

South Western Marine Region Social Profile

National Atlas of Marine Fisheries and Coastal Communities

This profile is one of a set of detailed socio-economic and demographic profiles that have been developed for eight marine regions around Australia as part of the National Atlas of Marine Fisheries and Coastal Communities. Each profile provides a summary and detailed analysis in the themes of Population and Demography, Households, Income and Education, Labour Force and Employment and Commercial Fishing Employment and Value.



Australian Government

Fisheries Research & Development Corporation

Department of the Environment and Heritage

Bureau of Rural Sciences

The Atlas focuses on mapping and analysis of Australian wild capture commercial, recreational and Indigenous fisheries and their adjacent coastal communities. The complete Atlas is available at:

www.brs.gov.au/fishcoast

This work was produced by the Bureau of Rural Sciences with the support of the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation and the Department of the Environment and Heritage (National Oceans Office).

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Summary – Key Points	6
Population and Demography	7
Total population, 2001	7
Indigenous population, 2001	7
Annual population growth, 1996-2001	7
Population sex ratio and age structure, 2001	8
Median age, 2001	8
Change in median age, 1996-2001	9
Total dependency ratio, 2001	9
Child dependency ratio, 2001	10
Elderly dependency ratio ratio, 2001	10
Households, Income and Education	10
Low income households, 2001	10
High Income households, 2001	11
Government pension recipients, 2001	11
Sixteen year olds in full time education, 2001	11
SEIFA: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, 2001	11
Labour Force and Employment	12
Industry employment variance, 2001	12
Change in the labour force participation rate, 1991-2001	12
Change in the unemployment rate, 1991-2001	12
Commercial fishing – employment and value	13
Employment in the consolidated fish industry, 2001	13
Employment in commercial fishing, 2001	14
Employment in Aquaculture, 2001	15
Employment in Fish Wholesaling and Seafood Processing, 2001	15
Value of fishing, 2001	17

Introduction

The South Western Marine Region (SWMR) stretches from City Beach in Perth to Sellicks Beach south of Adelaide, expanding along the southern coastline of Western Australia and the western coastline of South Australia, including the Nullarbor Plain, the Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas, and Kangaroo Island (Figure 1A-1B).

The region comprises 61 coastal Statistical Local Areas (SLA), with 36 SLAs within South Australia and the remaining 25 SLAs in Western Australia. One third of the coastal SLAs in this region are in metropolitan Perth and Adelaide, containing 60 per cent of the region's total population.

The distribution and density of the non-metropolitan population in conjunction with the natural geography of the region has created several distinct coastal communities, such as the Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, the Nullarbor Plain, and the south-western corner of Western Australia. Within these areas several coastal towns serve as key regional centres, for example Bunbury, Albany, Esperance, Ceduna, Port Lincoln and Whyalla.

Despite the low population density outside coastal towns, many parts of the Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas are well connected by both road and rail networks. This is also true of the Augusta-Margaret River area in Western Australia where there are more inland settlements than coastal settlements.

The coastal fringe of the Great Australian Bight from Ceduna to Esperance has an even lower population density, highlighted by the lack of towns with more than 200 persons at the 2001 Census. The scattered population in this area appears to be highly transient as the area operates as a corridor between the western and the eastern parts of the continent. Additionally, the western part of the South Australian coastline (the SLA known as the Unincorporated West Coast, Figure 1B) is mainly desert land and comprises the Yalata Aboriginal Land.

Commercial fishing employment, including aquaculture is largely concentrated across most of the Eyre Peninsula where almost all coastal towns have strong linkages to commercial fishing activities. For instance, Port Lincoln has the largest number and proportion of people employed within the fishing sector of any coastal town in Australia.

