

**REGIONAL STATISTICS**AUSTRALIAN  
CAPITAL  
TERRITORY

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 17 MAR 1998

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- For further information about these statistics, contact Conrad Bulenda on Canberra (02) 6207 0286, or refer to the back page of this publication

# NOTES

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory presents a summary of the latest available key statistics, at the time of preparation, for each of the Statistical Local Areas of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), including Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla Part A.

Table 1 contains data at the Statistical Subdivision level for the ACT and also for the Queanbeyan Statistical Subdivision. The Statistical Subdivisions of the ACT equate with the town centre districts, and the statistical data for Queanbeyan SSD equates with the Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla Part A Statistical Local Areas.

Tables 2 to 8 contain Statistical Local Area data within each of the subdivisions of Canberra. The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) equate to suburbs in the ACT, the Queanbeyan City Council area and Yarrowlumla Part A. A map, indicating the area which each subdivision comprises, precedes the data.

Page 64 shows a map of all the SLAs of the ACT.

Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory draws extensively on information provided through the generous co-operation of the ACT Government and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated, for without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available.

The data contained in this publication represents only a sample of the full range of statistics available from the ABS. For further information about ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.

## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- n.a Not available
- n.p. Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
- Nil or less than half the final digit shown
- . . Not applicable
- p Preliminary
- MWh MegaWatt hours
- MI Megalitres (1,000 kilolitres)
- Kl Kilolitres (1,000 litres)

Dalma Jacobs  
Regional Director  
Australian Capital Territory

## MAIN FEATURES

AREA	<p>The ACT covers an area of some 2,352 square kilometres, comprising 0.3% of the total area of New South Wales and 0.03% of Australia.</p>
POPULATION DENSITY	<p>At 30 June 1997p, the total population density of the ACT was 132 people per square kilometre which was the highest population density of any Australian State or Territory. When statistical subdivisions were considered, Woden Valley had the highest population density in the ACT (1,147 people per square kilometre) however when only the urban area within each subdivision was considered, Weston Creek–Stromlo had the highest density (1,570 people per square kilometre). Queanbeyan SSD had a population density of 19 people per square kilometre.</p>
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION	<p>At 30 June 1997 the estimated resident population of the ACT was 309,794, an increase of 1,543 (0.5%) since 30 June 1996. Population growth over the period was largely concentrated in Gungahlin–Hall (up 1,988 persons or 15.7%) and also in South Canberra (up 380 persons or 1.7%). The growth in Gungahlin–Hall was due to further expansion of the new suburbs of Amaroo, Ngunnawal and Nicholls while in South Canberra new medium density housing in Kingston, Griffith and Narrabundah accounted for the rise in population. There were minor increases in North Canberra (up 66 or 0.2%) and Tuggeranong (up 15 or 0.02%).</p> <p>Belconnen (down 457 or 0.5%), Woden Valley (down 231 or 0.7%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (down 216 or 0.9%) all experienced population declines from June 1996 to June 1997.</p> <p>At 30 June 1997p, Queanbeyan SSD had an estimated resident population of 37,682 people, an increase of 526 (1.4%) on the previous year.</p>
AGE DISTRIBUTION	<p>The population of the ACT is continuing to age, following the natural trend. Over the last 21 years there has been no significant growth in the population aged 0–14 years (5.2%), whereas the population aged 15–64 years has increased by 47.0% and the number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 254.8%.</p> <p>At 30 June 1997p, the population aged 0–14 years was estimated to be 67,806 persons (22.0% of the ACT population), compared with 64,425 persons (31.0%) 21 years ago. Tuggeranong (29.4%), Gungahlin–Hall (23.7%), and Belconnen (21.5%) had the highest proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group. Queanbeyan SSD also had a high proportion of 0–14 year olds with 23.0% falling in that age group.</p> <p>The population aged 15–64 years was estimated to be 218,067 persons (70.7% of the total ACT population, compared with 137,012 (66.0%) 21 years ago. Gungahlin–Hall had the highest proportion of its population in this age group (74.2%), followed by Weston Creek–Stromlo (72.9%), North Canberra and Belconnen (72.6%), Woden Valley (71.2%).</p>

## AGE DISTRIBUTION *continued*

The 65 years and over age group was estimated at 22,360 persons or 7.3% of the total population of the ACT, compared with 6,303 (3.0%) 21 years ago. South Canberra (15.9%) had the highest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over, followed by North Canberra (13.1%), and Woden Valley (11.3%). Queanbeyan SSD had a relatively low proportion in this age group with 7.5% of persons being aged 65 years and over.

## MEDIAN AGE

The median age of the estimated resident population of the ACT at 30 June 1997p was 31.3 years, an increase of 5.8 years in the last 21 years, 2.8 years in the last 11 years and 0 years since 30 June 1996. However, the ACT has a much younger population than for Australia as a whole, being 3.1 years lower than the Australian median age of 34.0 years. The highest median ages were in South Canberra (36.7 years), Woden Valley (36.5 years) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (35.7 years). Queanbeyan SSD had a median age of 32.3 years.

## VITAL STATISTICS

In 1996, 4,388 births (2,236 boys and 2,152 girls), were registered to women whose usual residence was in the ACT, a 0.6% decrease over the number registered in 1995 (4,415). The sex ratio at birth (the number of male births per 100 female births) was 103.9. Tuggeranong recorded the greatest number of births in the ACT (1,680 births or 38.3% of total births), followed by Belconnen (1,100 births or 25.1%).

In 1996 there were 1,294 deaths (693 males and 601 females) recorded in the ACT, an 16.2% increase over the number registered in 1995 (1,114). The sex ratio at death (the number of male deaths per 100 female deaths) was 115.3. Belconnen recorded the highest number of deaths in the ACT (306 deaths or 23.6% of total deaths), followed by South Canberra (261 deaths or 20.2%), North Canberra (252 deaths or 19.5%).

In 1996, Queanbeyan SSD had a natural increase of 396, caused by 609 births and 213 deaths.

## INDIGENOUS POPULATION

The 1996 Census data indicates that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (2,898 persons) accounts for only a small proportion of the total population in the ACT, an estimated 0.97% in 1996. The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the estimated growth rate was 79.3% for the Indigenous population compared to 6.7% for the total ACT population. This could be partially explained by a greater propensity for persons to identify as Indigenous.

Tuggeranong (32.3%) accounted for the largest proportion of the Indigenous population in the ACT, followed by Belconnen (22.3%), North Canberra (14.1%), South Canberra (11.8%), Woden Valley (9.8%), Weston Creek (7.3%) and Gungahlin–Hall (2.2%).

## INDIGENOUS POPULATION

*continued*

There were 749 people from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent residing in Queanbeyan SSD at the time of the 1996 Census. This represents an increase of 38.7% or 209 people since the 1991 Census.

## FAMILY TYPES AND RELATIONSHIPS IN HOUSEHOLD

Members of couple families with children made up just over 57% (156,891) of all persons in the ACT at the time of the 1996 Census (excluding visitors and persons in non-private dwellings). There were wide differences between SSDs, the highest proportions were in Tuggeranong (67.8%), Belconnen (59.7%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (57.6%) while the lowest proportions were in North Canberra (37.9%) and South Canberra (42.6%). Conversely couple families without children were significant in North Canberra (22.0%), South Canberra (21.7%) and Woden Valley (21.4%) and less significant in Tuggeranong (12.9%) and Belconnen (15.3%). Overall, North Canberra and South Canberra also had the highest proportions of one parent families, group household members and lone persons.

The breakdown of family and household types for Queanbeyan SSD were similar to that of Canberra as a whole with Queanbeyan having a slightly higher proportion of lone persons and members of couple families without children.

## LABOUR FORCE STATUS

On Census night, August 6 1996, the ACT had a labour force of 161,214 persons and an unemployment rate of 7.3% (or 11,799 persons looking for work). Of these people 70.8% (or 8,349) were looking for full-time work, with the remaining 20.2% (or 3,450) looking for part-time work only. There were an additional 64,418 persons not in the labour force.

North Canberra recorded the highest unemployment rate of 9.7% (or 1,974 persons) followed by Belconnen 8.0% (3,637 persons), South Canberra 7.3% (849 persons) and Woden Valley 6.9% (1,180 persons). Woden Valley contained the highest proportion of those unemployed persons looking for full-time work (74.0% or 873 persons), followed by Tuggeranong (73.2% or 2,132 persons), Gungahlin–Hall (73.0% or 300 persons) and Weston–Creek Stromlo (72.1% or 588).

The Queanbeyan SSD had a labour force of 19,044 persons and recorded an unemployment rate of 7.8% (or 1,490) on Census night 1996. Of those persons defined as unemployed, 1,178 (79.1%) were looking for full-time work, with the remainder searching for part-time work only.

## DWELLING STRUCTURE

Between 1991 and 1996 the number of total occupied private dwellings in the Australian Capital Territory increased from 92,716 to 106,686, an increase of 15.1% (or 13,970). The number of people counted in occupied dwellings increased by 6.8% (or 18,362). Consequently, the average number of people per occupied dwelling declined, from an average occupancy rate of 2.9 to 2.7 people per dwelling.

## DWELLING STRUCTURE

*continued*

The bulk of this increase occurred in Tuggeranong (up 6,641 or 30.4%), followed by the new development area of Gunghalin–Hall (up 4,443), Belconnen (up 1,377 or 5.1%) and South Canberra (up 663 or 8.0%). Belconnen (28,553), Tuggeranong (28,499), North Canberra (14,460) and Woden Valley (12,789) contained the largest number of dwellings.

Tuggeranong recorded the highest proportion of separate house dwellings (87.2%), followed by Weston Creek–Stromlo (84.2%), Belconnen (81.3%), Queanbeyan (69.2%), Gunghalin–Hall (69.0%), Woden Valley (68.8%), North Canberra (65.7%) and South Canberra (61.5%).

## TENURE TYPE

Levels of home ownership or purchasing varied between areas. The newer SSDs tended to have higher levels of purchasing although the older SSDs also had higher levels of ownership, the level for Tuggeranong was 72.0% and Gunghalin–Hall, 71.9% while for North Canberra it was 47.9% and South Canberra, 50.7%. The figure for owner/purchasers in Queanbeyan SSD was 63.4%.

The SSDs containing the largest proportion of rented dwellings were North Canberra (47.1%), South Canberra (43.1%), Woden Valley (35.8%), Queanbeyan (32.0%), Gungahlin–Hall (25.3%) and Tuggeranong (25.0%).

## EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

At September 1997, there were 13,240 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just over 66% of these businesses were small businesses employing less than five people, 18% employing between 5 to 9 people and 8% employing between 10 to 19 people. According to the ABS Business Register, Property and business services (3,204 businesses or 24%), Retail trade (2,364 or 18%), Construction (1,372 10%), and Health and community services (1,220 or 9%) reported the highest number of businesses as at September 1997. The Government sector continues to be the largest employer in the ACT with 70 Government administration and defence businesses employing 100 or more wage and salary wage earners and 33 employing between 50 to 99 wage and salary earners.

The majority of businesses were located in South Canberra (3,188 businesses or 24.0%), North Canberra (2,846 or 22.1%), Belconnen (2,420 or 18.3%), Tuggeranong (1,938 or 14.6%) and Woden Valley (1,532 or 11.6%). Gungahlin–Hall had the largest percentage increase in the number of businesses (5.8% or 28) while South Canberra had the largest increase in the number of businesses (94 or 3.0%). North Canberra had a decrease in numbers of 121(–4.1%).

At September 1997, there were 1,677 businesses in the Queanbeyan SSD. Just over 70% (1,179) were small businesses employing less than five people, 16% employing between 5 to 9 people and 8% employing between 10 to 19 people. Retail trade (260 businesses or 15.5%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (244 or 14.5%), Construction (235 or 14.0%), Property and business services (217 or 12.9%) and Manufacturing (143 or 8.5%) recorded the highest number of businesses registered in

## EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

*continued*

Queanbeyan SSD as at September 1997. The majority of business locations in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector were found within the Yarrowlumla — Part A SLA.

Comparable Business Register data at SLA (suburb) level are available on request as a statistical consultancy (see explanatory notes).

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The 1996 Census indicates that 25.5% or 38,156 of persons residing in the ACT were employed in the Government administration and defence industry. The Retailing industry accounted for a further 11.4% or 17,045, followed by Property and business services (10.7% or 16,029), Education (8.9% or 13,320) and Health and community services (7.9% or 11,885).

Government administration and defence was the largest employer for all SSDs in the ACT, with the highest being in North Canberra (31.2%) and the lowest being in Belconnen (23.7%). Property and business services and Retail trade were the second or third largest employers by industry type for all SSD's in the ACT, with the exception of North Canberra and Woden Valley where Education accounted for the second (11.4%) and third (10.3%) largest employer respectively.

The industry of largest employment in Queanbeyan SSD was also Government administration and defence, accounting for 16.5% (2,899) of the workforce. Retail trade and Property and business services employed a further 12.6% (2,213) and 10.5% (1,835) respectively.

## EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

The 1996 Census indicates that 25.3% or 37,857 persons residing in the ACT were employed as professionals. Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers accounted for a further 18.5% or 27,645 people, followed by Associate professionals (12.2% or 18,261 people), Managers and administrators (11.7% or 17,547 people) and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (8.6% or 12,911 people).

In Queanbeyan SSD 18.1% or 3,173 persons were employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, 14.2% or 2,491 persons were employed as professionals, 13.7% or 2,406 were employed as Tradespersons or related workers and 13.6% or 2,385 were employed as Associate professionals.

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

At 30 June 1997, there were 48 hotel, motel and guest house establishments available for tourists in the ACT. The average occupancy rate for hotels, motels and guest houses in 1996–97 was 58.3%, a fall of 4.4 points over the previous 12 months. However, takings from these establishments remained steady at \$76.4 million. There were 22 establishments located in North Canberra, comprising 46% of all establishments in the ACT, followed by South Canberra with 19 establishments (40%).



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION  
*continued*

At 30 June 1997, there were 18 hotel, motel and guest house establishments available for tourists in Queanbeyan SSD. The average occupancy rate was 46.7%, a fall of 4.8 points from the previous period, with total takings being \$5.3 million.

RETAIL CENSUS 1991– 92

At 30 June 1992, there were 2,339 Shopfront Retailing locations in the ACT, employing 12% (18,670) of the Territory's total employment. These locations recorded turnover of \$1,793 million, representing \$6,149 per head of population and an increase of 22.2% from the last census in 1985–86.

At 30 June 1992, there were 269 Shopfront Retailing locations in Queanbeyan SSD which employed 1,828 people. During 1991–92 these locations recorded a turnover of \$171 million.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Results from the October 1996 Motor Vehicle Census estimated 168,021 vehicles in the ACT. There were 143,916 passenger vehicles, representing 85.7% of all vehicles registered for road use. Light commercial vehicles accounted for a further 10.9% of vehicles; motor cycles for 2.9%; trucks for 1.8%; and buses for less than 1%.

In October 1996, Belconnen (27.7%) had the highest proportion of motor vehicles, followed by Tuggeranong (26.6%), Woden Valley (12.2%), South Canberra (11.0%), North Canberra (10.8%), Weston Creek–Stromlo (8.3%) and Gungahlin–Hall (3.5%).

Queanbeyan SSD recorded 27,574 motor vehicle on register in October 1996.

BUILDING APPROVALS

During 1996–97 there were 3,226 buildings approved in the ACT, an increase of 380 (13.4%) from 1995–96. The majority of building approvals occurred in Gungahlin–Hall (26.9%), followed by Tuggeranong (22.3%), Belconnen (17.9%), North Canberra (11.8%), South Canberra (9.7%), Woden Valley (7.3%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (4.0%).

The value of building approvals in the ACT was \$557.5 million, down \$209.8 million (27.3%) from the previous year. South Canberra had the highest value of building approvals at \$136.5 million (24.5%), followed by Gungahlin–Hall \$122.4 million (22.0%), North Canberra \$85.0 million (15.2%), Tuggeranong \$80.4 million (14.4%), Belconnen \$73.4 million (13.2%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo \$6.9 million (1.2%).

