



# **Social Impact Assessment Report**

## **Project X - Transformer**



## 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 includes a comprehensive community demographic profile document (separate attachment). The community profile provides the following information:

- An assessment of recent related issues in the Huon Valley.
- Community profile including:
  - Population
  - Age Groups
  - Birthplace
  - Religion
  - Education and qualifications
  - Need for assistance
  - Employment
  - Income
  - Household type
  - Housing

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.

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](#)

## 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<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, volume 21, number 1, March 2003, pages 5–11: Vanclay, F. (2003). International Principles for Social Impact Assessment. Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal

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

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

Table 2 | Impact characteristics <sup>2</sup>

Characteristic	Detail
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the impact will occur and over what period</li> </ul>
Extent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographic extent of the impact -- e.g. broad or localised</li> <li>Number of people potentially affected by the impact</li> </ul>
Sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social value placed on the affected aspect of the social environment by different potentially affected people or groups</li> <li>Resilience of the potentially affected people or groups -- i.e. their ability to adapt and respond</li> </ul>
Severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intensity of the potential effect or consequence on the social environment or potentially affected people or group</li> <li>Whether the effect or consequence is acute or chronic</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Adapted from NSW Government Planning & Environment | Social impact assessment | Draft guidelines for State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development | December 2016

## Dark Lab Transformer Project - Significance assessment <sup>3</sup> | Perceived positive

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 & 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/DarkLab for community-lift sense of pride & aspiration	Likely -	Likely – value of heritage area arguably increased due to tourism	Likely – due to economic participation <sup>4</sup>		
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 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>5</sup>	
		...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 <sup>2</sup> . Indirectly 100% of population.	Directly and indirectly 100% of population	Directly and indirectly 100% of population	Property owners <sup>3</sup>	- Environment movement. - 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).							

### Notes:

- 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.
- Industries affected could be for initial stage (A) (development) and ongoing (B) as follows:<sup>4</sup>

			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%

- 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. <sup>5</sup>
- 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) <sup>6</sup>
- 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%)

<sup>3</sup> Adapted from NSW Government Planning & Environment | Social impact assessment | Draft guidelines for State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development | December 2016

<sup>4</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

<sup>5</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.studymode.com/essays/Socio-Economic-Factors-Influence-Health-And-76641715.html>

## Dark Lab Transformer Project - Significance assessment <sup>7</sup> | Perceived negative

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, without mitigation	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, without mitigation? (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 Yes - Due to increased tourism traffic, ongoing	Yes - ongoing	Yes - ongoing	Yes - Due to construction traffic – short term Yes - Due to change of use of land and increased tourism traffic, ongoing Yes – Due to impact on natural environment and visual impact <b>6</b>	Yes - Due to construction traffic – short term 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	
		...Sensitivity	Yes - "Laid back" nature of the area, as well as reliance on opposing industry <b>1</b>	Yes – Community identity	Yes – cultural identity *	Yes – impact on forestry and/or parks 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. <b>2</b>		Those who live in the area for the: - arts and culture 'vibe' - Industry <b>1</b>	Sustainable Timber Tasmania. Traditional owners. <b>4, 5</b>	- Existing users - Environment movement - Government (EPA)	- Community - Project team, construction phase and ongoing			
	Is there significant concern 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).								

### Notes:

- 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%)
- 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)*
- 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)
- Sustainable Timber Tasmania manages the land on which project is to be constructed?*
- Traditional owners are the Aboriginal Tasmanians (**palawa**), specifically the **mellukerdee** and/or **lyluequonny** people
- Expected opposition to project (as an example, refer Mount Wellington cable car project)

<sup>7</sup> Adapted from NSW Government Planning & Environment | Social impact assessment | Draft guidelines for State significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development | December 2016