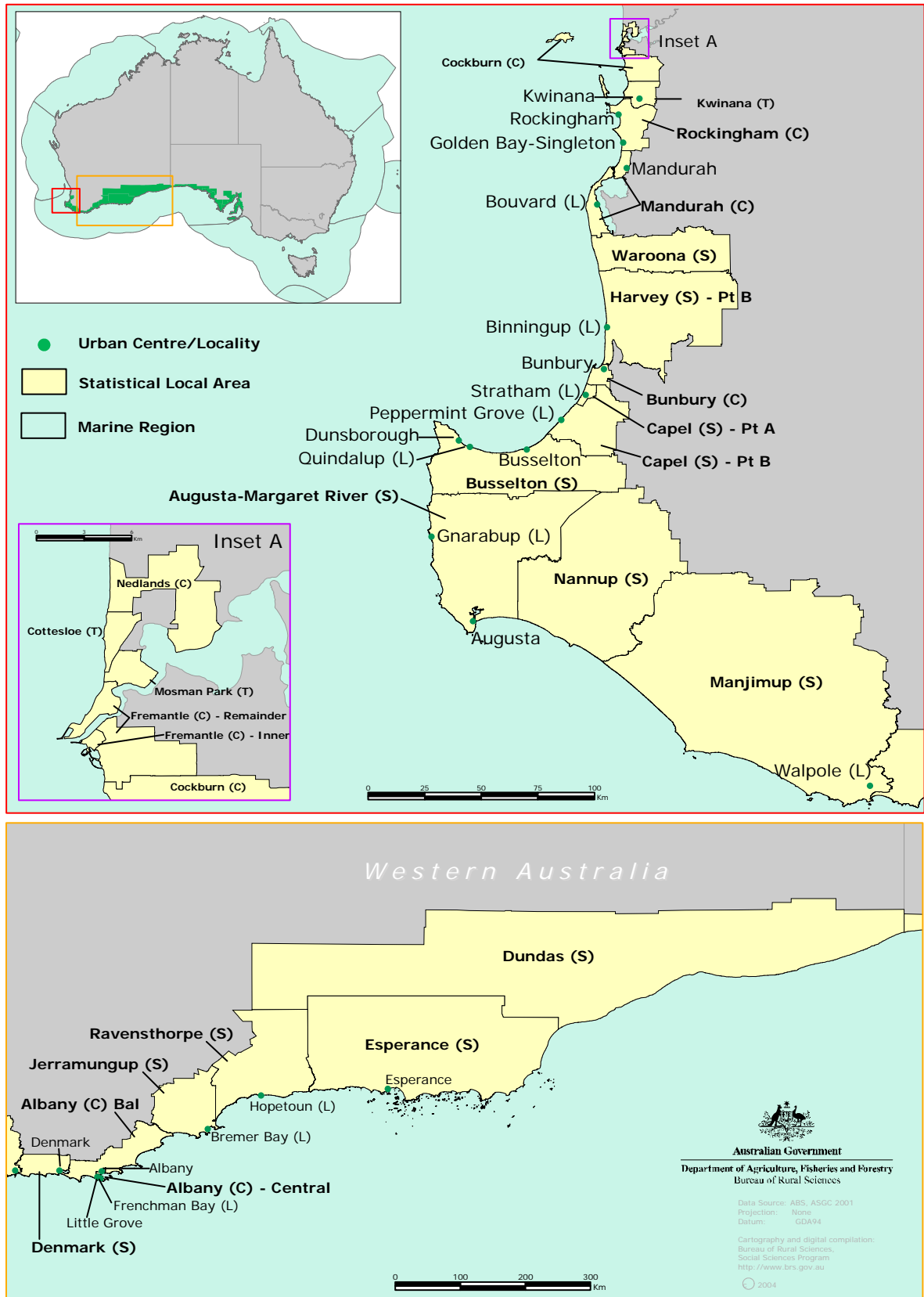


Figure 1A. Western Central Marine Region: extant of SLAs in Western Australia

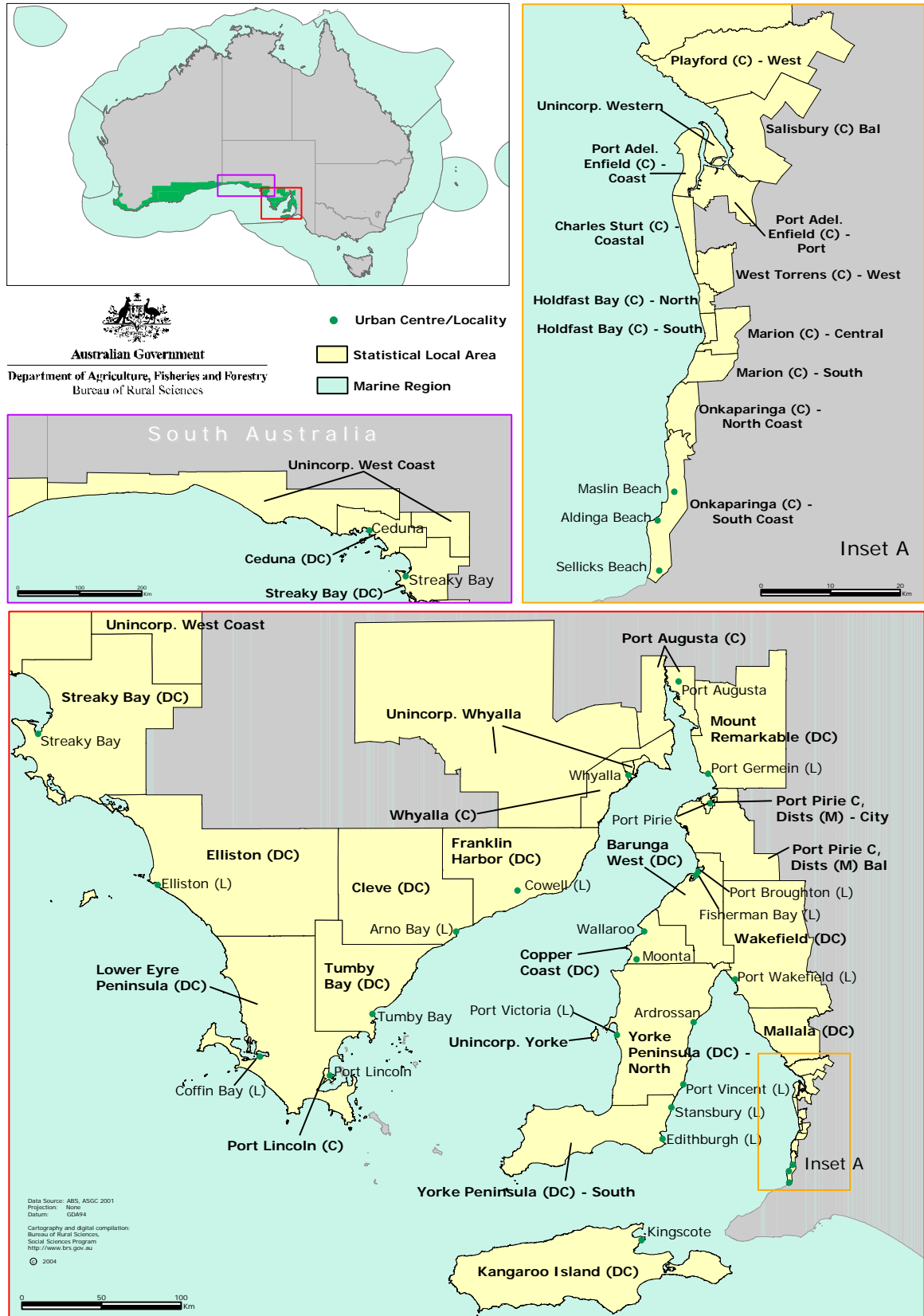


Figure 1B. Western Central Marine Region: extent of SLAs in South Australia.

Summary – Key Points

- At the 2001 Census the total population was approximately 774,330 persons, almost equally distributed between the South Australian and the Western Australian portions.
- Indigenous people comprised just over two per cent of the region's population, and a much higher proportion in Ceduna, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Albany and Bunbury, the Yorke Peninsula, across the Nullarbor Plain, and around Esperance.
- Between 1996 and 2001 the region's population grew by 1.3 per cent annually, with higher population growth in the Western Australian portion.
- Females outnumbered males in most coastal metropolitan areas, and males outnumbered females in most non-metropolitan areas and larger coastal centres.
- Persons aged 20-34 years comprised a relatively smaller proportion of the population compared with Coastal Australia, suggesting a considerable out-migration of young working age persons from this region.
- Older median age was more common to the South Australian portion, particularly across the Yorke Peninsula where elderly dependency was higher.
- Enrolment rates in full-time education for 16-year olds were higher than for Coastal Australia.
- The region had higher relative socio-economic disadvantage than Coastal Australia.