During 1996–97 there were 1,957 dwelling units created in the ACT, a decrease of 193 (9.0%) from 1995–96. The majority of dwelling units created occurred in Gungahlin–Hall (46.2%), followed by Belconnen (14.4%), Tuggeranong (13.2%), South Canberra (12.4%), North Canberra (8.1%), Woden Valley (5.4%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (0.2%).

The value of building approvals in Queanbeyan SSD decreased (down 13.3%) from 46,313 in 1995–96 to 40,173 in 1996–97. The number of dwelling units created also fell (down 13.5%) to 243, whilst the number of building approvals fell 3.8% to 383 in 1996–97.



## ELECTRICITY AND WATER CONSUMPTION

The total electricity consumption in the ACT in 1996–97 was 2,347 gigawatt hours (GWh) (up 6.7% from 1995–96), of which 45.4% was consumed by the residential sector while the remaining 54.6% was used by the industrial and commercial sectors. Consumption varied across the subdivisions during 1996–97. Belconnen (27.2%) and Tuggeranong (26.6%) recorded the highest level of domestic consumption while North Canberra (32.8%) and South Canberra (27.0%) recorded the highest commercial consumption. South Canberra recorded the highest consumption levels per capita (4.80 megawatt hours) while Gungahlin–Hall recorded the lowest (2.41). This could be due in part to the higher uptake of natural gas in the newer areas of Gungahlin–Hall.

The total water consumption in the ACT in 1996–97 was 31,398 megalitres (ML), up 15.5% from the 27,176 ML recorded in 1995–96. The rise in water consumption may have been partially due to lower than usual rainfall in 1996–97. Tuggeranong (28.6%) and Belconnen (26.7%) recorded the highest level of water consumption in the ACT while South Canberra (133.1 kilolitres per capita) and Woden Valley (110.1 kilolitres per capita) recorded the highest water consumption per capita.

## EDUCATION

In September 1997, there were 3,977 enrolments in 80 government preschools in the ACT, consisting of 2,055 (51.7%) males and 1,922 (48.3%) females. Over the last 12 months, preschool enrolments declined by 304 (7.6%) students. Tuggeranong had the highest number of preschool enrolments accounting for 39.9% (1,586) of all government preschool enrolments. Belconnen accounted for 23.3% (926 students), Woden Valley (9.0%), North Canberra (8.4%), South Canberra (6.8%), Weston Creek (6.3%) and Gungahlin–Hall (6.1%).

In August 1997, the ACT Government school system had 97 schools with 39,503 students enrolled (20,262 males and 19,241 females), accounting for 64.6% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represented a 1.1% (437 students) decrease since August 1996 when 39,940 students were enrolled. Primary schools accounted for 54.9% of all enrolments, while high school and secondary college enrolments accounted for 27.9% and 16.2% respectively. Tuggeranong (30.6%) and Belconnen (28.0%) had the highest proportion of enrolments, followed by North Canberra (11.4%), South Canberra (9.9%), Woden Valley (9.7%), Weston Creek–Stromlo (6.9%) and Gungahlin–Hall (2.3%).

In August 1997, the ACT non-government school system had 41 schools with 21,663 students enrolled (11,078 males and 10,585 females), accounting for 35.4% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represents a 1.0% (219 students) increase from August 1996 when 21,444 students were enrolled in the non-government system. As a percentage of non-government enrolments, Catholic schools had 75.5%, followed by Anglican schools (17.1%) and other non-government schools (7.4%). South Canberra (25.6%) and Tuggeranong (23.8%) had the largest

EDUCATION *continued*

number of non-government students, followed by Belconnen (17.9%), North Canberra (16.1%), Woden Valley (11.6%), Weston Creek–Stromlo (3.6%) and Gungahlin–Hall (1.3%).

In August 1997, there were 5,174 student enrolments for schools in Queanbeyan. Of these, 3,994 students (87.6%) were enrolled in 10 government schools with the remaining 643 (12.4%) in one non-government primary school. In Yarrowlumla — Part A there were 537 student enrolments, all of whom attended the four government schools in this SLA.

OFFENCES REPORTED OR  
BECOMING KNOWN TO  
POLICE.

The highest incidence of Offences against the person was recorded in North Canberra 735 (31.1%), Belconnen 506 (21.4%), Tuggeranong 504 (21.3%) and South Canberra 304 (12.9%). Robbery and Extortion was highest in North Canberra 78 (35.3%), Woden Valley 53 (24.0%) and Belconnen 36 (16.3%). North Canberra 6,833 (28.7%) also recorded the highest Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft, followed by Belconnen 4,790 (20.1%), Tuggeranong 3,912 (16.4%) and South Canberra 3,586 (15.0%). Property damage and environmental offences were highest in North Canberra 2,065 (26.2%), Belconnen 1,833 (23.3%), Tuggeranong 1,577 (20.0%) and South Canberra 1,113 (14.1%). Offences Against Good Order were highest in North Canberra 2,677 (57.6%), South Canberra 532 (11.4%), Tuggeranong 519 (11.2%) and Belconnen 422 (9.1%).

In the 12 months to June 1997 there were 41,966 offences reported to or becoming known to police in the ACT, representing an increase of 3,378 (8.6%) offences on 1995–96. For the ACT increases were experienced in all offence types except Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft, which fell 5.4% to 23,843. All SSDs in the ACT recorded increases in the number of offences reported or becoming known to police, with the exception of South Canberra (down 309 or 4.4%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (down 299 or 17.8%).

North Canberra recorded the largest increase in the number of offences reported or becoming known to police, rising 2,559 (or 24.3%), followed by Woden Valley up 533 (or 12.9%), Tuggeranong up 419 (6.3%), Belconnen up 249 (or 3.2%) and Gungahlin–Hall up 218 (or 25.8%).

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continue to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for the majority of offences in all SSDs. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most offence type reported in all SSDs except North Canberra where Against good order offences ranked second highest.

Over the calendar year 1996 the number of offences reported or becoming known to police in the Queanbeyan SSD fell 700 (or 16.7%) to 3,503. This fall was largely a result of a 52.9% (or 513) drop in the number of Property damage and environmental offences.

OFFENCES REPORTED OR  
BECOMING KNOWN TO  
POLICE *continued*

A drop of 20.4% (or 720) in offences reported in Queanbeyan City was responsible for the overall decline in reported offences in the Queanbeyan SSD. Property damage and environmental offences fell 543 (or 60.3%), Other offences down 141 (or 17.8%) and Burglary, fraud and other theft offences down 133 (or 9.3%). Yarrowlumla — Part A remained relatively stable overall with total offences rising 20 (or 2.9%).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

There was a total of 59,017 hospital separations from ACT Public Hospitals in 1995–96, an increase of 0.8% from the 58,521 separations recorded in 1994–95. Belconnen residents (12,881 or 21.8%) represented the largest number of hospital separations in 1995–96, followed by ACT balance, which includes hospital separations for non-ACT residents (12,567 or 21.3%), Tuggeranong (12,625 or 21.4%), North Canberra (7,223 or 12.2%), Woden Valley (5,487 or 9.3%), South Canberra (3,728 or 6.3%), Weston Creek (3,270 or 5.5%) and Gungahlin–Hall (1,236 or 2.1%). Queanbeyan Public Hospital also recorded a 0.8% increase in 1995–96, with hospital separations rising from 2,252 in 1994–95 to 2,271 in 1995–96. Within the Queanbeyan SSD, Queanbeyan City residents (2,091 or 92.1%) made up the bulk of hospital separations with the remaining 180 (or 7.9%) residents of Yarrowlumla — Part A.

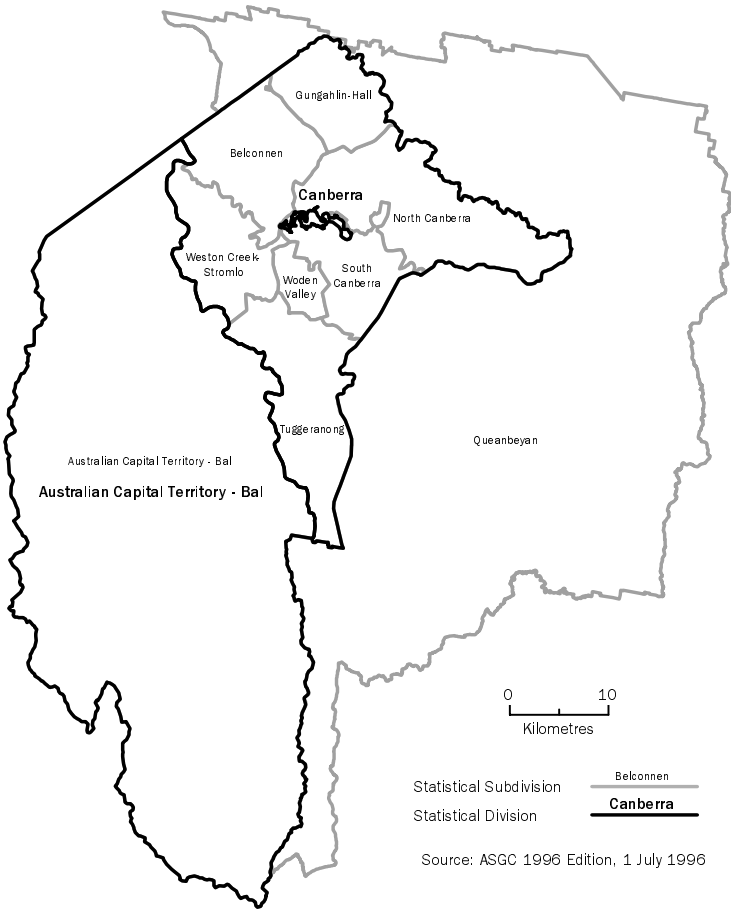
In 1995–96 diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract was the most common reason for hospitalisation in the ACT accounting for 19.8% of hospital separations, followed by diseases and disorders of the digestive system (10.8%), pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (8.8%), diseases and disorders of the circulatory system (7.2%) and diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system (6.9%). Over the same period the majority of Queanbeyan Hospital separations were due to pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (497 or 21.9%), diseases and disorders of the digestive system (282 or 12.4%), diseases and disorders of the circulatory system (241 or 10.6%), diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (218 or 9.6%) and diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system (146 or 6.4%).



CHAPTER 1

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

1.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



# 1.2

## ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>North Canberra(a)</i>	<i>Belconnen(b)</i>	<i>Woden Valley</i>	<i>Weston Creek- Stromlo(c)</i>	<i>Tuggeranong</i>
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	206.88	129.76	28.61	104.06	161.51
Population density 30 June 1996 (persons/sq km)					
Urban area	(f)890	(g)1 337	1 147	(h)1 570	(i)1 406
Total area	188	657	1 147	237	558
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1996 (no.)					
Males	19 435	42 473	16 432	12 268	44 702
Females	19 383	43 186	16 611	12 611	45 402
Persons	38 818	85 659	33 043	24 879	90 104
Age distribution (no.)					
0–4 years	1 974	5 603	1 787	1 378	8 943
5–14 years	3 594	12 771	3 998	3 273	17 548
15–19 years	3 282	8 247	2 154	2 101	6 943
20–54 years	21 755	48 193	17 651	13 689	50 396
55–64 years	3 146	5 864	3 731	2 343	3 662
65 years or more	5 067	4 981	3 722	2 095	2 612
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	38 818	85 659	33 043	24 879	90 104
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	38 884	85 202	32 812	24 663	90 119
Growth 1992–97 (%)	–0.6	–0.8	–0.7	–1.6	2.1
Growth 1996–97p (%)	0.2	–0.5	–0.7	–0.9	0.0
Census of Population and Housing, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons of indigenous origin (no.)	408	647	283	213	937
Family Type and relationship in household (no.)					
Couple family with children	11 449	46 069	14 769	12 858	56 739
Couple family without children	6 642	11 776	6 243	4 060	10 803
One parent family	3 557	8 653	2 740	2 416	9 109
Group household member	3 352	4 064	1 413	850	2 094
Lone person	4 466	5 112	3 571	1 784	3 863
Other(m)	752	1 431	517	347	1 070
Total(n)	30 218	77 105	29 253	22 315	83 678
Labour force status					
Employed persons (no.)					
Employee	17 357	39 462	14 897	11 787	40 742
Employer	235	563	271	182	590
Own account worker	639	1 404	627	511	1 532
Contributing family worker	100	199	90	62	164
Unemployed persons					
Looking for full-time work (no.)	1 298	2 541	873	588	2 132
Looking for part-time work (no.)	676	1 096	307	228	782
Not in the labour force (no.)	11 582	17 559	8 202	5 197	13 708
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	8.0	6.9	6.1	6.3
Employed persons by industry (no.)					
Agriculture, forestry and and fishing	90	115	61	64	124
Mining	11	23	10	6	33
Manufacturing	496	1 149	493	365	1 785
Electricity, gas and water supply	29	121	40	31	143
Construction	451	2 041	670	507	2 491
Wholesale trade	276	922	328	275	1 517
Retail trade	1 525	5 172	1 502	1 518	5 626
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 293	2 320	668	509	1 490
Transport and storage	440	1 250	424	398	1 516

For footnotes see end of table.

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# 1.2

## ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>South Canberra(d)</i>	<i>Gungahlin– Hall(e)</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory Balance</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory Total</i>	<i>Queanbeyan SSD</i>	<i>Canberra and Queanbeyan Statistical District</i>
Area at 30 June 1996 (sq km)	86.52	90.62	1 543.73	2 351.69	1 980.92	4 332.61
Population density 30 June 1996 (persons/sq km)						
Urban area	(j)391	(k)611	—	(l)1 048	542	n.a.
Total area	267	162	—	132	19	80
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1996 (no.)						
Males	11 225	6 241	177	152 953	18 699	171 652
Females	11 505	6 443	157	155 298	18 457	173 755
Persons	22 730	12 684	334	308 251	37 156	345 407
Age distribution (no.)						
0–4 years	1 122	1 328	30	22 165	2 956	25 121
5–14 years	2 733	1 676	48	45 641	5 628	51 269
15–19 years	1 601	757	15	25 100	2 540	27 640
20–54 years	11 812	8 251	191	171 938	20 504	192 442
55–64 years	1 843	408	32	21 029	2 732	23 761
65 years or more	3 619	264	18	22 360	2 796	25 156
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	22 730	12 684	334	308 251	37 156	345 407
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	23 110	14 672	332	309 794	37 682	347 476
Growth 1992–97 (%)	0.7	79.8	–4.0	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
Growth 1996–97p (%)	1.7	15.7	–0.6	0.5	1.4	0.6
Census of Population and Housing, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons of indigenous origin (no.)	342	65	3	2 898	749	3 647
Family Type and relationship in household (no.)						
Couple family with children	8 110	6 754	152	156 891	19 326	176 217
Couple family without children	4 127	2 380	56	46 086	6 110	52 196
One parent family	2 342	1 035	19	29 861	3 398	33 259
Group household member	1 405	575	14	13 767	914	14 681
Lone person	2 723	810	23	22 353	3 445	25 798
Other(m)	312	259	6	4 689	496	5 185
Total(n)	19 019	11 813	270	273 647	33 689	307 336
Labour force status						
Employed persons (no.)						
Employee	9 939	6 771	146	141 101	16 189	157 290
Employer	279	87	5	2 212	367	2 579
Own account worker	422	237	9	5 381	855	6 236
Contributing family worker	67	34	5	721	138	859
Unemployed persons						
Looking for full-time work (no.)	604	300	9	8 349	1 178	9 527
Looking for part-time work (no.)	245	111	6	3 450	312	3 762
Not in the labour force (no.)	6 458	1 645	71	64 418	7 942	72 360
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	5.5	8.6	7.3	7.8	7.4
Employed persons by industry (no.)						
Agriculture, forestry and and fishing	71	27	30	581	348	929
Mining	9	6	—	96	56	152
Manufacturing	387	237	5	4 920	1 329	6 249
Electricity, gas and water supply	16	17	—	405	107	512
Construction	330	442	6	6 936	1 486	8 422
Wholesale trade	222	221	3	3 762	1 012	4 774
Retail trade	885	807	16	17 046	2 213	19 259
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	624	353	5	7 269	735	8 004
Transport and storage	348	237	4	4 621	764	5 385

For footnotes see end of table.