## **Dark Lab | Transformer**

Huon Valley community profile  
November 2020

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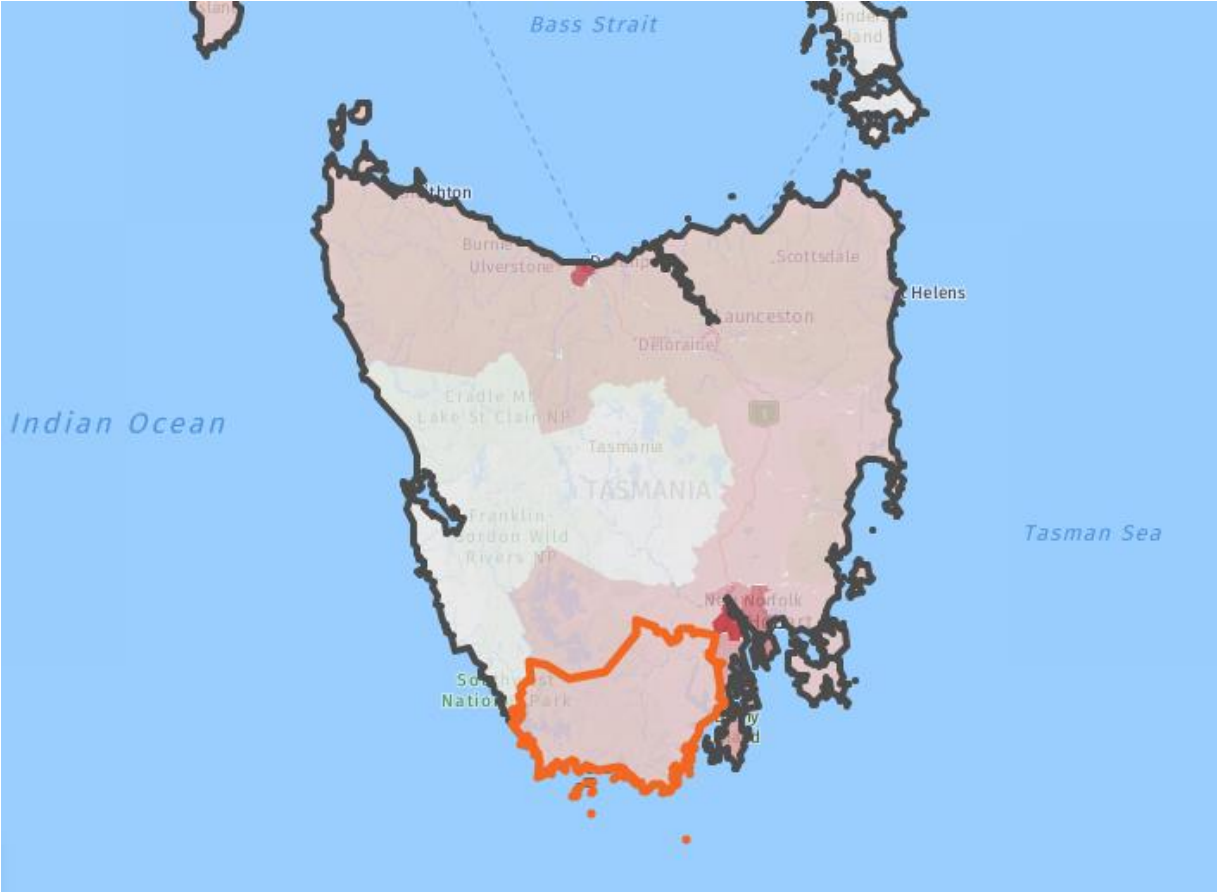
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# Introduction

The Huon Valley Council covers 5497km<sup>2</sup> and is the southernmost local government area in Australia. The population of the Huon Valley is spread across the five main townships of Huonville, Franklin, Cygnet, Geeveston and Dover.



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## Recent media of related issues in Huon Valley

### **UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY WELLBEING AS A LAUNCH CITY | OCTOBER 22, 2020**

The Huon Valley Council has announced that they've joined *Neighbourlytics* as one of nine Launch Cities around Australia to build a baseline of wellbeing for communities around the Valley, so they can understand and measure how well the communities are thriving.