- The industry employment variance (IEV) in the region was slightly higher than for Coastal Australia with most people employed in Retail Trade, Manufacturing, and Health and Community Services. Employment diversification was lower outside regional centres and around areas dependent on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry industries.
- Declines in labour force participation were concentrated across the South Australian coastline, coinciding with substantially lower levels of employment diversification. Rising labour force participation occurred in Western Australia with a relatively higher level of employment diversification.
- The region experienced declining unemployment, particularly in the Western Australian portion.
- In 2001 2,724 people were employed in the consolidated fishing industry (CFI), representing 0.8 per cent of overall employment in the region. Employment in the CFI largely comprised commercial fishing with a strong aquaculture component and was concentrated along the South Australian coastline, particularly across the Eyre Peninsula.
- For every commercial fisher, there were 0.5 persons employed in fish wholesaling and processing.
- Over 90 per cent of the catch value from Commonwealth fisheries in this region went into Port Lincoln and Fremantle.

Population and Demography

Total population, 2001

At 2001 the region's population was approximately 774,330 persons, representing nearly 13.2 per cent of the total population in Coastal Australia.

The population was almost equally distributed between SA and WA, with the most populous SLAs located within and close to the coastal metropolitan areas of Perth and Adelaide and the least populous SLAs in the remote areas of the Nullarbor Plain, and across the Eyre Peninsula.