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# 1.2

## ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — continued

Particulars	North Canberra(a)	Belconnen(b)	Woden Valley	Weston Creek– Stromlo(c)	Tuggeranong
Census of Population and Housing, 6 Aug 1996 — (continued)					
Employed persons by industry (no.) — (continued)					
Communication services	204	720	170	167	824
Finance and insurance	297	1 145	365	235	1 385
Property and business services	2 008	4 321	1 790	1 353	4 185
Government administration and defence	5 728	9 845	4 222	3 240	10 468
Education	2 088	4 160	1 636	1 201	2 768
Health and community services	1 168	2 958	1 635	1 145	3 710
Cultural and recreational services	827	1 498	459	380	1 045
Personal and other services	637	1 812	629	531	1 941
Non-classifiable economic units	66	151	83	57	251
Not stated	699	1 900	703	553	1 728
<i>Total</i>	<i>18 333</i>	<i>41 623</i>	<i>15 888</i>	<i>12 535</i>	<i>43 030</i>
Employed persons by occupation (no.)					
Managers and administrators	3 178	4 151	2 014	1 450	4 378
Professionals	5 693	10 003	4 971	3 262	8 668
Associate professionals	1 983	5 034	1 880	1 477	5 553
Tradespersons and related workers	1 074	3 675	1 013	963	4 358
Advanced clerical and service workers	411	1 288	508	371	1 426
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2 919	8 044	2 657	2 377	8 689
Intermediate production and transport workers	497	1 649	506	530	2 234
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 244	4 048	1 113	1 138	4 109
Labourers and related workers	673	2 039	505	487	1 958
Inadequately described	243	721	326	216	775
Not stated	418	976	393	271	879
<i>Total</i>	<i>18 333</i>	<i>41 628</i>	<i>15 886</i>	<i>12 542</i>	<i>43 027</i>
Dwelling structure of private occupied dwellings (no.)					
Separate dwelling	9 493	23 223	8 790	7 371	24 843
Other dwelling	4 822	5 064	3 919	1 316	3 430
<i>Total(o)</i>	<i>14 459</i>	<i>28 553</i>	<i>12 786</i>	<i>8 759</i>	<i>28 497</i>
Tenure type of occupied private occupied dwellings (no.)					
Owner/purchaser	6 925	19 067	7 666	6 184	20 526
Renter	6 818	8 484	4 573	2 188	7 131
Other, rent free, life tenure and not stated	718	1 002	550	387	843
<i>Total</i>	<i>14 461</i>	<i>28 553</i>	<i>12 789</i>	<i>8 759</i>	<i>28 500</i>
Employing businesses, Sept 1997(q)(s)					
Counts of locations by type of employment size (no.)					
n.a.	5	2	—	4	1
Less than 5	1 660	1 707	1 017	521	1 497
5–9	572	391	284	96	243
10–19	293	171	123	45	103
20–49	174	85	56	17	59
50–99	65	30	28	5	21
100+	77	34	24	3	14
Employing businesses	2 846	2 420	1 532	691	1 938

For footnotes see end of table.

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# 1.2

## ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — continued

Particulars	South Canberra(d)	Gungahlin– Hall(e)	Australian Capital Territory Balance	Australian Capital Territory Total	Queanbeyan SSD	Canberra and Queanbeyan Statistical District
Census of Population and Housing, 6 Aug 1996 — (continued)						
Employed persons by industry (no.) — (continued)						
Communication services	90	149	3	2 330	381	2 711
Finance and insurance	178	224	—	3 835	383	4 218
Property and business services	1 515	843	13	16 029	1 835	17 864
Government administration and defence	2 937	1 705	10	38 156	2 899	41 055
Education	936	488	43	13 320	1 036	14 356
Health and community services	836	427	5	11 885	1 166	13 051
Cultural and recreational services	403	278	3	4 897	509	5 406
Personal and other services	431	320	6	6 309	835	7 144
Non-classifiable economic units	47	34	—	690	175	865
Not stated	444	307	13	6 348	287	6 635
<i>Total</i>	10 709	7 122	166	149 420	17 556	166 976
Employed persons by occupation (no.)						
Managers and administrators	1 756	598	21	17 547	1 516	19 063
Professionals	3 629	1 592	45	37 857	2 491	40 348
Associate professionals	1 340	986	14	18 261	2 385	20 646
Tradespersons and related workers	535	779	11	12 407	2 406	14 813
Advanced clerical and service workers	380	220	—	4 605	670	5 275
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 435	1 506	23	27 645	3 173	30 818
Intermediate production and transport workers	255	273	19	5 960	1 410	7 370
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	666	587	6	12 911	1 587	14 498
Labourers and related workers	311	316	14	6 304	1 397	7 701
Inadequately described	176	128	3	2 590	254	2 844
Not stated	225	136	10	3 311	261	3 572
<i>Total</i>	10 708	7 121	166	149 415	17 550	166 965
Dwelling structure of private occupied dwellings (no.)						
Separate dwelling	5 489	3 149	109	82 477	9 441	91 918
Other dwelling	3 308	1 392	—	23 261	4 176	27 437
<i>Total(o)</i>	11 946	4 564	112	106 686	13 628	120 314
Tenure type of occupied private occupied dwellings (no.)						
Owner/purchaser	4 540	3 283	27	68 218	8 636	76 854
Renter	3 856	1 156	68	34 274	4 361	38 635
Other, rent free, life tenure and not stated	551	126	17	4 194	631	4 825
<i>Total</i>	8 947	4 565	112	106 686	13 628	120 314
Employing businesses, Sept 1997(q)(s)						
Counts of locations by type of employment size (no.)						
n.a.	10	7	30	59	129	188
Less than 5	1 953	333	66	8 754	1 050	9 804
5–9	648	108	10	2 352	266	2 618
10–19	287	34	3	1 059	137	1 196
20–49	163	19	3	576	66	642
50–99	75	6	2	232	19	251
100+	52	3	1	208	10	218
Employing businesses	3 188	510	115	13 240	1 677	14 917

For footnotes see end of table.

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# 1.2

## ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — continued

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>North Canberra(a)</i>	<i>Belconnen(b)</i>	<i>Woden Valley</i>	<i>Weston Creek– Stromlo(c)</i>	<i>Tuggerannong</i>
Counts of locations by type of industry (no.)					
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16	22	4	13	6
Mining	3	2	1	—	—
Manufacturing	45	35	32	8	47
Electricity gas and water supply	1	2	2	1	2
Construction	101	355	134	99	411
Wholesale trade	49	72	40	21	49
Retail trade	448	500	346	98	296
Accommodation cafes and restaurant	212	100	66	23	41
Transport and storage	73	85	36	31	77
Communication services	15	13	9	4	14
Finance and insurance	242	74	70	17	56
Property and business services	716	557	349	205	536
Government administration and defence	145	20	36	5	24
Education	80	109	52	27	66
Health and community services	314	212	199	72	155
Cultural and recreation services	138	88	39	20	53
Personal and other services	248	174	117	47	105
<i>Total counts of locations</i>	<i>2 846</i>	<i>2 420</i>	<i>1 532</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>1 938</i>
Tourist accommodation, 1996–97					
Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities					
Establishments (no.)	22	3	3	—	1
Guest rooms (no.)	2 039	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Bed spaces (no.)	6 311	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Room occupancy rate (%)	61.5	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	41 477	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Holiday flats and units					
Letting entities (no.)	6	—	1	1	—
Caravan parks					
Establishments (no.)	2	—	—	—	—
Retail, 1991–92(t)					
Establishments at 30 June (no.)	609	469	372	93	251
Employment at 30 June (persons)	5 118	3 975	3 127	796	2 600
Wages and salaries (\$'000)	56 522	42 095	33 788	6 672	27 727
Turnover (\$'000)	432 967	385 879	305 440	70 162	257 854
Motor vehicle census, Oct 1996 (no.)					
Passenger vehicles	14 281	40 690	18 156	12 526	38 161
Light commercial vehicles	2 249	3 693	1 578	850	3 839
Trucks	386	717	301	150	562
Buses	91	83	56	30	71
Motor cycles	546	1 291	485	351	1 327
<i>Total vehicles</i>	<i>18 093</i>	<i>46 474</i>	<i>20 576</i>	<i>13 907</i>	<i>43 960</i>
Domestic electricity consumption, 1996–97(u)					
Electricity consumption (MWh)	129 000	290 000	130 000	90 143	283 000
Electricity consumption per capita (MWh/Capita)	3.32	3.39	3.95	3.64	3.14
Population 1996–97 (average)	38 851	85 431	32 928	24 771	90 112
Commercial electricity consumption, 1996–97(u)					
Electricity consumption (MWh)	421 000	210 000	111 000	21 988	115 000

For footnotes see end of table.

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# 1.2

## ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — continued

Particulars	South Canberra(d)	Gungahlin– Hall(e)	Australian Capital Territory Balance	Australian Capital Territory Total	Queanbeyan SSD	Canberra and Queanbeyan Statistical District
Counts of locations by type of industry (no.)						
Agriculture forestry and fishing	34	24	55	174	244	418
Mining	2	1	1	10	7	17
Manufacturing	167	46	2	382	143	525
Electricity gas and water supply	6	—	1	15	12	27
Construction	205	70	2	1 377	235	1 612
Wholesale trade	345	55	1	632	115	747
Retail trade	569	92	15	2 364	260	2 624
Accommodation cafes and restaurant	161	16	8	627	86	713
Transport and storage	100	19	—	421	90	511
Communication services	29	4	—	88	16	104
Finance and insurance	122	7	—	588	35	623
Property and business services	735	95	11	3 204	217	3 421
Government administration and defence	88	5	2	325	18	343
Education	68	5	6	413	33	446
Health and community services	253	15	—	1 220	68	1 288
Cultural and recreation services	91	27	8	464	40	504
Personal and other services	213	29	3	936	58	994
<i>Total counts of locations</i>	<i>3 188</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>13 240</i>	<i>1 677</i>	<i>14 917</i>
Tourist accommodation, 1996–97						
Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities						
Establishments (no.)	19	—	—	48	18	66
Guest rooms (no.)	1 600	—	—	3 875	529	4 404
Bed spaces (no.)	4 534	—	—	11 553	1 525	13 078
Room occupancy rate (%)	57.4	—	—	58.3	46.7	n.a.
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	32 721	—	—	76 436	5 293	81 729
Holiday flats and units						
Letting entities (no.)	8	—	—	16	1	17
Caravan parks						
Establishments (no.)	2	—	—	4	2	6
Retail, 1991–92(t)						
Establishments at 30 June (no.)	474	68	3	2 339	269	2 608
Employment at 30 June (persons)	2 735	306	13	18 670	1 828	20 498
Wages and salaries (\$'000)	35 611	3 061	119	(s)205 599	18 787	18 787
Turnover (\$'000)	313 636	25 477	1 820	(t)1 793 233	171 080	171 080
Motor vehicle census, Oct 1996 (no.)						
Passenger vehicles	14 282	4 868	412	143 916	23 424	167 340
Light commercial vehicles	2 489	636	131	15 465	2 874	18 339
Trucks	725	130	19	2 990	806	3 796
Buses	478	32	14	855	56	911
Motor cycles	487	174	134	4 795	414	5 209
<i>Total vehicles</i>	<i>18 461</i>	<i>5 840</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>168 021</i>	<i>27 574</i>	<i>195 595</i>
Domestic electricity consumption, 1996–97(u)						
Electricity consumption (MWh)	110 000	32 965	n.a.	1 065 108	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity consumption per capita (MWh/capita)	4.8	2.41	n.a.	3.45	n.a.	n.a.
Population 1996–97 (average)	22 920	13 678	333	309 023	37 419	346 442
Commercial electricity consumption, 1996–97(u)						
Electricity consumption (MWh)	346 000	57 147	n.a.	1 282 135	n.a.	n.a.

For footnotes see end of table.

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### ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>North Canberra(a)</i>	<i>Belconnen(b)</i>	<i>Woden Valley</i>	<i>Weston Creek– Stromlo(c)</i>	<i>Tuggerannong</i>
Domestic water consumption, 1995–96(u)					
Water consumption (ML)	3 515	8 376	3 641	2 710	8 993
Water consumption per capita (KL/Capita)	91.0	97.1	110.1	108.4	100.7
Offences reported or becoming known to Police, 1996–97(v) (no.)					
Offences against the person	735	506	202	71	504
Robbery and Extortion	78	36	53	6	17
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	6 833	4 790	3 110	866	3 912
Property damage and environmental offences	2065	1833	804	282	1577
Against good order	2677	422	310	94	519
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	704	353	170	64	567
Total	13 092	7 940	4 649	1 383	7 096
Hospital separations, Disease type 1995–96(w) (no.)					
Kidney and Urinary Tract	1 839	2 741	1 271	265	2 081
Digestive System	752	1 506	600	419	1 334
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	498	1 168	432	306	1 667
Circulatory System	558	815	430	269	532
Musculoskeletal System	493	779	311	292	739
Neoplastic Disorders	384	788	350	261	727
Newborn or other neonates	352	929	280	203	1 279
Ear, Nose and Throat	267	616	204	161	766
Respiratory System	316	514	248	144	566
Nervous System	287	457	215	151	476
Other	1 477	2 568	1 146	801	2 458
Total	7 223	12 881	5 487	3 270	12 625

For footnotes see end of table.

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# 1.2

## ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — continued

Particulars	South Canberra(d)	Gungahlin-- Hall(e)	Australian Capital Territory Balance	Australian Capital Territory Total	Queanbeyan SSD	Canberra and Queanbeyan Statistical District
Domestic water consumption, 1995–96(u)						
Water consumption (ML)	2 983	1 180	n.a.	31 398	n.a.	n.a.
Water consumption per capita (KL/capita)	133.1	107.7	n.a.	102.7	n.a.	n.a.
Offences reported or becoming known to Police, 1996–97(v) (no.)						
Offences against the person	304	41	1	2 364	546	2 910
Robbery and Extortion	30	1	—	221	23	244
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	3 586	687	59	23 843	1 602	25 445
Property damage and environmental offences	1 113	175	26	7 875	456	8 331
Against good order	532	91	3	4 648	52	4 700
Other offences (not elsewhere classified)	1 089	67	1	3 015	824	3 839
Total	6 654	1 062	90	41 966	3 503	45 469
Hospital separations, Disease type 1995–96(w) (no.)						
Kidney and Urinary Tract	717	37	2 748	11 699	46	11 745
Digestive System	382	165	1 204	6 362	282	6 644
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	263	263	611	5 208	497	5 705
Circulatory System	321	55	1 273	4 253	241	4 494
Musculoskeletal System	237	52	1 193	4 096	146	4 242
Neoplastic Disorders	375	35	1 039	3 959	3	3 962
Newborn or other neonates	155	211	435	3 844	19	3 863
Ear, Nose and Throat	144	88	600	2 846	51	2 897
Respiratory System	191	53	496	2 528	218	2 746
Nervous System	148	33	486	2 253	145	2 398
Other	797	244	2 482	11 969	623	12 592
Total	3 728	1 236	(x)12567	59 017	2 271	61 288

(a) Central Canberra abolished. SLAs split between North Canberra and South Canberra. Outer Canberra SSD abolished. Component SLAs transferred to North Canberra, South Canberra, Weston Creek–Stromlo and Gungahlin–Hall SSDs. Areas calculated in accordance with ASGC.

(b) Part (Black Mountain) transferred from Belconnen — SSD Balance to Acton in North Canberra.

(c) Created from previous Weston Creek SSD and Stromlo SLA from Outer Canberra SSD.

(d) Created from part of Central Canberra. Also includes SLAs of Harman, Hume, Jerrabomberra, Oaks Estate, Pialligo, Symonston and a small part of Majura from Outer Canberra SSD.

(e) New SSD created from part of Outer Canberra.

