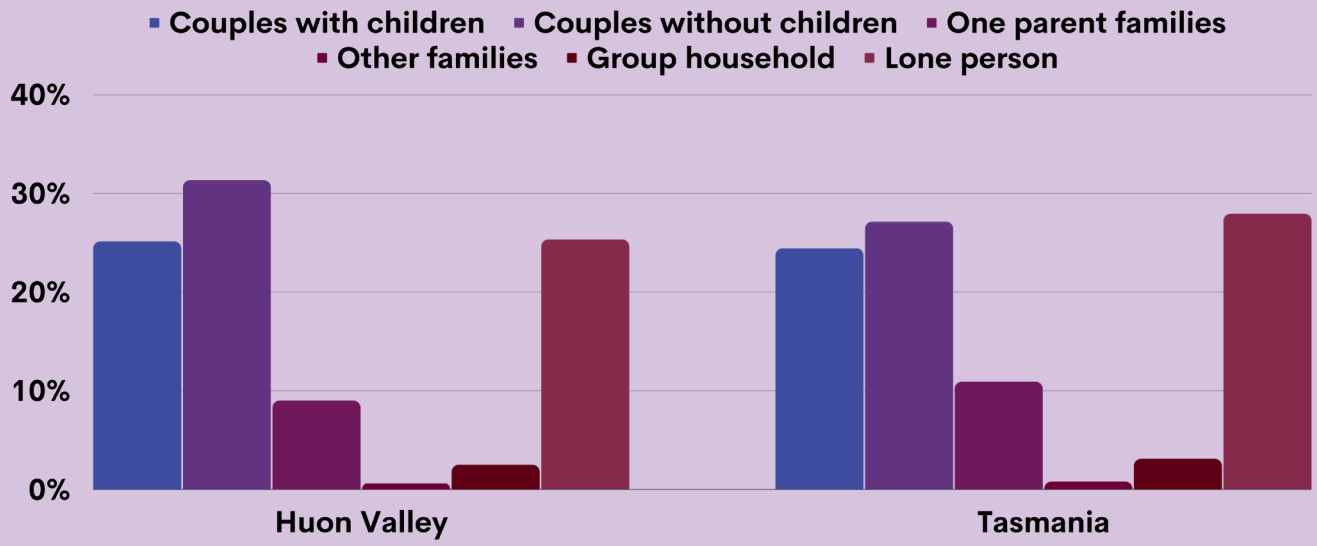
**4.8%**
of the population earned a high income

**46%**
of the population earned a low income

The major differences between Huon Valley Council area's individual incomes and Tasmania's individual incomes were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned $300 - $399 (12.6% compared to 11.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of persons who earned $150 - $299 (9.8% compared to 8.5%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned $1,750 - $1,999 (1.5% compared to 2.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons who earned $1,500 - $1,749 (3.0% compared to 4.1%)

## Households




Compared to Tasmania, within the Huon Valley area there were a *lower* proportion of lone person households and a *higher* proportion of couples without children.

Overall, the proportion of lone person households was 25.3% compared to 27.9% in Tasmania while the proportion of couples without children was 31.3% compared to 27.1% in Tasmania.

**1,184**
**(17.8%)**
of the households in the Huon Valley did not have an internet connection

**58%**
of households in Huon Valley Council area had access to two or more motor vehicles, compared to 52% in Tasmania.

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# Social Impact Assessment Report

# Introduction

The social impact assessment (SIA) provided for the Dark Lab Transformer project in the Huon Valley has been undertaken to enable early identification of the likely SIA benefits and issues. This assessment is focussed on identifying and profiling the affected communities, identifying stakeholders and a preliminary review of the potential positive and negative social impacts.

In developing this assessment, the SIA has taken into account the social and geographical boundaries and:

- The nature and scale of the Transformer project – during construction and once completed
- The scope of the potential social impacts throughout the construction and ongoing life cycle of the project
- The location and demographic profile of the potentially affected communities

This assessment has included a comprehensive community demographic profile – in doing so, this ensures the analysis has captured a social baseline that describes the existing social conditions and trends within the SIA area. The scope, content and scale of this assessment is described as “baseline”.

A detailed stakeholder register has also been developed which assesses the level of interest and impact various individual and groups of stakeholders may experience.

The SIA provided includes potential positive and potential negative social impacts.

The categories for consideration in developing a social impact assessment are listed in Table 1, and the detailed evaluation of the severity of the social impact of the Transformer project are outlined in Table 2.