Approximately 226,000 persons resided in 41 coastal towns located outside the metropolitan areas, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of the total population of the region. In the WA portion, non-metropolitan coastal towns with populations exceeding 9,000 persons comprise Mandurah (46,548 persons), Bunbury (45,155 persons), Albany (22,256 persons), Busselton (13,863 persons) and Esperance (9,365 persons). Several small and medium sized coastal towns were located close to these large coastal towns, including Denmark.

In the SA portion, the most populous coastal towns outside Adelaide were Whyalla (21,210 persons), Port Pirie (13,256 persons), Port Augusta (13,154 persons) and Port Lincoln (12,628 persons). Smaller regional centres included Moonta (3,082 persons), Wallaroo (2,717 persons), and Ceduna (2,573 persons).

Indigenous population, 2001

Around 16,000 persons identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin, accounting for 2.1 per cent of the total population. This is slightly lower in comparison with Coastal Australia.

Indigenous people comprised a larger proportion of the population around the urban centres of Ceduna, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Albany and Bunbury, accounting for between four per cent and 22 per cent of the total population. Indigenous people were also strongly represented in the northern portion of the Yorke Peninsula, across the Nullarbor Plain, and around the Esperance region.

Across coastal towns, Indigenous people comprised a large proportion of the population in almost all large coastal towns except in Ceduna, Port Victoria and Port Germein. In small and medium sized urban centres the proportions of Indigenous people were generally smaller.

Annual population growth, 1996-2001

In the five years to 2001 the total population of the region grew by 48,343 persons at a rate of 1.3 per cent annually, slightly above the Coastal Australian annual rate of 1.1 per cent.

Much of this population growth occurred in the WA portion. Population growth was stronger south of Fremantle, around the peri-urban area of Perth, south of Bunbury¹, the Margaret River area, and around Denmark and Albany, with annual rates of population growth of up to five per cent. Several coastal towns located across these areas also

¹ The high population annual growth rate recorded in the UC/L of Bunbury can be attributed to a boundary re-alignment between the 1996 and 2001 censuses.

experienced substantial population growth, in particular Mandurah, Busselton, Stratham, Dunsborough, Quindalup, Peppermint Grove, and Denmark. Notwithstanding the above, population has declined since 1996 around the Jerramungup area, particularly in Bremer Bay and east of the Esperance region.

Although declines were stronger in the South Australian portion of the region, particularly in the regional centres of Port Augusta and Whyalla, and north of Port Pirie, increases in annual population growth of up to three per cent occurred north and south of Adelaide, in Port Lincoln, around the south-western tip of the Eyre Peninsula, south of Ceduna, and south of Port Pirie. Across these areas, population declines were more evident in the smaller coastal towns.

Population sex ratio and age structure, 2001

The sex ratio for the region was 97.8 males for every 100 females, similar to that for Coastal Australia.

With the exception of the northern tip of Adelaide and inner Fremantle, females outnumbered males in most metropolitan areas of the region. More females than males were present in the peri-urban area of Mandurah, around Bunbury, across Denmark, close to Albany, Port Lincoln and Port Pirie, and in the north western tip of the Yorke Peninsula.

Sex ratios greater than 110 males per 100 females occurred across the Eyre Peninsula, the Nullarbor Plain, west of Ravensthorpe, north of the regional centre of Albany, and west of the Margaret River region. Males generally outnumbered females in large and medium coastal towns in WA, particularly in Mandurah, Bunbury, Albany and Little Grove. This was the case also in most coastal towns across the Eyre Peninsula and the Yorke Peninsula - Port Lincoln, Coffin Bay, Elliston, Tumby Bay, Port Vincent, Moonta, Port Wakefield, Edithburgh, Port Broughton, and Fisherman Bay.

The age pyramid (Figure 2) illustrates the region's younger age structure compared to Coastal Australia. The proportion of both males and females under 15 years of age was greater in the region than for Coastal Australia. Females aged 20-34 years and those males aged 20-29 years comprise a relatively smaller proportion of the population in the region than in Coastal Australia, suggesting a considerable out-migration of young working age persons.

Median age, 2001

The median age of the population was 37 years, in line with the Coastal Australian median. Across the region, however, there was substantial variation in median age, with higher median ages more common in the SA portion, and younger median ages in the WA portion.

The coastal towns across the Yorke Peninsula clearly stood apart, with median ages between 50 and 60 years. The adjacent Eyre Peninsula had median ages ranging between 38 years and 45 years. The coastal towns with populations below 1,500 persons recorded a median age above 42 years, in contrast with the regional centre of Port Lincoln which had a median age of 34 years.