The six-month Launch Cities program will provide rich digital data on how people engage with communities, what people value in their lives, and why.

The data will be used to support:

- Huon Valley Council Strategic Plan 2015–2025
- Huon Valley Economic Development Strategy
- Huon Valley Health & Wellbeing Strategy
- Master planning and township development

### **GEEVESTON TOWN HALL | COLLABORATE**

Following the decision to close the Visitor Information Centre within the Geeveston Town Hall, the Huon Valley Council is undertaking community engagement on the future use of the Geeveston Town Hall.

The engagement aims to:

Check in with the community regarding the 2015 vision for the Geeveston Town Hall and find out if the community still agrees with this vision;

Facilitate discussions with the community about the management structure of the Geeveston Town Hall;

Re-imagine the vacant spaces within the Geeveston Town Hall; and

Facilitate discussions with the community about how the Geeveston Town Hall can become not only a tourist destination but also a vibrant community hub.

A public exhibition is now open for feedback. The exhibition discusses the results of the community survey and workshops, and identifies potential actions for the future use of the Geeveston Town Hall, including its management model, key uses, and the possibility of installing a lift.

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## Community Profile – Population

The information and data in this section of the report is derived from the Huon Valley Council area community profile, developed by **id.** and published by State Growth Tasmania. This publication is based on 2016 census results, with some 2019 adjusted data. More detail can be found at <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

The 2019 Estimated Resident Population for Huon Valley Council area is 17,561 (3.29% of the Tasmania population), with a population density of 0.03 persons per hectare. Land area 581,923 hectares (5,819 Km<sup>2</sup>) (8.41% of the Tasmanian land area).

The Estimated Resident Population for Tasmania for 2019 is 534,457, with a population density of 0.08 persons per hectare. Land area 6,914,312 hectares (69,143 Km<sup>2</sup>)<sup>1</sup>

### Selected subpopulation categories

Huon Valley Council area - Total people (Usual residence)	2016		
Population group	Number	%	Greater Hobart %
Males	8,079	49.9	48.5
Females	8,119	50.1	51.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	1,492	9.2	3.8
Australian citizens	14,468	89.3	88.4
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	11,233	69.3	68.4
Population over 15	13,294	82.1	82.0
Employed Population	6,387	93.3	93.6
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	50	--	--

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<sup>1</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

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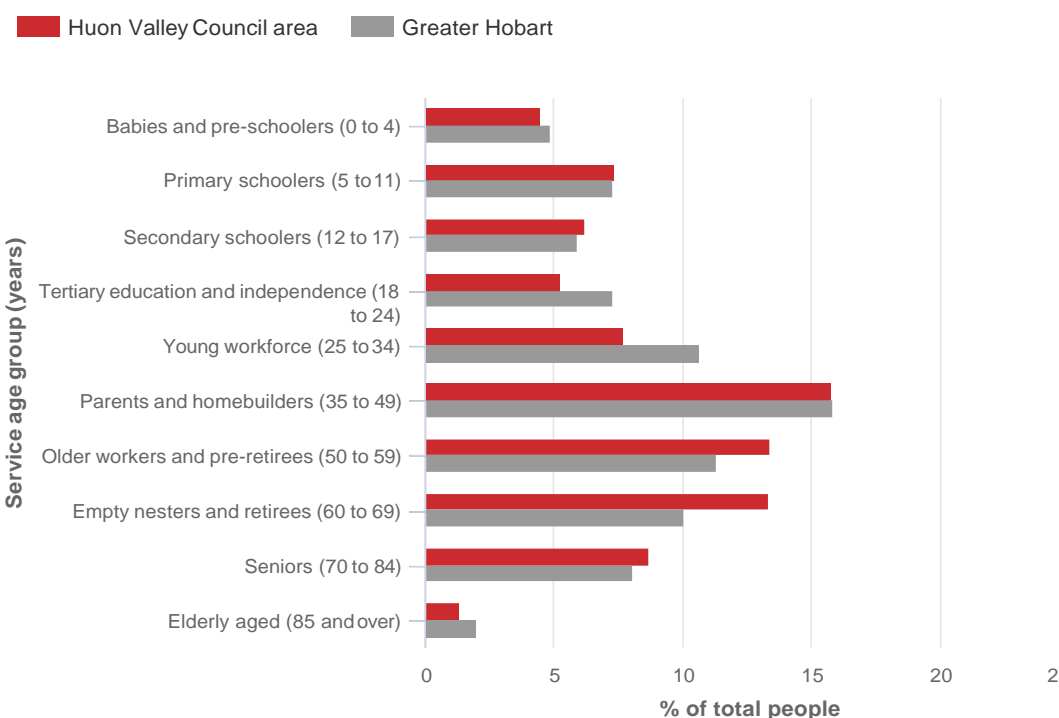
## Service age groups