(f) Excludes the rural suburbs of Kowen and Majura.

(g) Excludes the rural suburb of Belconnen SSD Balance.

(h) Excludes the rural suburbs of Stromlo and Weston Creek–Stromlo SSD Balance.

(i) Excludes the rural suburb of Tuggeranong SSD Balance.

(j) Excludes the rural suburbs of Jerrabomberra and Symonston.

(k) Excludes the rural suburb of Gungahlin–Hall SSD Balance.

(l) Excludes all rural suburbs stated in footnotes f to k including ACT Remainder.

(m) Other includes other family and unrelated individual living in family household.

(n) Total excludes domestic and overseas visitors, persons in 'non-classifiable', 'non-private dwellings' and 'migratory or off-shore collection districts'.

(o) Total includes 'not stated'.

(q) Due to difficulties maintaining the currency of the business register, caution should be exercised when using this data.

(s) Total includes unknowns not classified elsewhere.

(t) Total includes Jervis Bay.

(u) Source: ACTEW Corporation Limited.

(v) Source: ACT data obtained from the Australian Federal Police. Note: Offences reported as 'Canberra' and offences with a location missing/not reported were included in North Canberra. Queanbeyan data obtained from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (Queanbeyan data is for 1996 calendar year).

(w) Source: ACT data obtained from ACT Department of Health and Community Care. Queanbeyan data obtained from NSW Southern Health Service.

(x) ACT balance includes non-ACT residents admitted for treatment in the ACT public hospital system.





## 2.1

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN

The statistical subdivision of North Canberra covers an area of some 206.9 square kilometres, comprising 8.8% of the total area of the ACT.

At 30 June 1997, the estimated resident population of North Canberra was 38,884, a 0.2% increase from the 38,818 recorded at 30 June 1996, and a 0.6% decline from the 40,022 recorded at 30 June 1992.

Several suburbs in North Canberra recorded population growth over the year to 30 June 1997. These included Braddon (up 240 people or 9.6%) and City (up 79 people or 45.4%). Such increases were the result of medium density housing developments. The suburb of Ainslie recorded the largest population decrease of 55 persons or 1.2%, followed by Lyneham (down 44 persons or 1.1%) and O'Connor (down 43 persons or 0.9%).

The median age of the North Canberra population at 30 June 1996 was 32.1 years, 0.8 years greater than the ACT median age of 31.3 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 5,568 (14.3% of the North

Canberra population), the 15–64 years population was 28,183 (72.6%) and the 65 years and over age group was 5,067 people (13.1%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Ainslie (18.1%) and Watson (17.2%), in the 15–64 age group were Acton (98.2%) and Duntroon (91.8%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Campbell (18.1%) and Ainslie (17.4%).

At 30 June 1997p, North Canberra had a total population density of 188 persons per square kilometre, 56 persons higher than the ACT average. The suburbs with the highest population densities were Downer (2,069 persons per square kilometre) and Braddon (1,943).

In September 1997 North Canberra had a labour force of 22,302, comprising 12.6% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 10.4%, the highest in the ACT. Unemployment rates were highest in Acton (52.7%, due mainly to students at the ANU), Ainslie (11.0%), Dickson (11.0%) and O'Connor (10.9%) while unemployment rates were lowest in Duntroon (2.1%), City (2.4%) and Majura (7.2%).

During 1996–97 there were 380 buildings approved in North Canberra, representing 11.8% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in City (17.9%), O'Connor (14.2%), and Ainslie (13.2%).

North Canberra had the second highest value of building approvals in 1996–97 at \$85.0 million, 15.3% of all building approvals in the ACT. City (\$35.6 million or 41.9%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Braddon (\$16.0 million or 18.8%).

During 1996–97 there were 159 dwelling units created in North Canberra, 8.1% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Braddon (76.1%), and Ainslie (9.4%).

In August 1997, there were 14 government schools with 4,505 students enrolled in North Canberra. Primary school students accounted for 47.7% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (32.1%), secondary colleges (15.8%) and special schools (4.4%).

There were 7 non-government schools with 3,478 students enrolled in North Canberra in August 1997. Primary school students accounted for 32.3% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 45.1% and 22.6% respectively. There were 4,555 students who were residents of the North Canberra SSD and 7,983 students enrolled in North Canberra SSD schools.

## 2.2

### NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Acton	Ainslie	Braddon	Campbell	City	Dickson	Downer
Year first settled	1913	1926	1922	1958	1926	1958	1961
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	9.3	3.5	1.4	3.1	1.4	1.6	1.6
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	160	1 310	1 943	1 046	178	1 242	2 069
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	1 748	4 444	3 093	3 024	574	2 037	3 247
Dwellings(a) (no.)	81	2 036	1 219	1 351	123	841	1 513
Median household income range (\$)	52 000–62 399	31 200–36 399	20 800–25 999	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	31 200–36 399	36 400–41 599
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	790	2 088	1 261	1 708	98	967	1 678
Females	692	2 610	1 241	1 586	76	1 006	1 719
Persons	1 482	4 698	2 502	3 294	174	1 973	3 397
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	6	291	91	157	4	110	190
5–14 years	6	559	123	360	5	176	356
15–19 years	556	229	225	178	16	118	166
20–54 years	893	2 459	1 574	1 698	112	1 064	1 845
55–64 years	7	342	161	304	14	242	392
65 years or more	14	818	328	597	23	263	448
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	1 482	4 698	2 502	3 294	174	1 973	3 397
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	1 490	4 643	2 742	3 269	253	1 957	3 381
Growth 1992–1997(b) (%)	–3.1	–0.9	6.3	–0.7	9.9	–0.9	–1.5
Growth 1996–1997 (%)	0.5	–1.2	9.6	–0.8	45.4	–0.8	–0.5
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)							
Male	21.9	35.1	29.0	38.7	n.p.	34.7	34.3
Female	20.5	36.1	29.0	39.7	n.p.	34.6	36.6
Persons	21.3	35.6	29.0	39.2	35.5	34.7	35.4
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1996							
Males	—	27	14	19	1	11	26
Females	—	30	14	8	—	10	24
Persons	—	57	28	27	1	21	50
Deaths, 1996							
Males	—	25	7	10	—	8	11
Females	—	21	3	6	—	7	6
Persons	—	46	10	16	—	15	17
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	—	11	18	11	1	6	33
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	690	2 304	1 717	1 677	470	1 049	1 876
Unemployment rate (%)	52.7	11.0	8.0	8.3	2.4	11.0	9.6
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	2	50	16	31	68	18	19
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	15	121	—	—	4	2
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	206	3 306	15 995	2 843	35 615	5 974	854
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	8	1	10	1	5	3	4
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)							
Centres	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Enrolments	—	71	—	25	—	—	39
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	—	2	1	2	—	1	—
Non-government	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
Government students							
Primary school	—	720	—	347	—	—	—
High school	—	—	53	688	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	24	—	—	688	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	720	77	1 035	—	688	—
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	253	—	98	—
High school	—	—	742	—	—	728	—
Secondary college	—	—	203	—	—	583	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	945	253	—	1311	—
Students home suburbs count(h)							
Government	3	532	137	289	20	178	314
Non-government	—	144	38	192	23	66	126

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

## 2.2

### NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Duntroon</i>	<i>Hackett</i>	<i>Kowen</i>	<i>Lyneham</i>	<i>Majura</i>	<i>O'Connor</i>	<i>Reid</i>
Year first settled	1914	1963	..	1958	n.a	1948	1927
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	2.4	1.9	77.2	5.5	86.9	4.1	0.9
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	786	1 581	0	744	4	1 162	1 734
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	1 906	2 907	16	4 097	340	4 916	1 581
Dwellings(a) (no.)	148	1 303	5	1 841	62	2 211	957
Median household income range (\$)	52 000–62 399	41 600–51 999	62 400–77 999	31 200–36 399	36 400–41 599	31 200–36 399	31 200–36 399
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	1 376	1 514	11	1 993	218	2 347	799
Females	544	1 580	5	2 126	139	2 483	842
Persons	1 920	3 094	16	4 119	357	4 830	1 641
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	81	162	1	195	21	253	83
5–14 years	73	347	4	401	22	500	136
15–19 years	632	193	—	292	18	282	92
20–54 years	1 128	1 581	7	2 376	272	2 736	978
55–64 years	3	372	1	304	13	362	142
65 years or more	3	439	3	551	11	697	210
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	1 920	3 094	16	4 119	357	4 830	1 641
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	1 914	3 076	16	4 075	367	4 787	1 629
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–0.4	–0.8	–19.4	–0.7	1.5	–1.2	0.9
Growth 1996–97	–0.3	–0.6	0	–1.1	2.8	–0.9	–0.7
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)							
Male	21.2	37.0	n.a.	33.1	27.4	33.5	34.6
Female	21.0	37.3	n.a.	33.0	26.1	34.3	34.6
Persons	21.1	37.2	n.a.	33.1	27.0	33.8	34.6
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1996							
Males	9	18	—	23	2	21	5
Females	14	15	—	20	1	28	4
Persons	23	33	—	43	3	49	9
Deaths, 1996							
Males	—	9	—	30	—	19	3
Females	1	11	—	32	—	13	2
Persons	1	20	—	62	—	32	5
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	22	13	—	–19	3	17	4
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 813	1 653	..	2 372	272	2 667	968
Unemployment rate (%)	2.1	10.0	..	9.8	7.2	10.9	7.3
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	4	29	—	27	4	54	26
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	1	1	9	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	2 441	985	—	7 153	1 141	3 026	2 985
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Preschools, September 1997(f)							
Centres	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Enrolments	23	25	—	36	—	—	32
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	372	—	73	—
High school	—	—	—	658	—	—	47
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	91	—
Total students	—	—	—	1 030	—	164	47
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	59	—	200	—
High school	—	—	—	85	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	144	—	200	—
Students home suburbs count(h)							
Government	56	282	—	355	11	446	137
Non-government	23	157	—	200	—	145	46

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

## 2.2

### NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Russell</i>	<i>Turner</i>	<i>Watson</i>	<i>Total North Canberra</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory %</i>
Year first settled	1930	1940	1961	..	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	0.5	1.6	3.7	206.9	8.8
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	—	1 274	899	188	..
Census counts, Aug 6 1996					
Persons (no.)	—	1 848	3 748	39 526	13.2
Dwellings(a) (no.)	—	922	1 437	16 050	14.0
Median household income range (\$)	—	26 000–31 199	31 200–36 399	..	..
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1996 (no.)					
Males	—	1 000	1 587	19 435	12.7
Females	—	981	1 753	19 383	12.5
Persons	—	1 981	3 340	38 818	12.6
Age distribution (no.)					
0–4 years	—	113	216	1 974	8.9
5–14 years	—	161	359	3 594	7.8
15–19 years	—	113	172	3 282	13.1
20–54 years	—	1 247	1 791	21 755	12.7
55–64 years	—	97	390	3 146	14.9
65 years or more	—	250	412	5 067	22.6
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	—	1 981	3 340	38 818	12.6
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	—	1 979	3 306	38 884	12.6
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–100.0	–1.6	–1.9	–0.6	..
Growth 1996–97 (%)	—	–0.1	–1.0	0.2	..
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)					
Male	—	31	34.2	31.2	..
Female	—	30.8	36.3	33.2	..
Persons	—	30.9	35.2	32.1	..
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1996					
Males	—	7	17	200	8.9
Females	—	8	27	203	9.4
Persons	—	15	44	403	9.2
Deaths, 1996					
Males	—	4	11	137	19.8
Females	—	6	7	115	19.1
Persons	—	10	18	252	19.5
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	—	5	26	151	4.8
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)					
Labour force (no.)	..	950	1 824	22 302	12.6
Unemployment rate (no.)	..	8.9	12.2	10.4	..
Building, 1996–97					
Number of building approvals (no.)	2	17	13	380	11.8
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	5	1	159	8.1
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	201	1 829	486	85 040	15.3
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	1	2	41	16.9
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)					
Centres	—	1	1	10	12.5
Enrolments	—	36	46	333	8.4
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)					
Government	—	2	1	14	13.4
Non-government	—	—	2	8	19.5
Government students					
Primary school	—	284	351	2 147	9.9
High school	—	—	—	1 446	13.1
Secondary college	—	—	—	712	11.1
Special school	—	109	—	200	48.4
Total students	—	393	351	4 505	11.4
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	—	514	1 124	10.5
High school	—	—	13	1 568	19.2
Secondary college	—	—	—	786	28.0
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	527	3 478	16.1
Students home suburbs count(h)					
Government	—	141	307	3 208	8.4
Non-government	—	46	139	1 347	6.7

For footnotes refer to page 63.



### 3.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Belconnen covers an area of some 129.8 square kilometres, comprising 5.5% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Belconnen fell slightly (down 0.5% to 85,202) over the year to 30 June 1997, and was 0.8% lower than the 88,586 persons recorded at 30 June 1992. However, over the 12 months to 30 June 1997, Dunlop and Bruce both experienced population increases of 195 persons (26.8%) and 22 persons (2.0%) respectively. The suburb of Kaleen recorded the largest population decrease of 68 persons or 1.1%, followed by Giralang (down 46 persons or 1.7%), Higgins (down 41 persons or 2.1%) and Fraser (down 21 persons or 2.1%).

The median age of the Belconnen population at 30 June 1996 was 30.8 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 18,374 (21.5% of the Belconnen population), the 15–64 years population was 62,304 (72.7%) and the 65 years and over age group was 4,981 people (5.8%).



Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Charnwood (27.8%), McKellar (27.5%) and Dunlop (27.2%), in the 15–64 age group were Belconnen Town Centre (87.7%) and Bruce (83.7%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Aranda (12.9%), Page (12.4%) and Macquarie (9.5%).

At 30 June 1997, Belconnen had a total population density of 657 persons per square kilometre, 525 persons higher than the ACT average of 132 persons per square kilometre. The highest densities were to be found in Scullin (2,139 persons per square kilometre), Florey (2,059) and Page (2,056).

In September 1997 Belconnen had a labour force of 49,726 persons, comprising 28.0% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 7.6%. Unemployment rates were highest in Charnwood (9.8%), Florey (8.9%) and Holt (8.7%) and lowest in Belconnen Town Centre (6.2%), Giralang (6.5%) and Hawker (6.5%).

During 1996–97 there were 579 buildings approved in Belconnen, representing 17.9% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in Dunlop (14.9%), Holt (9.3%) and Kaleen (9.0%).

The value of building approvals in Belconnen was \$73.4 million in 1996–97, comprising 13.2% of all building approvals in the ACT. Belconnen Town Centre (\$21.4 million or 29.2%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Bruce (\$16.1 million or 21.9%), Dunlop (\$9.5 million or 12.9%) and Holt (\$5.4 million or 7.4%).

During 1996–97 there were 282 dwelling units created in Belconnen, 14.4% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Belconnen Town Centre (30.1%), Dunlop (30.1%) and Holt (12.8%).

In August 1997, there were 30 government schools with 11,476 students enrolled in Belconnen. Primary school students accounted for 51.2% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (29.9%), secondary colleges (18.4%) and special schools (0.5%).

There were 8 non-government schools with 3,888 students enrolled in Belconnen in August 1997. Primary school students accounted for 55.1% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 37.0% and 7.9% respectively. There were 16,512 students who were residents of the Belconnen SSD and there were 15,364 students enrolled in Belconnen SSD schools.