From Ceduna to Margaret River the median age was between 34 and 40 years, signalling younger age structures in some of the region's more remote areas. Many of these younger residents along this stretch of coastline appear to live in non-urban areas or inland towns since, with the exception of Albany, the coastal towns (Hopetoun, Bremer Bay, Little Grove, Walpole and Augusta) had a median age greater than 44 years.

The area from Busselton to Mandurah also had a young median age between 30 and 39 years. In contrast to the towns along the Southern Ocean, towns in this part of the region were considerably younger with median age usually between 32 and 37 years.

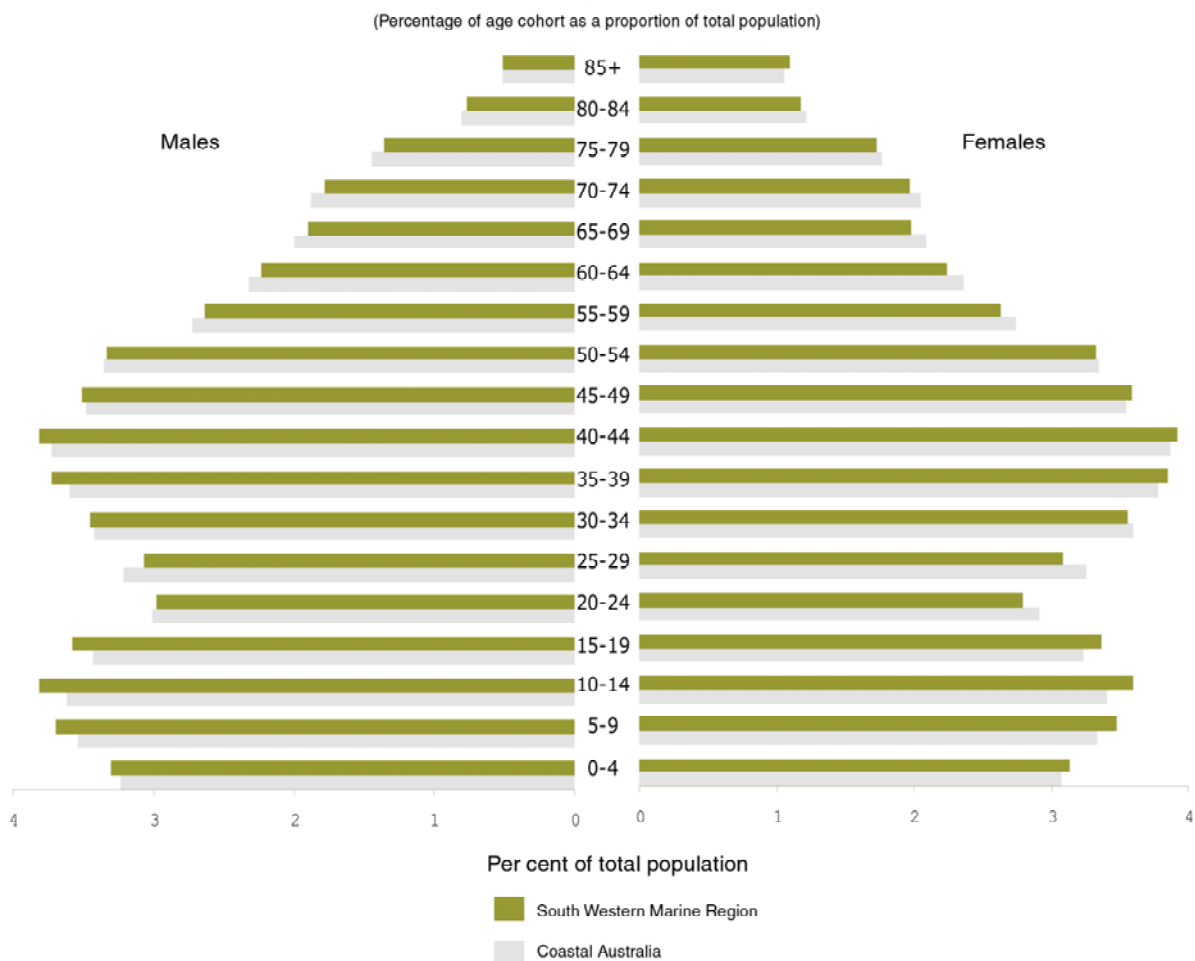


Figure 2. South Western Marine Region: age sex pyramid, 2001.

Change in median age, 1996-2001

During the period 1996-2001 the median age of the population increased from 35 years to 37 years, in line with the increase in median age throughout Coastal Australia.

Increases in median age were more pronounced in the non-metropolitan areas of the region and in the region's coastal towns. The only notable exceptions were the towns between Binningup and Dunsborough along WA's Geopraphe Bay which experienced stable or declining median age.

Total dependency ratio, 2001

The region's total dependency ratio was 54.6 per cent, similar to that for Coastal Australia.