# Legislative Frameworks (Tasmania)

**The legislative framework that guide SIAs and the need for Local Government to require SIAs to be undertaken for selected developments is contained in multiple acts for Tasmania, as follows:**

- Tasmanian Planning Commission Act 1997
- Resource Planning and Development Commission Act 1997
- Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993
- Aboriginal Lands Act 1995
- Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993
- Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999
- National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002
- Public Land (Administration and Forests) Act 1991
- Ralphs Bay Conservation Area (Clarification) Act 2006
- State Policies and Projects Act 1993
- Threatened Species Protection Act 1995
- Water Management Act 1999
- Wellington Park Act 1993
- Marine Farming Planning Act 1995
- Mining (Strategic Prospectivity Zones) Act 1993
- Public Land (Administration and Forests) Act 1991
- Roads and Jetties Act 1935
- State Policies and Projects Act 1993
- Sullivans Cove Planning Act 1995
- Survey Co-ordination Act 1944
- Threatened Species Protection Act 1995
- Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1884
- Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994
- Forestry Act 1920

# About Social Impact Assessments

## Definition of a Social Impact Assessment

Social Impact Assessment is an approach to predicting and managing the potential positive and negative impacts on individuals, groups and communities resulting from changes arising from a project or development.

It considers the intended and unintended consequences of development across a whole range of impacts, including health and wellbeing, capacity of individuals to engage in the project and economic development, the cohesion of local communities and the potential impact on community services.

## What are social impacts?

All issues that affect people, directly or indirectly, are pertinent to a social impact assessment. These may include changes to community way of life and the way a community functions through to the impact on how people live, work play and interact with each other on a day-to-day basis. Other areas of consideration include an impact on culture, history or the quality of infrastructure, services and facilities that are important elements of the community.

Table one outlines the social impact categories included in this baseline SIA.

***Table 1 | Categories for consideration in developing a baseline social impact assessment***

| Social impact | Detail |
|---|---|
| **People's way of Life** | How they live, work, play and interact with one another on a day to day basis |
| **People's culture** | Their shared beliefs, customs, values and language or dialect |
| **People's community** | Cohesion, stability, character, services, and facilities |
| **Political systems** | The extent to which people can participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratisation that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose |
| **Environment** | The quality of the air and water people use; the availability and quality of the food they eat; the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources |
| **People's health and wellbeing** | Health is a state of complete physical, mental, social, and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity |
| **Personal property rights** | Particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage which may include a violation of their civil liberties |
| **People's fears and aspirations** | Their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and the future of their children |

## *Table 2 | Impact characteristics*

**In addition to the characteristics described in Table 1, impact characteristics such as the duration, extent, sensitivity and severity are assessed.**

| Characteristic | Detail |
|---|---|
| **Duration** | • When the impact will occur and over what period |
| **Extent** | • Geographic extent of the impact -- e.g. broad or localised<br>• Number of people potentially affected by the impact |
| **Sensitivity** | • Social value placed on the affected aspect of the social environment by different potentially affected people or groups<br>• Resilience of the potentially affected people or groups -- i.e. their ability to adapt and respond |
| **Severity** | • The intensity of the potential effect or consequence on the social environment or potentially affected people or group<br>• Whether the effect or consequence is acute or chronic |