## 3.2

### BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Aranda</i>	<i>Belconnen Town Centre</i>	<i>Bruce</i>	<i>Cham- wood</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>Dunlop</i>	<i>Evatt</i>
Year first settled	1967	1979	1983	1973	1968	1 994	1973
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	1.6	3.6	6.6	1.9	1.6	3.7	3.1
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 673	768	356	1821	1914	249	2024
Census counts, Aug 6 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 519	2 695	2 525	3 313	2 814	706.0	5 969
Dwellings(a) (no.)	964	1 371	574	1 196	1 342	308.0	2 029
Median household income range (\$)	52 000– 62 399	31 200– 36 399	62 400– 77 999	31 200– 36 399	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	1 305	1 337	1 124	1 676	1 468	378	3 137
Females	1 362	1 408	1 204	1 753	1 568	350	3 124
Persons	2 667	2 745	2 328	3 429	3 036	728	6 261
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	128	101	77	348	166	79	415
5–14 years	313	124	185	604	293	119	1 151
15–19 years	189	290	477	295	175	45	606
20–54 years	1 409	2 005	1 318	1 885	1 752	441	3 538
55–64 years	283	113	154	166	330	26	320
65 years or more	345	112	117	131	320	18	231
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	2 667	2 745	2 328	3 429	3 036	728	6 261
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	2 615	2 749	2 350	3 380	3 029	923	6 195
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.6	3.7	2.0	–1.7	–1.3	..	–1.4
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–1.9	0.1	0.9	–1.4	–0.2	26.8	–1.1
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)							
Males	37.8	25.7	24.6	26.8	34.7	25.8	29.0
Females	39.8	24.4	23.8	28.8	37.3	27.4	30.3
Persons	38.9	24.8	24.2	27.8	36.1	26.6	29.5
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1996							
Males	11	12	15	36	13	11	41
Females	16	12	8	33	18	3	43
Persons	27	24	23	69	31	14	84
Deaths, 1996							
Males	25	2	8	3	8	—	8
Females	29	1	4	4	2	—	7
Persons	54	3	12	7	10	—	15
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Natural increase, 1996(c)	–27	21	11	62	21	14	69
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 530	1 786	1 375	1 750	1 762	473	3 688
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	6.2	7.2	9.8	6.9	8	6.6
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	23	32	35	4	19	86	43
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	85	29	—	10	85	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 062	21 447	16 117	384	1 597	9 472	1 421
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	19	1	—	—	—	2
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)							
Centres	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Enrolments	49	—	—	60	24	—	83
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Non-government	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Government students							
Primary school	391	—	—	215	161	—	713
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	810	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	391	810	—	215	161	—	713
Non-government students							
Primary school	201	—	—	212	—	—	553
High school	—	—	630	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	309	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	201	—	939	212	—	—	553
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)							
Government	279	169	118	585	267	116	886
Non-government	131	30	135	156	100	49	512

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

## 3.2

### BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Florey</i>	<i>Flynn</i>	<i>Fraser</i>	<i>Giralang</i>	<i>Hawker</i>	<i>Higgins</i>	<i>Holt</i>
Year first settled	1980	1973	1975	1975	1972	1969	1972
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.3
People/sq km 30 June 1997	2 059	1 848	977	1 566	1 573	2 011	1 390
Census counts, Aug 6 1996							
Persons (no.)	5 430	3 760	2 307	3 730	2 890	3 239	4 427
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 923	1 264	736	1 275	1 229	1 240	1 811
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	36 400– 41 599
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	2 804	1 976	1 225	1 939	1 551	1 664	2 212
Females	2 929	1 928	1 163	1 930	1 524	1 744	2 368
Persons	5 733	3 904	2 388	3 869	3 075	3 408	4 580
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	483	232	141	256	124	219	374
5–14 years	1 010	657	251	654	322	457	583
15–19 years	449	402	288	430	347	288	352
20–54 years	3 321	2 174	1 523	2 178	1 735	1 957	2 589
55–64 years	234	286	107	208	308	284	301
65 years or more	236	153	78	143	239	203	381
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	5 733	3 904	2 388	3 869	3 075	3 408	4 580
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	5 674	3 873	2 367	3 823	3 058	3 367	4 582
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	0.4	–1.8	–2.1	–1.7	–1.9	–2.1	0.1
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–1.0	–0.8	–0.9	–1.2	–0.6	–1.2	—
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)							
Males	27.7	30.2	29.9	28.3	35.4	31.9	29.8
Females	28.9	32.9	33.2	30.7	38.3	32.7	32.7
Persons	28.3	31.5	31.4	29.5	36.9	32.3	31.3
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1996							
Males	52	23	16	23	10	24	29
Females	56	28	10	22	11	27	40
Persons	108	51	26	45	21	51	69
Deaths, 1996							
Males	9	3	3	4	5	6	15
Females	2	7	3	3	6	5	14
Persons	11	10	6	7	11	11	29
Infant deaths, 1996	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	97	41	20	38	10	40	40
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	3 202	2 339	1 430	2 307	1 961	2 027	2 634
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	8.4	8.4	6.5	6.5	8.0	8.7
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	21	12	16	19	15	9	54
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Value of building approvals (\$)	956	574	640	497	708	247	5 436
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	2	—	—	2	1	2	5
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)							
Centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	77	38	41	44	24	46	50
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Non-government	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government students							
Primary school	422	285	250	234	261	267	277
High school	—	—	—	—	740	—	541
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	886	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Total students	422	285	250	234	1 887	267	878
Non-government students							
Primary school	592	—	—	—	—	—	—
High school	808	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Students home suburbs counts(h) (no.)							
Government	811	597	399	577	375	470	607
Non-government	460	277	204	247	140	116	153

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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## 3.2

### BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Kaleen</i>	<i>Latham</i>	<i>McKellar</i>	<i>Macgregor</i>	<i>Macquarie</i>	<i>Melba</i>	<i>Page</i>
Year first settled	1976	1971	1984	1972	1967	1972	1968
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	6.0	2.7	4.3	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.3
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 413	1 476	709	1 609	1 463	1 544	2 056
Census counts, Aug 6 1996							
Persons (no.)	8 197	3 925	2 912	3 745	2 433	3 392	2 547
Dwellings(a) (no.)	2 751	1 419	925	1 267	1 013	1 266	1 095
Median household income range (\$)	52 000–62 399	41 600–51 999	52 000–62 399	41 600–51 999	36 400–41 599	41 600–51 999	36 400–41 599
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	4 264	2 036	1 505	2 038	1 248	1 783	1 300
Females	4 319	2 045	1 579	1 936	1 288	1 808	1 394
Persons	8 583	4 081	3 084	3 974	2 536	3 591	2 694
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	482	322	243	259	142	244	197
5–14 years	1 506	629	604	675	317	519	278
15–19 years	965	365	287	449	211	351	187
20–54 years	4 710	2 280	1 665	2 161	1 368	2 025	1 514
55–64 years	528	274	160	251	258	277	183
65 years or more	392	211	125	179	240	175	335
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	8 583	4 081	3 084	3 974	2 536	3 591	2 694
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	8 515	4 032	3 052	3 951	2 490	3 562	2 719
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.1	–1.7	–0.7	–2.0	–1.9	0.1	0.2
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–0.8	–1.2	–1.0	–0.6	–1.8	–0.8	0.9
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)							
Male	30.4	29.7	30.1	29.4	32.9	31.2	30.8
Female	31.2	31.9	31.6	32.4	36.3	33.0	34.4
Persons	30.8	30.8	31	30.9	34.6	32.2	32.5
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1996							
Males	42	25	19	19	6	23	17
Females	47	34	24	16	18	24	21
Persons	89	59	43	35	24	47	38
Deaths, 1996							
Males	11	3	7	6	4	8	13
Females	8	5	3	5	5	5	13
Persons	19	8	10	11	9	13	26
Infant deaths, 1996	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Natural increase, 1996 <sup>c</sup>	70	51	33	24	15	34	12
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	4 987	2 446	1 616	2 281	1 451	2 067	1 458
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	8.1	7.1	8.4	7.2	8.5	7.5
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	52	14	11	12	16	23	15
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	1	—	3	2	27
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	2 290	460	475	380	987	938	5 418
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	4	—	3	1	1	3	—
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)							
Centres	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	98	39	33	49	24	35	25
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	3	1	—	1	2	3	—
Non-government	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Government students							
Primary school	639	293	—	368	182	184	—
High school	726	—	—	—	788	642	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	413	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 365	293	—	368	970	1 239	—
Non-government students							
Primary school	368	—	—	—	—	—	215
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	368	—	—	—	—	—	215
Students home suburbs counts(h) (no.)							
Government	1 270	605	442	663	324	451	270
Non-government	709	228	282	206	99	243	93

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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## 3.2

### BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Scullin</i>	<i>Spence</i>	<i>Weetangera</i>	<i>Belconnen SSD Balance</i>	<i>Total Belconnen</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i>
Year first settled	1969	1974	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	1.4	1.5	1.6	65.8	129.8	5.5
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	2 139	1 970	1 764	1	657	..
Census counts, Aug 6 1996						
Persons (no.)	2 930	2 882	2 611	55	81 953	27.4
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 251	965	955	18	30 187	26.4
Median household income range (\$)	36 400– 41 599	41 600– 51 999	62 400– 77 999	62 400– 77 999	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1996 (no.)						
Males	1 540	1 518	1 416	29	42 473	27.8
Females	1 536	1 507	1 394	25	43 186	27.8
Persons	3 076	3 025	2 810	54	85 659	27.8
Age distribution						
0–4 years	247	234	88	2	5 603	25.3
5–14 years	378	527	407	11	12 771	28.0
15–19 years	211	318	268	3	8 247	32.8
20–54 years	1 737	1 653	1 419	33	48 193	28.0
55–64 years	252	177	382	2	5 864	27.9
65 years or more	251	116	246	3	4 981	22.3
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	3 076	3 025	2 810	54	85 659	27.8
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	3 051	2 998	2 793	54	85 202	27.5
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.4	–1.3	–1.9	–5.3	–0.8	..
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–0.8	–0.9	–0.6	—	–0.5	..
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)						
Male	30.2	28.2	38.9	n.p.	29.8	..
Female	32.9	32.6	41.1	n.p.	31.8	..
Persons	31.4	30.5	40.2	33.1	30.8	..
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1996						
Males	37	25	7	—	536	24.0
Females	29	17	7	—	564	26.2
Persons	66	42	14	—	1 100	25.1
Deaths, 1996						
Males	6	6	1	—	164	23.7
Females	6	—	5	—	142	23.6
Persons	12	6	6	—	306	23.6
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	5	21.7
Natural increase, 1996(c)	54	36	8	—	794	25.4
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)						
Labour force (no.)	1 696	1 783	1 652	43	49 726	28.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	8.4	6.7	4.4	7.6	..
Building, 1996–97						
Number of building approvals (no.)	19	16	13	—	579	17.9
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	—	2	—	282	14.4
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	833	455	654	—	73 449	13.2
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	2	—	1	—	27	11.2
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)						
Centres	1	1	1	—	23	28.8
Enrolments	24	40	23	—	926	23.2
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)						
Government	1	1	1	—	30	30.9
Non-government	—	—	—	—	8	19.5
Government students						
Primary school	277	157	294	—	5 870	27.1
High school	—	—	—	—	3 437	33.0
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	2 109	26.5
Special school	—	—	—	—	60	14.5
Total students	277	157	294	—	11 476	29.1
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	—	—	—	2 141	20.1
High school	—	—	—	—	1 438	17.6
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	309	11.0
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	—	3 888	17.9
Students home suburb count(h) (no.)						
Government	366	452	375	—	11 474	30.0
Non-government	110	196	162	—	5 038	25.2

For footnotes refer to page 63.

## 4.1

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN

The statistical subdivision of Woden Valley covers an area of some 28.6 square kilometres, comprising only 1.2% of the total area of the ACT.

Over the 12 months to 30 June 1997 the population of Woden Valley declined by 0.7% from 33,043 persons to 32,812, and was 0.7% lower than the 33,971 persons recorded at 30 June 1992. The greatest declines were observed in the suburbs of Farrer (down 51 or 1.4%), Curtin (down 39 or 0.7%) and Mawson (down 35 or -1.2%). The suburbs of O'Malley (up 39 persons or 5.1%) and Phillip (up 3 persons or 0.2%) experienced the only population increases in Woden Valley.

The median age of the Woden Valley population at 30 June 1996 was 36.5 years, 5.2 years greater than the ACT median age of 31.3 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 5,785 (17.5% of the Woden Valley population), the 15–64 years population was 23,536 (71.2%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,722 people (11.3%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Hughes (21.3%) and Garran (21.1%) , in the 15–64 age group were Phillip (91.4%), Chifely (74.7%), Lyons (74.7%) and O'Malley (74.2%) and in the 65 years and over age group were Pearce (14.0%), Hughes (13.9%) and Mawson (13.5%).

At 30 June 1997, Woden Valley had a total population density of 1,147 persons per square kilometre, with the high densities being in the suburbs of Farrer (1,717), Hughes (1,715) and Pearce (1,497).

In September 1997 Woden Valley had a labour force of 18,747, comprising 10.6% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 7.0%. Unemployment rates were highest in O'Malley (13.2%), Chifley (12.7%) and Lyons (12.4%) and lowest in Curtin (4.3%) and Hughes (5.4%).

In 1996–97 there were 234 buildings approved in Woden Valley, comprising 7.3% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Curtin (20.9% of total Woden Valley approvals) and Garran (15.8%).

The value of building approvals in Woden Valley was \$52.5 million in 1996–97, representing 9.4% of all building approvals in the ACT. Phillip (\$21.5 million or 41.0%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Mawson (\$11.5 million or 21.9%) and Garran (\$10.1 million or 19.2%).

During 1996–97 there were 106 dwelling units created in Woden Valley, 5.4% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Mawson (95.3%).

In August 1997, there were 11 government schools with 3,830 students enrolled in Woden Valley. Primary school students accounted for 59.6% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (20.2%), secondary colleges (18.5%) and special schools (1.7%).

There were five non-government schools with 2,509 students enrolled in Woden Valley in August 1997. Primary school students accounted for 53.4% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for 33.5% and 13.2% respectively. There were 5,396 students who were residents of Woden Valley SSD and 6,339 students enrolled in Woden Valley SSD schools.



## 4.2

### WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Chifley</i>	<i>Curtin</i>	<i>Farrer</i>	<i>Garran</i>	<i>Hughes</i>	<i>Isaacs</i>	<i>Lyons</i>
Year first settled	1966	1964	1967	1966	1963	1987	1965
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	1.6	4.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.3
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 469	1 100	1 717	1 055	1 715	875	1 231
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 210	5 004	3 379	3 277	2 939	2 545	2 618
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 095	2 176	1 306	1 150	1 214	950	1 466
Median household income range (\$)	36 400– 41 599	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	62 400– 77 999	26 000– 31 199
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	1 191	2 602	1 762	1 465	1 510	1 318	1 474
Females	1 177	2 726	1 819	1 415	1 586	1 405	1 323
Persons	2 368	5 328	3 581	2 880	3 096	2 723	2 797
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	140	308	181	156	184	183	148
5–14 years	243	657	482	451	476	385	268
15–19 years	125	316	274	187	203	207	184
20–54 years	1 349	2 684	1 833	1 429	1 448	1 464	1 593
55–64 years	294	647	387	354	354	255	313
65 years or more	217	716	424	303	431	229	291
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	2 368	5 328	3 581	2 880	3 096	2 723	2 797
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	2 360	5 289	3 530	2 846	3 068	2 700	2 779
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.9	–1.2	–1.7	–1.9	–0.4	–0.3	–1.2
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–0.3	–0.7	–1.4	–1.2	–0.9	–0.8	–0.6
Median age June 1996 (years)							
Male	34.2	36.8	36.3	35.3	36.5	37.1	34.0
Female	36.1	39.3	39.1	38.2	38.0	37.1	37.1
Persons	35.1	38.0	37.8	36.9	37.2	37.1	35.2
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1996							
Males	17	31	22	37	18	20	9
Females	5	31	17	20	17	15	16
Persons	22	62	39	57	35	35	25
Deaths, 1996							
Males	5	24	9	9	10	8	6
Females	5	17	8	2	18	7	4
Persons	10	41	17	11	28	15	10
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	12	21	22	46	7	20	15
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 380	2 922	2 048	1 649	1 426	1 561	1 546
Unemployment rate (%)	12.4	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.4	6.1	12.7
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	18	49	23	37	16	9	7
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	520	4 182	995	10 053	670	845	271
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	1	—	1	2	—	1
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)							
Centres	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
Enrolments	28	74	74	42	40	—	19
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	1	1	1	2	1	—	1
Non-government	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Government students							
Primary school	154	342	429	413	273	—	109
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	66	—	—	—
Total students	154	342	429	479	273	—	109
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	205	—	368	—	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	205	—	368	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)							
Government	235	521	407	336	395	265	281
Non-government	92	358	265	202	169	308	93