In the SA portion, higher dependency ratios occurred across the Yorke Peninsula, south of Port Pirie up to the peri-urban fringe of Adelaide, the mid-eastern part of the Eyre Peninsula, particularly around the Tumby Bay and Cleve areas, and within and west of

the regional centre of Albany. Similarly, dependency was higher in almost all coastal towns across these areas.

Non-metropolitan areas in the WA portion displayed greater variation in total dependency, with lower ratios between Esperance and Albany and around the Margaret River region, and higher ratios around Mandurah, Busselton and Denmark. Higher ratios of total dependency were also noted in some large urban centres, particularly in Denmark, Wallaroo, Busselton, Kingscote, and Mandurah, with more than 60 dependents (children and elderly persons) per 100 persons of working age.

Child dependency ratio, 2001

The child dependency ratio for the region was 32.5 per cent, in line with the ratio recorded for Coastal Australia.

In the SA portion, child dependency was highest in the northern peri-urban fringe of Adelaide, from Port Augusta to Cleve, and in the western part of the Eyre Peninsula. It was also high in the urban centres of Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Ceduna, and Streaky Bay.

In the WA portion, high levels of child dependency were common south of Cockburn Sound and the area between Busselton and Mandurah, including the small coastal towns of Peppermint Grove, Stratham, Binningup, and Dunsborough. Child dependency was also higher from Manjimup to Jerramungup, including the coastal towns of Denmark, Albany, and Little Grove, and Esperance.

By contrast, child dependency was lowest within the coastal metropolitan portion, and around the Nullarbor Plain.

Elderly dependency ratio ratio, 2001

The region's elderly dependency ratio of 22.1 per cent, in line with that for Coastal Australia.

Elderly dependency was concentrated along the SA portion, with the highest elderly dependency across areas around Glenelg in Adelaide, across the Yorke Peninsula and the area of Tumby Bay on the Eyre Peninsula. Most coastal towns in these areas also recorded substantially higher levels of elderly dependency.

By contrast, low elderly dependency coincided with areas having a younger median age along the WA portion. Elderly dependency was lowest south of Fremantle and from Bunbury to the SA border. Augusta was the only town in this area with a very high elderly dependency ratio.

Households, Income and Education

Low income households, 2001

The proportion of low-income households in the region was 16.9 per cent, above that for Coastal Australia.

Areas with more than 20 per cent of low-income households occurred around and north of Fremantle, and close to Port Adelaide and Port Noarlunga, south of the Margaret River region, west of Esperance, in Whyalla, within and north of Port Pirie, and in the southern tip and in the mid-western part of the Yorke Peninsula, including several small coastal towns.

High Income households, 2001

Households with a weekly gross income of \$1,200 and over accounted for less than a quarter of all households within the region, slightly lower than Coastal Australia.

Areas with greater proportions of high-income households were situated within and close to Perth and Adelaide, north-east of Esperance, south and north of Bunbury, including the coastal towns of Stratham, Binningup, Peppermint Grove and Dunsborough, and around Little Grove and Frenchman Bay close to Albany.

Government pension recipients, 2001

Approximately 42.8 per cent of all families in the region received some sort of government assistance during 2001, similar to that for Coastal Australia.

Areas with a high proportion of families received government assistance were in some coastal metropolitan areas, around Bunbury, south of the Margaret River region, in Denmark, across the Nullarbor Plain, and in the regional centres of Ceduna, Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Port Augusta, Port Pirie and surroundings, and in the mid-western portion of the Yorke Peninsula.

Conversely, areas where a low proportion of families received government benefits were found south of Bunbury, across the Ravensthorpe and the Jerramungup regions, across the mid portion of the Eyre Peninsula, south of Ceduna, across the surrounding area of Albany, and around the Manjimup region.

Sixteen year olds in full time education, 2001

In 2001, 83 per cent of all 16 year olds in the region were in full-time education, a slightly higher proportion than for Coastal Australia. However, full-time enrolment rates for 16-year olds vary widely along the region.

Areas with highest rates of 16-year olds in full-time education were within the metropolitan portion, and near large urban centres along the Spencer Gulf, particularly in Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Port Augusta, and Port Pirie.

By comparison, proportions were lowest around the peri-urban fringe of Perth, around Bunbury, and in Albany where nearly a quarter or more of 16-year olds were not enrolled in full-time education. Similarly, lower proportions were noted around the Nullarbor Plain, Ceduna and Esperance, although the number of students was small across these areas.

SEIFA: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, 2001

The region had a lower score on the SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage than Coastal Australia, indicating a higher incidence of socio-economic disadvantage across the region. However, small absolute population counts across the Nullarbor Plain and outside the regional centres of the Yorke and the Eyre Peninsulas may distort the calculation of the index score for these areas.