The Age Structure of Huon Valley Council area provides key insights into the level of demand for age based services and facilities. It is an indicator of Huon Valley Council area's residential role and function and how it is likely to change in the future.

Service age groups divide the population into age categories that reflect typical life-stages. They indicate the level of demand for services that target people at different stages in life and how that demand is changing.

### Age structure - service age groups, 2016

Total persons



Analysis of the service age groups of Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a similar proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).

Overall, 21.6% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 27.9% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 21.7% and 24.1% respectively for Greater Hobart.

The major differences between the age structure of Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A *larger* percentage of 'Empty nesters and retirees' (16.0% compared to 12.0%)
- A *larger* percentage of 'Older workers & pre-retirees' (16.1% compared to 13.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Young workforce' (9.2% compared to 12.8%)
- A *smaller* percentage of 'Tertiary education & independence' (6.3% compared to 8.8%)

From 2011 to 2016, Huon Valley Council area's population increased by 1,057 people (7.0%). This represents an average annual population change of 1.36% per year over the period.

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The largest changes in the age structure in this area between 2011 and 2016 were in the age groups:

- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69) (+519 people)
- Seniors (70 to 84) (+402 people)
- Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59) (+264 people)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49) (-205 people) <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

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## Birthplace

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a larger proportion of people born overseas.

Overall, 14.6% of the population was born overseas, compared with 13.8% for Greater Hobart.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth in Huon Valley Council area was Germany, where 0.9% of the population, or 141 people, were born.

The major difference between the countries of birth of the population in Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart was:

- A larger percentage of people born in United Kingdom (7.3% compared to 4.2%)

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of people born overseas increased by 240 or 11.3%.

- *There were no major differences in Huon Valley Council area between 2011 and 2016.*

Analysis of the proficiency in English data of the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a higher proportion of people who spoke English only, and a lower proportion of people who spoke another language and English not well or not at all.

Overall, 89.7% of people spoke English only, and 0.4% spoke another language and English not well or not at all, compared with 86.5% and 1.2% respectively for Greater Hobart.<sup>3</sup>

## Religion

Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a lower proportion of people who professed a religion and a higher proportion who stated they had no religion.

Overall, 46.5% of the population nominated a religion, and 42.5% said they had no religion, compared with 50.2% and 40.3% respectively for Greater Hobart.

The largest single religion in Huon Valley Council area was Anglican, with 17.7% of the population or 2,870 people as adherents.

The major differences between the religious affiliation for the population of Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A larger percentage who nominated Latter Day Saints (Mormons) (1.4% compared to 0.3%)
- A smaller percentage who nominated Anglican (17.7% compared to 19.8%)
- A smaller percentage who nominated Western (Roman) Catholic (15.2% compared to 17.0%)<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

<sup>4</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>



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## Education and qualifications

Analysis of the highest level of schooling attained by the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a higher proportion of people who had left school at an early level (Year 10 or less) and a lower proportion of people who completed Year 12 or equivalent.