# Dark Lab Transformer Project - Significance assessment | Perceived positive

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| Assessment | | | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| What is the social impact | Impact (refer table 1) | | Way of life | Community | Culture | Property rights | Environment | Health & wellbeing |
| | Describe impact | | Increased tourism visitors | Population growth | Cultural shift – tourism and the arts | Property values | Access to appreciation of world heritage area | Increased sense of wellness through success of the region |
| | How likely is impact? (likely, unlikely or unknown) And Why? | | **Likely** – increased traffic and trade in both initial and ongoing | **Likely** – employment demand will create local greater economic independence | **Likely** – positive association with MONA/DarkLabfor community- lift sense of pride & aspiration | **Likely -** | **Likely** – value of heritage area arguably increased due to tourism | **Likely** – due to economic participation *4* |
| How significant is the social impact likely to be without mitigation? | Is it likely to be significant with regard to…? | …Duration | **Yes -** Due to construction trade – short term<br><br>**Yes -** Due to increased tourism trade, ongoing | **Yes -** longer term impact of tourism growth leading to local population to service same. | **Yes -** ongoing | **Yes –** as demand for properties increased with increased population | **Yes -** ongoing | **Yes** - ongoing |
| | | …Extent | **Yes** - Daily | **Yes** – broader community | **Yes** – broader community | **Yes –** entire geographic region | **Yes -** | **Yes** – centres mainly, and broader community |
| | | …Sensitivity | **Yes** – increase in tourism *1* | **Yes -** economic growth. Innovation due to pop growth. | **Yes** – could be highly regarded by existing, and attract like minded people | **Yes** – Improvement to people's equity in property | **Yes –** Increased perceived 'value' of natural environment | **Yes –** current population has lower socio-economic status *5* |
| | | …Severity | **Yes -** Permanent | **Yes –** slow but permanent impact | | **Yes** – slow but permanent | **Yes –** permanent | **Yes –** permanent |
| | Is the impact likely to be significant overall? | | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** |
| What do potentially affected people or groups think or feel? | Who are the potentially affected people or groups? | | Directly, employees in service industries *2*. Indirectly 100% of population. | Directly and indirectly 100% of population | Directly and indirectly 100% of population | Property owners *3* | - Environment movement.<br><br>- Entire community | Directly and indirectly 100% of population |
| | Is there significant attention among potentially affected people and groups regarding the social impact? | | *** Yes -** Requires stakeholder engagement, including some values mapping to determine fully. However demographic profiles would indicate concern will exist (refer below notes). | | | | | |

1. Tourism is seen as having the potential to be a major contributor to the economy and growing sector of employment... With increased visitors comes increased development activity in general.

2. Industries affected could be for initial stage (A) (development) and ongoing (B) is represented in table 4 below

3. In Huon Valley Council area, 75% (approx.4950) , of households were purchasing or fully owned their home, 14.6% were renting privately, and 1.7% were in social housing in 2016.

4. Economic components have significant part in helping better wellbeing. Health social determinants comprises of different variables that focus wellbeing and health, for example, socio-economic factors, sexual orientations, societies and instruction (Dolan, et al, 2008)

5. The major differences between Huon Valley Council area's individual incomes and Greater Hobart's individual incomes were:
   - A larger percentage of persons who earned $300 - $399 (12.6% compared to 9.3%)
   - A larger percentage of persons who earned $150 - $299 (9.8% compared to 7.5%)
   - A larger percentage of persons who earned $400 - $499 (11.5% compared to 9.7%)
   - A smaller percentage of persons who earned $1,500 - $1,749 (3.0% compared to 4.8%)

| Table 4 | | | Current employment rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | | Manufacturing | 409 | 6.4% |
| A | B | Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 89 | 1.4% |
| A | | Construction | 573 | 9.0% |
| A | | Wholesale trade | 124 | 1.9% |
| A | B | Retail Trade | 578 | 9.1% |
| A | B | Accommodation and Food Services | 354 | 5.5% |
| A | B | Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 210 | 3.3% |
| A | | Information Media and Telecommunications | 95 | 1.5% |
| A | B | Financial and Insurance Services | 98 | 1.5% |
| A | B | Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 82 | 1.3% |
| A | | Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 305 | 4.8% |
| A | B | Administrative and Support Services | 159 | 2.5% |
| A | | Public Administration and Safety | 473 | 7.4% |
| | B | Education and Training | 522 | 8.2% |
| | B | Health Care and Social Assistance | 725 | 11.4% |