The metropolitan portion had the highest SEIFA scores, particularly north of Fremantle, and between Port Adelaide and Port Noarlunga. However, pockets of socio-economic disadvantage were common around Port Adelaide and Port Noarlunga, and in the fringes and peri-urban areas of Perth.

In non-metropolitan WA, socio-economic disadvantage was lower in the area from Capel to the Margaret River region than the area expanding north of Bunbury. Socio-economic disadvantage was higher in the regional centres of Albany and Esperance, than for the region as a whole.

The regional centres of Whyalla, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, and Ceduna in the SA portion had higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage than the region as a whole.

Labour Force and Employment

Industry employment variance, 2001

Retail Trade, Manufacturing, and Health and Community Services were the top three employment industries within the region. At the town level, retail Trade was the largest industry of employment, except in Whyalla and Port Pirie where Manufacturing was the largest industry of employment. The industry employment variance (IEV) in the region was 42.8 per cent, similar to that for Coastal Australia.

Employment differs widely in the region, with areas across the SA portion which were heavily reliant on the Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry (AFF) sector having the lowest levels of employment diversification in the region. In SA employment was least diversified in the Nullarbor area, the Eyre Peninsula (excluding Port Lincoln) and most of the Yorke Peninsula, where over half of all employment was concentrated in only three industries. Across large coastal towns employment diversification was lowest in Whyalla and Port Pirie and highest in Port Lincoln. Regional centres, particularly Port Lincoln, Ceduna and Port Augusta, had higher employment diversification, while generally diversification tended to be lower in smaller towns.

Along the WA portion, levels of employment diversification were also lower around areas dependent on AFF industries, particularly across the areas between Esperance and Albany, and around the Manjimup region. By comparison, employment diversification was highest across Busselton, south of Bunbury, and within and around the Albany area. Across large coastal towns employment diversification was greatest in Esperance and Albany.

Change in the labour force participation rate, 1991-2001

Between 1991 and 2001 the region's labour force participation declined from 59.7 per cent to 57.5 per cent, less than the downward trend experienced by Coastal Australia.

Declining levels of labour force participation were concentrated across the SA portion, coinciding with areas with substantially lower levels of employment diversification, particularly north of Glenelg, the Eyre Peninsula (but excluding Port Lincoln), in Whyalla and Port Augusta, north and south of Port Pirie, and across the north-western area of the Yorke Peninsula.

Rising levels of labour force participation occurred in many areas along the WA portion along with a relatively higher level of employment diversification.

Change in the unemployment rate, 1991-2001

There was a decrease of 4.8 percentage points in the unemployment rate (from 13.7 per cent to 8.9 per cent) during the period 1991-2001, similar to that for Coastal Australia. Nearly all areas along the region's coastline experienced declining unemployment.

In the WA portion unemployment levels fell at a faster rate within and close to Fremantle, across the Margaret River region, and in Albany than elsewhere.

In the SA portion, declines were largest around Port Adelaide, Kangaroo Island, across most of the Eyre Peninsula, around the north-western part of the Yorke Peninsula, and in

Ceduna, where unemployment rates fell by over 6 per cent. The remote areas across the Nullarbor Plain also experienced declining levels of unemployment since 1991.

Commercial fishing – employment and value

Levels of employment in fishing and related activities and the value of fishing production flowing to a region are two measures of the importance or value of commercial fishing activities to an area.

When using official employment statistics for commercial fishing and directly associated activities it is recognised that these figures generally under-report likely levels of employment in this sector. For example, the data may not take account of the contribution of family members in a fishing business, or the level of part-time or seasonal casual employment.

The level of fishing activity (or value derived) within each marine region may not necessarily be reflected in employment levels in towns adjacent to the region, due to the high mobility of fishers operating out of home ports distant from the fishing area being worked and the presence of suitable ports. Employment figures for the wholesaling and processing sectors capture some, but not all, directly associated downstream activity.

Employment in the consolidated fish industry, 2001

Employment figures for the consolidated fish industry (CFI) capture employment levels in the various fishing industry sectors - the commercial fishing sector (which includes aquaculture), fish wholesaling and seafood processing sectors.

At the 2001 Census² there were 2,724 people employed in the consolidated fish industry (CFI). Overall, employment in the CFI made up less than one per cent of the total employment within the region, but nearly 19 per cent of all CFI employment across Coastal Australia. Across the SA portion, the proportion of people employed in the CFI was substantially above that in the WA portion (Figure 3).

Within the CFI, 1,858 were employed in commercial fishing, around 510 in fish wholesaling and 356 in seafood processing. This indicates that for every person employed in commercial fishing, there were 0.5 persons employed in wholesaling and processing (Table 1).