Overall, 42.7% of the population left school at Year 10 or below, and 38.4% went on to complete Year 12 or equivalent, compared with 37.2% and 46.4% respectively for Greater Hobart.

The major differences between the level of schooling attained by the population in Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A larger percentage of persons who completed year 10 or equivalent (30.1% compared to 25.9%) larger percentage of persons who completed year 11 or equivalent (9.6% compared to 8.4%)
- A larger percentage of persons who completed year 9 or equivalent (7.8% compared to 6.7%)
- A smaller percentage of persons who completed year 12 or equivalent (38.4% compared to 46.4%)

The largest changes in the level of schooling attained by the population in Huon Valley Council area, between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Year 12 or equivalent (+875 persons)
- Year 11 or equivalent (+226 persons)
- Year 8 or below (-179 persons)
- Year 9 or equivalent (-99 persons)



Analysis of the qualifications of the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree; Advanced Diploma or Diploma; or Vocational qualifications), and a higher 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 48.8% and 41.4% respectively for Greater Hobart.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A larger percentage of persons with Vocational qualifications (22.1% compared to 19.7%)
- A smaller percentage of persons with Bachelor or Higher degrees (15.7% compared to 21.3%)

The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in Huon Valley Council area between 2011 and 2016 were in those with:

- Bachelor or Higher degrees (+501 persons)
- Vocational qualifications (+444 persons)
- No qualifications (-424 persons)

Advanced Diploma or Diplomas (+289 persons)<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

## Need for assistance

Analysis of the need for assistance of people in Huon Valley Council area compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a similar proportion of people who reported needing assistance with core activities.

Overall, 6.1431% of the population reported needing assistance with core activities, compared with 6.0093% for Greater Hobart.

The major differences in the age groups reporting a need for assistance in Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A larger percentage of persons aged 85 and over (54.0% compared to 46.4%) A smaller percentage of persons aged 80 to 84 (20.5% compared to 25.6%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 75 to 79 (12.5% compared to 14.9%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 (7.3% compared to 8.7%)<sup>6</sup>

## Employment

The size of Huon Valley Council area's labour force in 2016 was 6,846, of which 2,802 were employed part-time and 3,445 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a similar proportion in employment, as well as a similar proportion unemployed. Overall, 93.3% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 6.7% unemployed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), compared with 93.6% and 6.4% respectively for Greater Hobart.

The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that was employed or actively looking for work.

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (51.5%) compared with Greater Hobart (58.0%).<sup>7</sup>

## Industry sector

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%)

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<sup>6</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

<sup>7</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>



- Health Care and Social Assistance (725 people or 11.4%)
- Retail Trade (578 people or 9.1%)

In combination, these three industries employed 2,225 people in total or 34.9% of the total employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Hobart employed 1.9% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; 14.8% in Health Care and Social Assistance; and 10.8% in Retail Trade.

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A larger percentage of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (14.5% compared to 1.9%)
- A smaller percentage of persons employed in health care and social assistance (11.4% compared to 14.8%)
- A smaller percentage of persons employed in public administration and safety (7.4% compared to 10.7%)
- A smaller percentage of persons employed in accommodation and food services (5.5% compared to 7.8%)

The number of employed people in Huon Valley Council area increased by 195 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the jobs held by the resident population between 2011 and 2016 in Huon Valley Council area were for those employed in:

Manufacturing (-80 persons) Education and Training (+76 persons) Wholesale trade (-60 persons)<sup>8</sup>

## Occupation

An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 shows the three **most popular occupations** were:

Professionals (1,009 people or 15.8%)

Technicians and Trades Workers (996 people or 15.6%) Labourers (967 people or 15.2%)

In combination these three occupations accounted for 2,972 people in total or 46.6% of the employed resident population.

In comparison, Greater Hobart employed 22.6% in Professionals; 13.3% in Technicians and Trades Workers; and 9.2% in Labourers.