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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## 4.2

### WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Mawson</i>	<i>O'Malley</i>	<i>Pearce</i>	<i>Phillip</i>	<i>Torrens</i>	<i>Total Woden Valley</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i>
Year first settled	1967	1973	1967	1973	1967	..	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq KM)	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.3	28.6	1.2
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 357	311	1 497	674	1 726	1 147	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 669	733	2 437	1 691	2 182	31 684	10.6
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 299	228	1 116	1 132	919	14 051	12.3
Median household income range (\$)	36 400–41 599	78 000–103 999	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	1 415	403	1 290	842	1 160	16 432	10.7
Females	1 415	369	1 326	895	1 155	16 611	10.7
Persons	2 830	772	2 616	1 737	2 315	33 043	10.7
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	155	25	136	48	123	1 787	8.1
5–14 years	307	114	286	36	293	3 998	8.8
15–19 years	183	76	155	85	159	2 154	8.6
20–54 years	1 478	406	1 334	1 418	1 215	17 651	10.3
55–64 years	324	91	340	85	287	3 731	17.7
65 years or more	383	60	365	65	238	3 722	16.6
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	2 830	772	2 616	1 737	2 315	33 043	10.7
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	2 795	811	2 599	1 740	2 295	32 812	10.7
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.4	5.7	–0.8	9.6	–1.8	–0.7	..
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–1.2	5.1	–0.6	0.2	–0.9	–0.7	..
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)							
Male	36.6	37.7	36.7	29.6	36.2	35.4	..
Female	38.6	42.0	41.9	27.5	39.8	37.7	..
Persons	37.4	40.7	39.3	28.6	38.1	36.5	..
Vital statistics (no.)							
Births, 1996							
Males	26	3	13	9	9	214	9.6
Females	17	1	10	12	19	180	8.4
Persons	43	4	23	21	28	394	9.0
Deaths, 1996							
Males	12	—	12	2	5	102	14.7
Females	4	—	2	4	1	72	12.0
Persons	16	—	14	6	6	174	13.4
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Natural increase, 1996(c)	27	4	9	15	22	220	7.0
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 561	433	1 427	1 470	1 324	18 747	10.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	13.2	6.4	8.6	5.7	7.0	..
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	30	5	12	14	14	234	7.3
Dwelling units created (no.)	101	1	—	—	—	106	5.4
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	11 541	467	830	21 506	621	52 501	9.4
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	2	—	—	3	—	10	4.1
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)							
Centres	1	—	1	—	1	10	12.5
Enrolments	37	—	19	—	24	357	9.0
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	1	—	1	1	1	11	11.3
Non-government	1	—	2	—	—	5	12.9
Government students							
Primary school	213	—	—	—	349	2 282	10.5
High school	—	—	772	—	—	772	7.0
Secondary college	—	—	—	710	—	710	11.1
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	66	16.0
Total students	213	—	772	710	349	3 830	9.7
Non-government students							
Primary school	33	—	733	—	—	1 339	12.5
High school	—	—	840	—	—	840	10.3
Secondary college	—	—	330	—	—	330	11.8
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	33	—	1 903	—	—	2 509	11.6
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)							
Government	267	123	164	27	231	3 252	8.5
Non-government	149	137	203	27	140	2 144	10.7

For footnotes refer to page 63.

## 5.1

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS —  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN

The statistical subdivision of Weston Creek–Stromlo covers an area of some 104.1 square kilometres, comprising only 4.4% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Weston Creek–Stromlo declined by 0.9% from 30 June 1996 (24,879 persons) to 30 June 1997 (24,663) and was 1.6% lower than the 26,777 persons recorded at 30 June 1992. The suburbs of Duffy (down 42 or 1.2%), Fisher (down 36 or 1.1%), and Rivett (down 38 or 1.1%) experienced the greatest population declines.

The median age of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population at 30 June 1996 was 35.7 years, 4.4 years greater than the ACT median age of 31.3 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 4,651 (18.7% of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population), the 15–64 years population was 18,133 (72.9%) and the 65 years and over age group was 2,095 people (8.4%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Stirling (22.3%), Rivett (20.3%) and Duffy (20.3%), in the 15–64 age group were Duffy (73.8%), Holder (73.5%), and Rivett (73.4%) and in the 65 years and over age group were Weston (12.1%) and Waramanga (10.6%).

Western Creek–Stromlo had a total population density of 237 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1997. The greatest population densities were found in the suburbs of Rivett (2,141 persons per square kilometre) and Fisher (2,056 persons per square kilometre).

In September 1997, Weston Creek–Stromlo had a labour force of 14,658 comprising 8.3% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 6.1%. Unemployment rates were highest in Stirling (6.4%) and lowest in Weston (5.9%).

In 1996–97 there were 128 buildings approved in Weston Creek–Stromlo, comprising 4.0% of all building approvals in the ACT. Weston (18.0% of total Weston Creek–Stromlo approvals), Chapman (15.6%) and Fisher (14.8%) had the highest number of building approvals.

The value of building approvals in Weston Creek–Stromlo was \$6.9 million in 1996–97, representing 1.2% of all building approvals in the ACT. Weston (\$1.7 million or 24.6%) and Stromlo (\$1.2 million or 17.4%) had the highest value of building approvals.

In August 1997, there were seven government schools in Weston Creek–Stromlo with an enrolment of 2,731 students. Primary school students accounted for 50.9% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (36.0%) and secondary colleges (13.1%).

There were also four non-government schools with 777 students enrolled in Weston Creek–Stromlo. Primary school students accounted for 88.5% of all enrolments, while high schools accounted for the remaining 11.5%. There were 4,297 students who were residents of the Weston Creek–Stromlo SSD and 3,508 students enrolled in Weston Creek–Stromlo SSD schools.

## 5.2

### WESTON CREEK-STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Chapman</i>	<i>Duffy</i>	<i>Fisher</i>	<i>Holder</i>	<i>Rivett</i>	<i>Stirling</i>	<i>Stromlo</i>
Year first settled (year)	1973	1971	1970	1971	1970	1974	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	1.9	2.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	80.3
People/sq km 30 June 1997 no.	1 635	1 234	2 056	1 536	2 141	1 713	1
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 859	3 312	3 040	2 793	3 296	2 175	98
Dwellings(a) (no.)	996	1 266	1 276	1 120	1 309	734	50
Median household income range (\$)	62 400– 77 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	62 400– 77 999
Estimated resident population							
At 30 June 1996 (no.)							
Males	1 546	1 710	1 597	1 437	1 714	1 138	50
Females	1 510	1 779	1 610	1 492	1 772	1 139	40
Persons	3 056	3 489	3 207	2 929	3 486	2 277	90
Age distribution (no.)							
0–4 years	131	239	151	181	215	115	5
5–14 years	462	469	392	356	491	392	13
15–19 years	332	287	271	234	251	265	4
20–54 years	1 552	1 972	1 734	1 626	2 036	1 235	52
55–64 years	332	317	332	291	274	145	8
65 years or more	247	205	327	241	219	125	8
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	3 056	3 489	3 207	2 929	3 486	2 277	90
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	3 035	3 447	3 171	2 904	3 448	2 266	89
Growth 1992–97 (%)	–1.6	–1.4	–1.6	–1.7	–2.2	–1.2	–3.3
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–0.7	–1.2	–1.1	–0.9	–1.1	–0.5	–1.1
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)							
Male	38.4	33.7	34.7	34.6	31.2	29.9	n.a.
Female	39.8	34.3	38.9	36.9	33.3	35.8	n.a.
Persons	39.3	34.0	36.9	35.8	32.3	33.5	n.a.
Vital statistics							
Births, 1996 (no.)							
Males	8	27	14	13	29	7	1
Females	13	24	7	17	24	15	—
Persons	21	51	21	30	53	22	1
Deaths, 1996 (no.)							
Males	5	9	9	11	7	2	—
Females	1	2	9	7	5	2	—
Persons	6	11	18	18	12	4	—
Infant deaths, 1996 (no.)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c) (no.)	15	40	3	12	41	18	1
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 785	2 125	1 882	1 764	2 043	1 306	67
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.6
Building, 1996–97							
Number of building approvals (no.)	20	17	19	18	9	16	1
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	718	598	547	533	274	768	1 150
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)							
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)							
Centres	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enrolments	46	46	—	—	36	—	—
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)							
Government	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Government students							
Primary school	361	252	—	—	156	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	358	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	361	252	—	—	156	358	—
Non-government students							
Primary school	—	—	—	168	—	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	168	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)							
Government	362	415	349	270	477	338	9
Non-government	287	164	147	182	158	195	3

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

## 5.2

### WESTON CREEK–STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Waramanga</i>	<i>Weston</i>	<i>Weston Creek SSD Balance</i>	<i>Total Weston Creek–Stromlo</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i>
Year first settled	1969	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	1.7	3.1	8.0	104.1	4.4
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 627	1 152	3	237	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	2 637	3 298	28	23 536	7.9
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 132	1 363	13	9 259	8.1
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	31 200– 36 399	..	..
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1996 (no.)					
Males	1 359	1 705	12	12 268	8.0
Females	1 417	1 838	14	12 611	8.1
Persons	2 778	3 543	26	24 879	8.1
Age distribution (no.)					
0–4 years	175	166	—	1 378	6.2
5–14 years	318	378	3	3 273	7.2
15–19 years	194	257	6	2 101	8.4
20–54 years	1 533	1 933	15	13 689	8.0
55–64 years	263	381	—	2 343	11.1
65 years or more	293	428	2	2 095	9.3
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	2 776	3 543	26	24 879	8.1
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	2 754	3 523	26	24 663	8.0
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.8	–1.4	–4.7	–1.6	..
Growth 1996–97	–0.8	–0.6	—	–0.9	..
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)					
Male	34.0	35.4	n.a.	34.0	..
Female	36.8	42.0	n.a.	37.1	..
Persons	35.4	39.1	n.a.	35.7	..
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1996					
Males	16	19	—	134	6.0
Females	19	11	—	130	6.0
Persons	35	30	—	264	6.0
Deaths, 1996					
Males	5	12	—	60	8.7
Females	7	22	—	55	9.2
Persons	12	34	—	115	8.9
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	1	4
Natural increase, 1996(c)	23	–4	—	149	4.8
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)					
Labour force (no.)	1 623	2 063	..	14 658	8.3
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	5.9	..	6.1	..
Building, 1996–97					
Number of building approvals (no.)	4	23	1	128	4
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	3	0.2
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	177	1 723	460	6 949	1.2
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	1	4	—	7	2.9
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)					
Centres	1	1	—	5	6.3
Enrolments	72	50	—	250	6.3
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)					
Government	2	1	—	7	7.2
Non-government	1	2	—	4	9.8
Government students					
Primary school	378	244	—	1 391	6.4
High school	982	—	—	982	8.9
Secondary college	—	—	—	358	5.6
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 360	244	—	2 731	6.9
Non-government students					
Primary school	304	216	—	688	6.4
High school	—	89	—	89	1.1
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	304	305	—	777	3.6
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)					
Government	306	347	—	2 873	7.5
Non-government	115	176	—	1 424	7.1

For footnotes refer to page 63.

## 6.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Tuggeranong covers an area of some 161.5 square kilometres, comprising 6.9% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Tuggeranong increased from 90,104 persons at 30 June 1996 to 90,119 at 30 June 1997p, making it the most populated subdivision in the ACT. The suburbs of Gordon (up 330 or 4.9%), Conder (up 191 or 5.6%) and Banks (up 92 or 2.6%) experienced the largest population gains. The suburbs of Kambah (down 187 or 1.0%) Fadden (down 49 or 1.4%), Isabella Plains (down 46 or 0.6%), Oxley (down 45 or 2.3%), Gowrie (down 35 or 1.0%) and Richardson (down 27 or 0.7%) experienced population declines.

The median age of the Tuggeranong population at 30 June 1996 was 28.6 years, 2.7 years lower than the ACT median age of 31.3 years. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 26,491 (29.4% of the Tuggeranong population), the 15–64 years population was 61,001 (67.7%) and the 65 years and over age group was 2,612 people (2.9%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Gilmore (35.2%), Chisholm (34.5%), Conder (34.3%) and Richardson (34.2%), in the 15–64 age group were Greenway (77.3%) and Kambah (71.7%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Wanniasa (4.4%), Greenway (4.3%) and Monash (4.1%).

At 30 June 1997p, Tuggeranong had a total population density of 558 persons per square kilometre. The highest population densities were found in Chisholm (1,935), Gowrie (1,869) and Isabella Plains (1,792).

In September 1997, Tuggeranong had a labour force of 50,474, comprising 28.5% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 5.9%. Unemployment rates were high in Kambah (7.3%) and Richardson (6.9%) and lowest in Greenway (2.7%) and Fadden (3.6%).

In 1996–97 there were 721 buildings approved in Tuggeranong, comprising 22.3% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Conder (17.3%) and Kambah (14.3%).

The value of building approvals in Tuggeranong was \$80.4 million in 1996–97, representing 14.4% of all building approvals in the ACT. Conder (\$21.1 million or 26.2%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Greenway (\$18.8 million or 23.4%).

During 1996–97 there were 259 dwelling units created in Tuggeranong, 13.2% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Conder (40.5%).

In August 1997, there were 25 government schools with 12,094 students enrolled in Tuggeranong. Primary school students accounted for 60.8% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (26.0%) and secondary colleges (13.3%).

There were 9 non-government schools with 5,355 students enrolled in Tuggeranong in August 1997. Primary school students accounted for 67.3% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for the remaining 28.6% and 4.1% respectively. There were 21,287 students who were residents of the Tuggeranong SSD and 17,449 students enrolled in Tuggeranong SSD schools.