# Dark Lab Transformer Project - Significance assessment | Perceived negative

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| Assessment | | | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor | Factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| What is the social impact | Impact (refer table 1) | | Way of life | Community | Culture | Property rights | Environment | Health and Wellbeing | Political systems | Fears and aspirations |
| | Describe impact | | Increased traffic (vehicular and people) through townships and in townships | Increase in tourism will impact residents experience of 'their' community and culture | | Use of land, and impact on surrounding areas | Impact on environment in construction phase and ongoing (physical and visual impact) | Impact on health and wellbeing of residents due to increased traffic | Impact from process to obtain approval | Impact on people's perception of the future of their community, livelihoods etc. |
| | How likely is impact? (likely, unlikely or unknown) And Why? | | **Likely -** Travel time to and from work / school / activities. Increased traffic could impact all aspects of daily activity | **Likely** – existing usage of infrastructure and cohesion within community will be impacted | **Likely** – yet to complete community and cultural profile to better describe this * | **Likely** – access roads, existing plans for site | **Likely** – access roads, existing plans for site and ongoing use of resources and generation of waste | **Unknown** | **Likely** – connected to environmental impact | **Unknown** |
| How significant is the social impact likely to be without mitigation? | Is it likely to be significant with regard to…? | …Duration | **Yes -** Due to construction traffic – short term<br><br>**Yes -** Due to increased tourism traffic, ongoing | **Yes** - ongoing | **Yes -** ongoing | **Yes -** Due to construction traffic – short term<br><br>**Yes -** Due to change of use of land and increased tourism traffic, ongoing<br><br>**Yes –** Due to impact on natural environment and visual impact ***6*** | | **Yes -** Due to construction traffic – short term<br><br>**Yes -** Due to increased tourism traffic, ongoing | **Yes** – short term, limited to approvals processes and construction phase | **Yes** |
| | | …Extent | **Yes -** Daily impact | **Yes** – Daily impact | **Yes** – ongoing impact * | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** |
| | | …Sensitivity | **Yes -** "Laid back" nature of the area, as well as reliance on opposing industry ***1*** | **Yes** – Community identity | **Yes** – cultural identity * | **Yes** – impact on forestry and/or parks<br><br>**Yes** – impact on Aboriginal land rights | **Yes –** Environmentally aware local and broader population | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** |
| | | …Severity | **Yes -** Permanent | **Yes** - Permanent | **Yes –** Permanent | **Yes –** permanent | **Yes –** permanent | **No** | **No** | **Yes** |
| | Is the impact likely to be significant overall? | | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | | **Yes** | **No** | **No** | **Yes** |
| What do potentially affected people or groups think or feel? | Who are the potentially affected people or groups? | | Directly and indirectly 100% of population. ***2*** | | Those who live in the area for the:<br><br>- arts and culture 'vibe'<br><br>- Industry ***1*** | Sustainable Timber Tasmania.<br><br>Traditional owners. ***4, 5*** | - Existing users<br><br>- Environment movement<br><br>- Government (EPA) | - Community<br><br>- Project team, construction phase and ongoing | | |
| | Is there significant attention among potentially affected people and groups regarding the social impact? | | * **Yes -** Requires stakeholder engagement, including some values mapping to determine fully. However demographic profiles would indicate concern will exist (refer below notes). | | | | | | | |

1. Tourism and hospitality is less of an industry than in other parts of Tasmania (employment accounts for 5.5% of persons employed compared to 7.8% in greater Hobart). Also, A larger percentage of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.5% compared to 1.9% in Greater Hobart). An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:
   - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (922 people or 14.5%)
   - Health Care and Social Assistance (725 people or 11.4%)
   - Retail Trade (578 people or 9.1%)

2. Service age groups indicate currently that those who likely commute in some form, and would therefore be affected by increased traffic (tertiary education and independence, through to older workers and pre-retirees) account for 50.5% of the population of the Huon Valley Council Area. Through traffic impact analysis may be required for adjoining areas (Kingborough, Hobart City)

3. Dominant and emerging groups are:
   - Currently a larger percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (16.0% compared to 13.3% in Tasmania)
   - Currently a larger percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (16.1% compared to 14.3% in Tasmania)
   - Emerging: Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+519 people)
   - Emerging: Seniors (70 to 84) (+402 people)
   - Emerging: Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (+264 people)

4. Sustainable Timber Tasmania manages the land on which project is to be constructed?

5. Traditional owners are the Aboriginal Tasmanians (palawa), specifically the mellukerdee and/or lyluequonny people

6. Expected opposition to project (as an example, refer Mount Wellington cable car project)

We acknowledge the Transformer will be on the traditional Country of the Lyluequonny people of the South East Nation. We acknowledge the Lyluequonny and other neighbouring bands of the South East Nation, the Mellukerdee to the north, the Nununi on Bruny Island and the Needwonnee of the South West nation.

We acknowledge these Aboriginal people cared for Country for tens of thousands of years. Their stories and activities continue to be expressed through Country. They were displaced through invasion and colonisation and Country has been further impacted by European industrial and recreational activities in the past two hundred years.

We are committed to engaging, consulting and collaborating with Aboriginal custodians of Country, adhering to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of free, prior and informed consent in our relationships and activities.

We want to ensure that Aboriginal people are respectfully and meaningfully engaged in Transformer and that healing Country will be at the core of the way our work in the Huon Valley progresses.