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<sup>8</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

The major differences between the jobs held by the population of Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A larger percentage of persons employed as Labourers (15.2% compared to 9.2%)
- A larger percentage of persons employed as Managers (13.9% compared to 11.3%)
- A smaller percentage of persons employed as Professionals (15.8% compared to 22.6%)
- A smaller percentage of persons employed as Clerical and Administrative Workers (12.1% compared to 14.7%)

Analysis of the **voluntary work** performed by the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a higher proportion of people who volunteered for an organisation or group.

Overall, 22.2% of the population reported performing voluntary work, compared with 21.0% for Greater Hobart.

The number of volunteers in Huon Valley Council area increased by 454 people between 2011 and 2016.

Analysis of the unpaid care provided by the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a higher proportion of people who provided unpaid care either to family members or others.

Overall, 12.6% of the population provided unpaid care, compared with 11.8% for Greater Hobart.

The number of **people who provided unpaid assistance** to a person with a disability, long term illness or old age in Huon Valley Council area increased by 173 between 2011 and 2016.

Analysis of the unpaid child care provided by the population in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a lower proportion of people who provided unpaid child care either to their own or to other children. Overall, 26.2% of the population provided unpaid child care, compared with 28.0% for Greater Hobart.

The major difference between the share of the population providing unpaid child care in Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart was:

- A smaller percentage who provided unpaid childcare for other child/ren (7.0% compared to 8.1%)

The number of people who provided unpaid child care for their own and/or other people's children in Huon Valley Council area decreased by 34 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in the number of people performing unpaid child care in Huon Valley Council area, between 2011 and 2016 were those who:

- No unpaid child care provided (+771 persons)
- Cared for own child/ren (-76 persons)
- Cared for other child/ren (+67 persons)<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

## Income

Analysis of **individual income levels** in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a lower proportion of people earning a high income (those earning \$1,750 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income people (those earning less than \$500 per week).

Overall, 4.8% of the population earned a high income, and 46.0% earned a low income, compared with 8.7% and 37.9% respectively for Greater Hobart.

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%)

Analysis of **household income levels** in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$650 per week).

Overall, 8.5% of the households earned a high income and 26.0% were low income households, compared with 15.4% and 21.0% respectively for Greater Hobart.

The major differences between the household incomes of Huon Valley Council area and Greater Hobart were:

- A larger percentage of households who earned \$400 - \$499 (10.9% compared to 7.8%)
- A larger percentage of households who earned \$650 - \$799 (10.6% compared to 8.0%)
- A smaller percentage of households who earned \$2,500 - \$2,999 (3.6% compared to 5.5%)
- A smaller percentage of households who earned \$3,000 - \$3,499 (1.8% compared to 3.4%)<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

## Household types

Analysis of the household/family types in Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a similar proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 25.1% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 9.0% were one-parent families, compared with 25.5% and 11.8% respectively for Greater Hobart.

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 27.5% in Greater Hobart while the proportion of couples without children was 31.3% compared to 25.4% in Greater Hobart.

The number of households in Huon Valley Council area increased by 664 between 2011 and 2016.

The largest changes in family/household types in Huon Valley Council area between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Lone person (+252 households)
- Couples without children (+179 households)<sup>11</sup>

## Housing

Analysis of the housing tenure of households of Huon Valley Council area in 2016 compared to Greater Hobart shows that there was a larger proportion of households who owned their dwelling; a larger proportion purchasing their dwelling; and a smaller proportion who were renters.

Overall, 39.6% of households owned their dwelling; 35.0% were purchasing, and 17.2% were renting, compared with 31.6%, 33.6% and 27.5% respectively for Greater Hobart.

The largest changes in housing tenure categories for the households in Huon Valley Council area between 2011 and 2016 were:

- Fully owned (+186 households)
- Mortgage (+118 households)
- Renting - Private (+88 households)

The total number of households in Huon Valley Council area increased by 656 between 2011 and 2016.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>

<sup>12</sup> Community Profile Huon valley <https://profile.id.com.au/tasmania/about?WebID=250>