## 6.2

### TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Bonython</i>	<i>Calwell</i>	<i>Chisholm</i>	<i>Conder</i>
Year first settled	1991	1989	1986	1982	1991
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	2.2	2.9	3.9	3.1	4.5
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 611	1 221	1 588	1 935	797
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	3 440	3 430	5 932	5 805	3 365
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 318	1 243	2 040	1 888	1 104
Median household income range (\$)	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1996 (no.)					
Males	1 741	1 724	3 082	3 016	1 731
Females	1 789	1 808	3 126	2 999	1 694
Persons	3 530	3 532	6 208	6 015	3 425
Age distribution (no.)					
0–4 years	551	405	773	652	510
5–14 years	492	610	1 170	1 425	666
15–19 years	139	229	362	384	153
20–54 years	2 209	2 073	3 583	3 230	1 969
55–64 years	74	149	202	159	88
65 years or more	65	66	118	165	39
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	3 530	3 532	6 208	6 015	3 425
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	3 622	3 538	6 180	5 999	3 616
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	40.4	4.8	0.9	–1.3	28.3
Growth 1996–97 (%)	2.6	0.2	–0.5	–0.3	5.6
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)					
Male	27.4	27.5	29.0	26.8	26.7
Female	26.1	28.2	28.1	28.6	26.8
Persons	26.8	27.9	28.5	27.8	26.7
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1996					
Males	58	44	84	65	47
Females	66	34	77	50	60
Persons	124	78	161	115	107
Deaths, 1996					
Males	3	3	9	10	3
Females	1	1	1	2	3
Persons	4	4	10	12	6
Infant deaths, 1996	1	1	2	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	120	74	151	103	101
Labour market, September quarter, 1996(d)					
Labour force (no.)	2 111	2 048	3 479	3 133	1 889
Unemployment rate (%)	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.6
Building, 1996–97					
Number of building approvals (no.)	27	50	44	37	125
Dwelling units created (no.)	10	35	4	—	105
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 542	3 884	2 621	2 510	21 061
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	2	4	4	—
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)					
Centres	—	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	—	82	116	76	150
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)					
Government	—	1	2	2	2
Non-government	—	—	1	—	1
Government students					
Primary school	—	402	439	456	562
High school	—	—	643	830	483
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	402	1 082	1 286	1 045
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	—	561	—	623
High school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	561	—	623
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)					
Government	464	571	854	1 159	549
Non-government	152	176	580	475	251

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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## 6.2

### TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Fadden</i>	<i>Gilmore</i>	<i>Gordon</i>	<i>Gowrie</i>	<i>Greenway</i>
Year first settled	1981	1985	1990	1981	1988
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	3.1	2.0	4.4	1.9	5.4
Population density 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 140	1 564	1 589	1 869	185
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	3 463	3 111	6 498	3 485	937
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 072	963	2 419	1 112	438
Median household income range (4)	62 400– 77 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1996 (no.)					
Males	1 819	1 596	3 268	1 802	477
Females	1 770	1 624	3 450	1 843	509
Persons	3 589	3 220	6 718	3 645	986
Age distribution (no.)					
0–4 years	234	370	869	254	76
5–14 years	794	763	1 133	862	106
15–19 years	323	214	347	339	59
20–54 years	1 960	1 708	4 001	1 933	633
55–64 years	165	89	206	160	70
65 years or more	113	76	162	97	42
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	3 589	3 220	6 718	3 645	986
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	3 540	3 200	7 048	3 610	988
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–0.9	–0.7	30.4	–1.5	12.7
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–1.4	–0.6	4.9	–1	0.2
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)					
Male	31.9	28.0	27.9	29.3	29.4
Female	34.5	28.2	27.1	31.6	28.9
Persons	33.5	28.1	27.5	30.7	29.3
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1996					
Males	17	30	99	18	9
Females	16	30	99	19	7
Persons	33	60	198	37	16
Deaths, 1996					
Males	5	2	6	5	—
Females	3	1	3	2	3
Persons	8	3	9	7	3
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	25	57	189	30	13
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)					
Labour force (no.)	2 061	1 664	3 959	2 031	657
Unemployment rate (%)	3.6	6.6	5.3	3.7	2.7
Building, 1996–97					
Number of building approvals (no.)	28	13	65	19	13
Dwelling units created (no.)	7	—	46	—	5
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	2 035	588	6 521	662	18 764
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	1	3	1	9
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)					
Centres	1	1	1	1	—
Enrolments	48	116	134	69	—
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)					
Government	1	1	1	1	1
Non-government	—	—	1	1	—
Government students					
Primary school	518	629	502	339	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	788
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	518	629	502	339	788
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	—	146	808	—
High school	—	—	44	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	190	808	—
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)					
Government	538	662	846	612	90
Non-government	457	249	535	416	59

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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## 6.2

### TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Isabella Plains</i>	<i>Kambah</i>	<i>Macarther</i>	<i>Monash</i>	<i>Oxley</i>
Year first settled	1985	1974	1983	1978	1985
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	2.5	11.3	1.3	3.4	1.1
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 792	1 557	1 352	1 748	1 760
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996					
Persons (no.)	4 346	17 056	1 688	5 740	1 908
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 552	5 982	502	1 948	644
Median household income range (\$)	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	62 400–77 999	52 000–62 399	41 600–51 999
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1996 (no.)					
Males	2 220	8 913	920	2 976	960
Females	2 296	8 923	862	3 002	997
Persons	4 516	17 836	1 782	5 984	1 957
Age distribution (no.)					
0–4 years	546	1 275	158	505	174
5–14 years	821	3 156	449	1 236	368
15–19 years	257	1 911	127	492	186
20–54 years	2 632	9 873	950	3 269	1 097
55–64 years	141	1 002	58	238	73
65 years or more	119	619	40	244	59
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	4 516	17 836	1 782	5 984	1 957
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	4 470	17 649	1 760	5 964	1 912
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–0.6	–0.9	–0.4	0.8	–2.4
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–1.0	–1.0	–1.2	–0.3	–2.3
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)					
Male	28.8	29.2	27.4	29.3	29.1
Female	27.1	31.4	30.8	29.2	28.4
Persons	27.9	30.5	29.5	29.2	28.8
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1996					
Males	53	129	15	36	15
Females	47	106	19	35	13
Persons	100	235	24	71	28
Deaths, 1996					
Males	3	31	3	5	2
Females	4	14	1	8	—
Persons	7	45	4	13	2
Infant deaths, 1996	—	1	—	3	1
Natural increase, 1996(c)	93	190	20	58	26
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)					
Labour force (no.)	2 476	10 250	963	3 346	1 118
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	7.3	3.8	3.7	6.4
Building, 1996–97					
Number of building approvals (no.)	23	103	16	39	13
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	18	—	18	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	857	5 809	536	3 330	488
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	1	8	—	2	3
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)					
Centres	1	4	1	1	—
Enrolments	104	262	43	75	—
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)					
Government	1	5	—	1	—
Non-government	1	1	—	—	—
Government students					
Primary school	452	1 072	—	460	—
High school	—	547	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	452	1 619	—	460	—
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	516	—	—	—
High school	483	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	222	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	705	516	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)					
Government	671	2 530	312	875	269
Non-government	315	1 452	191	632	206

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

## 6.2

### TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Richardson</i>	<i>Theodore</i>	<i>Wanniassa</i>	<i>Tuggeranong SSD Balance</i>	<i>Total of Tuggeranong</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i>
Year first settled	1981	1988	1975	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	2.2	3.1	5.4	97.6	161.5	6.9
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 646	1 357	1 671	1	558	..
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996						
Persons (no.)	3 585	4 093	8 722	62	86 666	29.0
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1 162	1 400	3 029	30	29 846	26.1
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1996 (no.)						
Males	1 843	2 088	4 486	40	44 702	29.2
Females	1 871	2 153	4 656	24	45 402	29.2
Persons	3 714	4 241	9 142	64	90 104	29.2
Age distribution (no.)						
0–4 years	397	601	592	1	8 943	40.3
5–14 years	874	841	1 768	14	17 548	38.4
15–19 years	246	220	953	2	6 943	27.7
20–54 years	1 962	2 385	4 895	34	50 396	29.3
55–64 years	142	108	530	8	3 662	17.4
65 years or more	93	86	404	5	2 612	11.7
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	3 714	4 241	9 142	64	90 104	29.2
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	3 687	4 253	9 019	64	90 119	29.1
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.1	0.5	–2.1	–10.1	2.1	..
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–0.7	0.3	–1.3	—	—	..
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)						
Male	26.1	28.0	31.1	n.a.	28.4	..
Female	27.5	26.8	31.9	n.a.	28.7	..
Persons	26.8	27.3	31.6	n.a.	28.6	..
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1996						
Males	42	37	46	—	844	37.7
Females	43	64	61	—	836	38.8
Persons	85	101	107	—	1 680	38.3
Deaths, 1996						
Males	1	4	12	—	107	15.4
Females	5	2	8	—	62	10.3
Persons	6	6	20	—	169	13.1
Infant deaths, 1996	2	—	1	—	12	52.2
Natural increase, 1995(c)	79	95	87	—	1 511	48.4
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)						
Labour force (no.)	1 859	2 307	5 079	43	50 474	28.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	6.3	6.2	8.7	5.9	..
Building, 1996–97						
Number of building approvals (no.)	19	30	55	2	721	22.3
Dwelling units created (no.)	2	3	5	1	259	13.2
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 271	1 247	6 329	309	80 365	14.4
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	1	5	—	34	14.0
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)						
Centres	1	1	2	—	19	23.8
Enrolments	72	97	142	—	1 586	39.9
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)						
Government	1	1	4	—	25	25.8
Non-government	—	—	3	—	9	22.0
Government students						
Primary school	340	386	792	—	7 349	33.9
High school	—	—	637	—	3 140	28.5
Secondary college	—	—	817	—	1 605	25.1
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	340	386	2 246	—	12 094	30.6
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	—	950	—	3 604	33.8
High school	—	—	1 002	—	1 529	18.7
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	222	7.9
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	1 952	—	5 355	24.7
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)						
Government	704	625	1 406	—	13 737	35.9
Non-government	270	335	799	—	7 550	37.8

For footnotes refer to page 63.

## 7.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of South Canberra covers an area of some 86.5 square kilometres, comprising 3.7% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of South Canberra increased from 22,730 persons at 30 June 1996 to 23,110 at 30 June 1997p, an increase of 1.7% over the 12 month period. This was due to the development of medium density housing in Kingston (population up 288 or 17.6%) and Griffith (up 147 or 4.0%). Yarralumla (down 71 persons or 2.4%) and Deakin (down 78 or 3.0%) experienced the largest decline in population levels in South Canberra.

The median age of the South Canberra population at 30 June 1996 was 36.7 years, 5.4 years greater than the ACT median age of 31.3 years and the oldest median age in the ACT. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 3,855 (17.0% of the South Canberra population), the 15–64 years population was 15,256 (67.1%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,619 people (15.9%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Forrest (20.8%), Red Hill (18.8%) and Narrabundah (18.1%), in the 15–64 age group were Symonston (82.9%) and Fyshwick (83.1%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Deakin (21.8%) and Red Hill (18.2%).

At 30 June 1997p, South Canberra had a total population density of 267 persons per square kilometre. Population densities were highest in Kingston (1,460 persons per square kilometre) Griffith (1,384) and Narrabundah (1,375).

In September 1997, South Canberra had a labour force of 12,669, comprising 7.1% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 7.2%. Unemployment rates were highest in Narrabundah (12.6%) and Symonston (10.3%) and lowest in Harmon (2.4%), Barton (2.6%) and Yarralumla (3.4%).

In 1996–97 there were 312 buildings approved in South Canberra, comprising 9.7% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Griffith (17.9%), Yarralumla (14.1%), and Narrabundah and Deakin (both 12.8%).

The value of building approvals in South Canberra was \$136.5 million in 1996–97, representing 24.5% of all building approvals in the ACT. Parkes (\$51.2 million or 37.5%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Barton (\$16.9 or 12.4%), Deakin (\$13.3 or 9.8%), Griffith (\$11.0 million or 8.1%), Fyshwick (\$10.7 or 7.9%) and Yarralumla (\$10.6 or 7.8%).

During 1996–97 there were 243 dwelling units created in South Canberra, 12.4% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Kingston (69.1%), and Narrabundah (14.4%).

In August 1997, there were nine government schools with 3,912 students enrolled in South Canberra. Primary school students accounted for 43.1% of all enrolments, followed by high schools (31.7%), secondary colleges (23.2%) and special schools (2.2%).

There were 7 non-government schools with 5,368 students enrolled in South Canberra in August 1997. Primary school students accounted for 27.8% of all enrolments, while high schools and secondary colleges accounted for the remaining 50.6% and 21.6% respectively. There were 3,638 students who were residents of South Canberra SSD and 9,280 students enrolled in South Canberra SSD schools.

## 7.2

### SOUTH CANBERRA SUBDIVISION

Particulars	Barton	Deakin	Forrest	Fyshwick	Griffith	Harman
Year first settled	1927	1928	1926	1925	1927	1939
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	1.4	3.6	1.6	9.8	2.8	0.9
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	440	715	770	9	1 384	213
Census count						
At 6 August 1996, census night (no.)	712	2 577	1365	68	3796	227
Dwellings, 1996 Census(a) (no.)	311	1 111	471	10	1 778	25
Median household income range (\$)	31 200–36 399	52 000–62 399	62 400–77 999	26 000–31 199	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1996 (no.)						
Males	370	1 150	619	66	1 800	122
Females	248	1 483	601	17	1 869	69
Persons	618	2 633	1 220	83	3 669	191
Age distribution (no.)						
0–4 years	24	120	54	5	186	18
5–14 years	37	349	200	5	445	12
15–19 years	34	221	96	6	235	27
20–54 years	421	1 164	605	57	2 013	127
55–64 years	41	206	114	6	248	2
65 years or more	61	573	151	4	542	5
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	618	2 633	1220	83	3 669	191
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	606	2 555	1224	89	3 816	188
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–1.7	–1.0	–1.1	2.2	3.5	–12.0
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–1.9	–3.0	0.3	7.2	4.0	–1.6
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)						
Male	38.3	40.3	38.3	n.p.	36	25.0
Female	31.7	40.2	40.2	n.p.	36.5	n.p.
Persons	35.6	40.3	39.3	n.p.	32.2	24.4
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1996						
Males	6	13	2	3	27	—
Females	3	7	6	1	11	3
Persons	9	20	8	4	38	3
Deaths, 1996						
Males	5	14	7	1	14	—
Females	1	13	4	—	10	—
Persons	6	27	11	1	24	—
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	1	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	3	–7	–3	3	14	3
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)						
Labour force (no.)	546	1 291	794	21	2 198	196
Unemployment rate (%)	2.6	3.8	5.8	22.4	5.8	2.4
Building, 1996–97						
Number of building approvals (no.)	23	40	20	29	56	—
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	1	9	—	10	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	16 873	13 334	2 477	10 739	11 026	—
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	1	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	6	1	1	17	4	—
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)						
Centres	—	1	—	—	2	—
Enrolments	—	14	—	—	57	—
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)						
Government	1	2	1	—	—	—
Non-government	—	1	—	—	2	—
Government students						
Primary school	412	—	454	—	—	—
High school	646	593	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	87	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 058	680	454	—	—	—
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	461	—	—	252	—
High school	—	615	—	—	1 450	—
Secondary college	—	281	—	—	577	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	1 357	—	—	2 279	—
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)						
Government	35	241	100	15	301	3
Non-government	15	222	177	7	262	4

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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# 7.2

## SOUTH CANBERRA SUBDIVISION — continued

Particulars	Hume	Jerrabomberra	Kingston	Narrabundah	Oaks Estate	Parkes
Year first settled	..	..	1922	1947	1926	1927
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	8.0	19.8	1.3	4.0	0.4	2.7
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1	1	1 460	1 375	793	5
Census count						
At 6 August 1996, census night (no.)	10	22	1 600	5 629	312	9
Dwellings, 1996 Census(a) (no.)	4	11	996	2 355	184	6
Median household income range (\$)	62 400– 77 999	26 000– 31 199	41 600– 51 999	31 200– 36 399	15 600– 20 799	62 400– 77 999
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1996 (no.)						
Males	5	14	813	2 577	215	8
Females	5	11	821	2 856	115	5
Persons	10	25	1 634	5 433	330	13
Age distribution (no.)						
0–4 years	—	—	78	300	17	2
5–14 years	—	2	82	685	41	2
15–19 years	1	—	70	369	23	—
20–54 years	4	17	1 168	2 691	189	5
55–64 years	2	2	90	434	23	1
65 years or more	3	4	146	954	37	3
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	10	25	1 634	5 433	330	13
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	7	25	1 922	5 554	324	13
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–8.6	–3.6	7.1	0.7	–0.5	–11.5
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–30.0	—	17.6	2.2	–1.8	—
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)						
Male	n.a.	n.a.	31.3	34.8	36.2	n.a.
Female	n.a.	n.a.	31.1	37.4	34.7	n.a.
Persons	n.a.	n.a.	31.2	36.1	35.7	n.a.
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1996						
Males	—	—	14	30	—	—
Females	—	—	11	29	1	—
Persons	—	—	25	59	1	—
Deaths, 1996						
Males	—	—	5	28	2	—
Females	—	—	5	49	—	—
Persons	—	—	10	77	2	—
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	—	—	15	–18	–1	—
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)						
Labour force (no.)	10	16	1 121	2 741	133	5
Unemployment rate (%)	—	11.4	8.8	12.6	4.2	—
Building, 1996–97						
Number of building approvals (no.)	3	—	5	40	2	15
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	168	35	1	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	2 344	—	8 604	6 074	240	51 205
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	2	—	3	3	—	8
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)						
Centres	—	—	1	1	—	—
Enrolments	—	—	11	81	—	—
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)						
Government	—	—	—	2	—	—
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	—
Government students						
Primary school	—	—	—	120	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	906	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	1 026	—	—
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	—	—	149	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	149	—	—
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)						
Government	3	—	118	549	11	—
Non-government	—	—	36	297	4	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