² Given the seasonal nature of rock-lobster activity across the WA and SA coastlines, the timing of Census collections can have a large bearing on the data obtained. This employment data may not reflect total numbers associated with the rock lobster fishery as Census night fell outside the rock-lobster season.

Table 1. South Western Marine Region: SLAs with more than 20 persons employed in commercial fishing, 2001

SLA and Town Name	Consolidated fishing industry	Commercial fishing	Fish wholesaling	Seafood processing
Port Lincoln	911	603	95	213
Other towns/rural balance	45	37	3	5
Port Lincoln (DC)	956	640	98	218
Coffin Bay	40	29	8	3
Other towns/rural balance	127	95	17	15
Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	167	124	25	18
Perth	202	111	72	19
Cockburn	202	111	72	19
Ceduna	43	37	3	3
Other towns/rural balance	67	57	8	2
Ceduna (DC)	110	94	11	5
Albany	88	49	22	17
Little Grove	6	6	0	0
Frenchmans Bay	7	4	0	3
Other towns/rural balance	17	11	6	0
Albany (C) - Central & Albany (C) Bal	118	70	28	20
Perth	102	62	33	7
Fremantle (C) - Remainder	102	62	33	7
Cowell	49	46	3	0
Other towns/rural balance	12	11	1	0
Franklin Harbour (DC)	61	57	4	0
Kingscote	26	26	0	0
Other towns/rural balance	37	31	6	0
Kangaroo Island (DC)	63	57	6	0
Rockingham	72	51	21	0
Other towns/rural balance	9	4	1	4
Rockingham (C)	81	55	22	4
Streaky Bay	38	30	3	5
Other towns/rural balance	15	14	0	1
Streaky Bay (DC)	53	44	3	6
Fishermans Bay	17	11	3	3
Port Broughton	20	16	4	0
Other towns/rural balance	17	15	0	2
Barunga West (DC)	54	42	7	5
Esperance	37	30	7	0
Other towns/rural balance	10	9	1	0
Esperance (S)	47	39	8	0
Mandurah	45	36	9	0
Other towns/rural balance	1	0	1	0
Mandurah (C)	46	36	10	0
Port Victoria	18	11	7	0
Adrossan	4	4	0	0
Port Vincent	3	3	0	0
Other towns/rural balance	19	14	2	3
Yorke Peninsula (DC) - North	44	32	9	3
Edithburgh	3	3	0	0
Stansbury	6	3	3	0
Other towns/rural balance	30	26	1	3
Yorke Peninsula (DC) - South	39	32	4	3
Moonta	12	12	0	0
Walleroo	15	11	4	0
Other towns/rural balance	8	7	1	0
Copper Coast (DC)	35	30	5	0
Whyalla	30	26	4	0
Other towns/rural balance	6	1	2	3
Whyalla (C)	36	27	6	3
Walpole	3	3	0	0
Other towns/rural balance	25	20	5	0
Manjimup (S)	28	23	5	0
No towns (part of Adelaide)	40	21	15	4
Charles Sturt (C) - Coastal	40	21	15	4

Value of fishing, 2001

In 2001, fish catch with a gross value of production (GVP) of approximately \$306 million came from the waters adjacent to the region (Table 2).

Table 2: South Western Marine Region – value of commercial fisheries within the Regions waters.

	South Western (2001 GVP)
South Australia	138,404,388
Western Australia	74,969,242
Commonwealth	92,920,279

Commercial fishing, therefore, is an important activity in the region and linking catch values with the location of license-holders provides an indication of the revenue flows from this activity into the region. At an aggregate level, the GVP of catch for license holders in the region was almost \$24 million in 2000-2001 (Table 3).

At an aggregate level, in 2000-01 catch with a gross value of production (GVP) from Commonwealth fisheries of approximately \$128 million could be linked to license holders in the region (Table 3). This region had the highest production value from Commonwealth fisheries of any Marine Region. More than 90 per cent of the value from Commonwealth fisheries was attributable to Fremantle and Port Lincoln which, based on fish production value, were the highest grossing Commonwealth ports throughout Australia in 2001.

Table 3. South Western Marine Region - value of fishing from Commonwealth fisheries (2000-2001).

SWMR Port/town	GVP (\$)	% of Total
Fremantle	67,409,202	52.7
Port Lincoln	52,585,127	41.1
Port Adelaide	5,788,905	4.5
Albany	1,972,077	1.5
Streaky Bay	82,623	0.1
Esperance	67,993	0.1
Reef Point	36,389	0.0
Thevenard	16,549	0.0
Kingscote	6,020	0.0
Commonwealth fisheries Total	127,964,885	97.3