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## 7.2

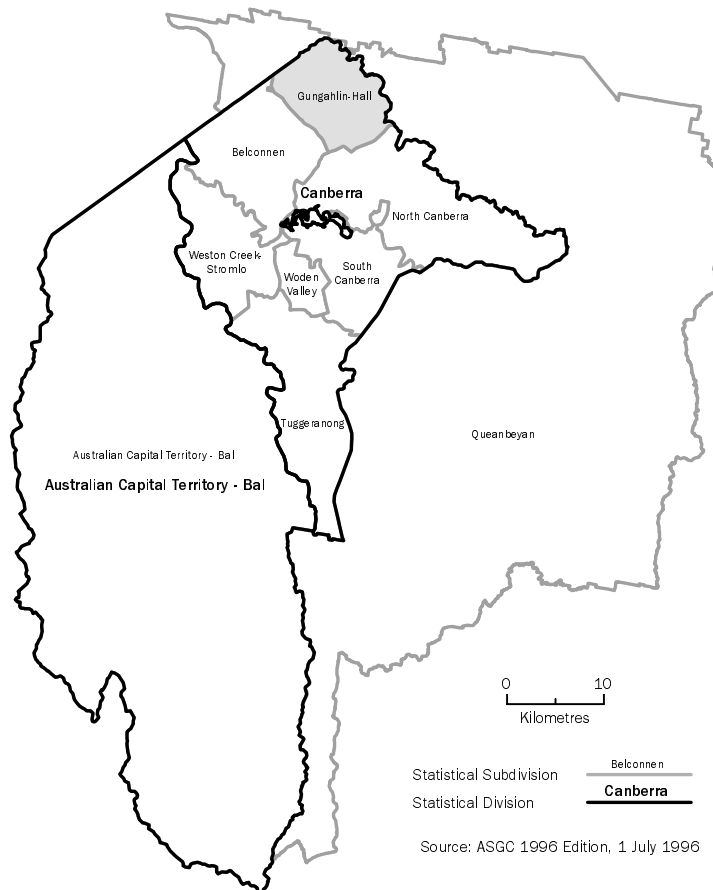
### SOUTH CANBERRA SUBDIVISION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Pialligo</i>	<i>Red Hill</i>	<i>Symonston</i>	<i>Yarralumla</i>	<i>Total South Canberra Central</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory %</i>
Year first settled	..	1928	..	1922	..	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	8.4	4.8	9.9	7.2	86.5	3.7
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	13	675	46	412	267	..
Census count						
At 6 August 1996, census night (no.)	107	3 104	710	2892	23 140	7.7
Dwellings, 1996 Census(a) (no.)	41	1 215	292	1 290	10 100	8.8
Median household income range (\$)	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	20 800– 25 999	41 600– 51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population						
At 30 June 1996 (no.)						
Males	58	1 658	289	1 461	11 225	7.3
Females	54	1 626	167	1 558	11 505	7.4
Persons	112	3 284	456	3 019	22 730	7.4
Age distribution (no.)						
0–4 years	3	145	19	151	1 122	5.1
5–14 years	15	471	20	367	2 733	6.0
15–19 years	13	315	19	172	1 601	6.4
20–54 years	55	1 459	285	1 552	11 812	6.9
55–64 years	11	296	74	293	1 843	8.7
65 years or more	15	598	39	484	3 619	16.2
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	112	3 284	456	3 019	22 730	7.4
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	107	3 274	458	2 948	23 110	7.5
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–0.7	–0.2	–0.1	–0.8	0.7	..
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–4.5	–0.3	0.4	–2.4	1.7	..
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)						
Male	n.a.	33.0	40.9	38.9	35.8	..
Female	n.a.	42.3	39.4	40.2	37.6	..
Persons	37.5	38.1	40.5	39.6	36.7	..
Vital statistics (no.)						
Births, 1996						
Males	—	16	2	19	132	5.9
Females	—	19	—	9	100	4.6
Persons	—	35	2	28	232	5.3
Deaths, 1996						
Males	—	28	1	7	112	16.2
Females	—	56	—	11	149	24.8
Persons	—	84	1	18	261	20.2
Infant deaths, 1996	—	2	—	1	4	17.4
Natural increase, 1996(c)	—	–49	1	10	–29	–0.9
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)						
Labour force (no.)	70	1 494	400	1 659	12 669	7.1
Unemployment rate (%)	9.3	7.3	10.3	3.4	7.2	..
Building, 1996–97						
Number of building approvals (no.)	2	33	—	44	312	9.7
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	1	—	18	243	12.4
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	75	2 943	—	10 596	136 529	24.5
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)						
Persons killed	—	—	—	1	2	29
Persons injured	—	1	—	9	55	22.7
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)						
Centres	—	1	—	2	8	10.0
Enrolments	—	39	—	68	270	6.8
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)						
Government	—	1	—	1	9	9.3
Non-government	—	2	—	1	7	17.1
Government students						
Primary school	—	470	—	230	1 686	7.8
High school	—	—	—	—	1 239	11.2
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	906	14.2
Special school	—	—	—	—	87	21.1
Total students	—	470	—	230	3 912	9.9
Non-government students						
Primary school	—	589	—	40	1 491	14.0
High school	—	653	—	—	2 718	33.2
Secondary college	—	301	—	—	1 159	41.3
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	1 543	—	40	5 368	24.8
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)						
Government	14	349	3	330	2 072	5.4
Non-government	14	319	9	192	1 558	8.2

For footnotes refer to page 63.



## 8.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Gungahlin–Hall covers an area of some 90.6 square kilometres, comprising 3.9% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Gungahlin–Hall increased from 12,684 persons at 30 June 1996 to 14,672 at 30 June 1997p, an increase of 15.7% over the 12 month period. This increase can be attributed to considerable population growth in the suburbs of Ngunnawal (up 965 or 21.4%), Nicholls (up 562 or 31.1%), Amaroo (up 363 or 59.1%) and Palmerston (up 78 or 1.5%).

The median age of the Gungahlin–Hall population at 30 June 1996 was 27.6 years, 3.7 years lower than the ACT median age of 31.3 years and was the lowest median age in the ACT. The 0–14 years population was estimated at 3,004 (23.7% of the Gungahlin–Hall population), the 15–64 years population was 9,416 (74.2%) and the 65 years and over age group was 264 people (2.1%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group in 1996 were Nicholls (28.7%), and Palmerston (24.7%), in the 15–64 age group were Ngunnawal (77.3%) and Amaroo (76.7%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Hall (6.2%) and Amaroo (2.3%).

At 30 June 1997p, Gungahlin–Hall had a total population density of 162 persons per square kilometre. The suburbs of Palmerston (2,770) and Ngunnawal (1,334) had the highest population density.

In September 1997 Gungahlin–Hall had a labour force of 8,828 persons, which was 5.0% of the ACT total, and an unemployment rate of 5.7%, the lowest for an SSD in the ACT. Hall had the lowest unemployment rate (4.6%) while Nicholls had the highest (6.5%).

In 1996–97 there were 869 buildings approved in Gungahlin–Hall, comprising 26.9% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest proportion of building approvals were in Ngunnawal (54.3% of all approvals in Gungahlin–Hall), Nicholls (23.2%) and Amaroo (16.3%).

The value of building approvals in Gungahlin–Hall was \$122.4 million in 1996–97, representing 21.9% of all building approvals in the ACT. Ngunnawal (\$50.4 million or 41.2%) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Nicholls (\$43.3 million or 35.4%).

During 1996–97 there were 904 dwelling units created in Gungahlin–Hall, 46.2% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Ngunnawal (57.4%), Nicholls (22.7%) and Amaroo (17.5%).

In August 1997, there were four government primary schools in Gungahlin–Hall with 907 students enrolled, and one non-government primary school with 288 students enrolled. There were 2,434 students resident in and only 1,195 enrolled in Gungahlin–Hall schools.

## 8.2

### GUNGAHLIN–HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amaroo</i>	<i>Gungahlin–Hall– SSD Balance</i>	<i>Hall</i>	<i>Mitchell</i>
Year first settled	1993	..	1882	1974
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	2.9	69.9	1.8	3.2
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	332	1	213	3
Census counts				
Persons (no.)	620	45	320	—
Dwellings(a) (no.)	265	20	103	—
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	36 400– 41 599
Estimated resident population				
At 30 June 1996 (no.)				
Males	300	26	206	3
Females	314	21	181	5
Persons	614	47	387	8
Age distribution (no.)				
0–4 years	72	4	14	2
5–14 years	57	5	71	—
15–19 years	32	2	35	—
20–54 years	421	29	221	3
55–64 years	18	3	22	—
65 years or more	14	4	24	3
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	614	47	387	8
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	977	47	405	10
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	..	–11.0	2.5	14.9
Growth 1996–97 (%)	59.1	—	4.7	25.0
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)				
Male	28	27.9	32.3	..
Female	27.0	27.4	37.5	..
Persons	27.5	27.6	35.5	..
Vital statistics (no.)				
Births, 1996				
Males	10	—	—	—
Females	4	1	6	—
Persons	14	1	6	—
Deaths, 1996				
Males	1	1	—	—
Females	—	—	3	—
Persons	1	1	3	—
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	—
Natural increase, 1996(c)	13	—	3	—
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)				
Labour force (no.)	453	32	202	n.a.
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	20.6	4.6	n.a.
Building, 1996–97				
Number of building approvals (no.)	142	3	7	4
Dwelling units created (no.)	158	—	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	18 198	5 942	516	727
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)				
Persons killed	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	—	—	—
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)				
Centres	—	—	1	—
Enrolments	—	—	20	—
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)				
Government	—	—	1	—
Non-government	—	—	—	—
Government students				
Primary school	—	—	139	—
High school	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	139	—
Non-government students				
Primary school	—	—	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	—
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)				
Government	71	27	82	—
Non-government	34	9	79	—

For footnotes refer to page 63.

...continued

## 8.2

### GUNGAHLIN–HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Ngunnawal</i>	<i>Nicholls</i>	<i>Palmerston</i>	<i>Total Gungahlin–Hall</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i>
Year first settled	1993	1993	1992	..	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	4.1	6.7	2.0	90.6	3.9
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	1 334	354	2 770	162	..
Census counts					
Persons (no.)	4409	1788	5157	12342	4.1
Dwellings(a) (no.)	1968	638	1928	4925	4.3
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999	..	..
Estimated resident population					
At 30 June 1996 (no.)					
Males	2 216	864	2 626	6 241	4.1
Females	2 287	944	2 671	6 443	4.2
Persons	4 503	1 808	5 317	12 684	4.1
Age distribution (no.)					
0–4 years	468	203	565	1 328	6.0
5–14 years	477	316	750	1 676	3.7
15–19 years	229	119	340	757	3.0
20–54 years	3 112	1 082	3 383	8 251	4.8
55–64 years	138	64	163	408	2.0
65 years or more	79	24	116	264	1.2
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	4 503	1 808	5 317	12 684	4.1
Total persons at 30 June 1997 <sup>p</sup> (no.)	5 468	2 370	5 395	14 672	4.7
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	..	..	74.4	79.8	..
Growth 1996–97 (%)	21.4	31.1	1.5	15.7	..
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)					
Male	27.5	29.5	27.8	27.9	..
Female	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.4	..
Persons	27.2	28.3	27.7	27.6	..
Vital statistics (no.)					
Births, 1996					
Males	70	17	77	174	7.8
Females	54	18	53	136	6.3
Persons	124	35	130	310	7.1
Deaths, 1996					
Males	2	1	5	10	1.4
Females	2	—	1	6	1.0
Persons	4	1	6	16	1.2
Infant deaths, 1996	1	—	—	1	4.3
Natural increase, 1996(c)	120	34	124	294	9.4
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)					
Labour force (no.)	3 114	1 110	3 371	8828	5.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	..
Building, 1996–97					
Number of building approvals (no.)	472	202	39	869	26.9
Dwelling units created (no.)	519	205	22	904	46.2
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	50 392	43 329	3 253	122 357	21.9
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)					
Persons killed	—	—	—	—	—
Persons injured	—	3	—	3	1.2
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)					
Centres	1	1	1	4	5.0
Enrolments	49	89	83	241	6.1
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)					
Government	1	1	1	3	4.1
Non-government	—	1	—	1	2.4
Government students					
Primary school	76	291	401	907	4.2
High school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	76	291	401	907	2.3
Non-government students					
Primary school	—	288	—	288	2.7
High school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	288	—	288	11.8
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)					
Government	507	254	599	1 548	4.1
Non-government	186	223	357	888	4.4

For footnotes refer to page 63.

9.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The ACT Balance subdivision covers an area of some 1,543.7 square kilometres which comprises 65.6% of the total area of the ACT. At 30 June 1997, it contained an estimated resident population of 332 people with an overall population density of less than one person per square kilometre.

## 9.2

### ACT BALANCE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Remainder of ACT</i>	<i>Total – ACT Balance</i>	<i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i>	<i>Total Australian Capital Territory</i>
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	1 543.7	1 543.7	65.6	2 351.7
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	0	0	..	132
Census counts, Aug 6 1996				
Persons (no.)	396	396	0.1	299 243
Dwellings(a) (no.)	142	142	0.1	114 418
Median household income range (\$)	31 200– 36 399	31 200– 36 399	..	..
Estimated resident population				
At 30 June 1996 (no.)				
Males	177	177	0.1	152 953
Females	157	156	0.1	155 298
Persons	334	333	0.1	308 251
Age distribution (no.)				
0–4 years	30	30	0.1	22 165
5–14 years	48	48	0.2	45 641
15–19 years	15	15	0.1	25 100
20–54 years	191	191	0.1	171 938
55–64 years	32	32	0.2	21 029
65 years or more	18	18	0.1	22 378
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	334	334	0.1	308 251
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	332	332	0.1	309 794
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	–4.0	–4.0	..	1.1
Growth 1996–97 (%)	–0.6	–0.6	..	0.5
Median age 30 June 1996 (years)				
Male	30.2	30.2	..	30.7
Female	31.0	31.0	..	31.9
Persons	30.6	30.6	..	31.3
Vital statistics (no.)				
Births, 1996				
Males	2	2	0.1	2 236
Females	3	3	0.1	2 152
Persons	5	5	0.1	4 388
Deaths, 1996				
Males	1	1	0.1	693
Females	—	—	—	601
Persons	1	1	0.1	1 294
Infant deaths, 1996	—	—	—	23
Natural increase, 1996(c)	4	4	0.1	3 094
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)				
Labour force (no.)	n.a.	n.a.	..	177 404
Unemployment rate (%)	n.a.	n.a.	..	7.1
Building, 1996–97				
Number of building approvals (no.)	3	3	0.1	3 226
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	1	0.1	1 957
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	316	316	0.1	557 506
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)				
Persons killed	5	5	71.4	7
Persons injured	31	31	12.8	242
Preschools, September 1997(f) (no.)				
Centres	1	1	1.3	80
Enrolments	14	14	0.4	3 977
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)				
Government	2	2	2.1	97
Non-government	—	—	—	41
Government students				
Primary school	42	42	0.2	21 674
High school	—	—	—	11 016
Secondary college	—	—	—	6 400
Special school	—	—	—	413
Total students	42	42	0.1	39 503
Non-government students				
Primary school	—	—	—	10 675
High school	—	—	—	8 182
Secondary college	—	—	—	2 806
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	21 663
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)				
Government	54	54	0.1	38 218
Non-government	28	28	0.1	19 974

For footnotes refer to page 63.



## 10.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Queanbeyan covers an area of some 1,980.9 square kilometres. Within the Queanbeyan statistical subdivision are the statistical local areas of Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla (Part A). Queanbeyan City covers an area of 52.0 square kilometres and contained at 30 June 1997 an estimated resident population of 28,584 people, an increase of 1.5% from the 28,167 people recorded at 30 June 1996. Yarrowlumla (Part A) covers an area of 1,929.0 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 9,098 people at 30 June 1996, an increase of 1.2% from the 8,989 recorded at 30 June 1996.

The 0–14 age group now represent 23.1% of the total Queanbeyan population while the proportion of persons aged 15–64 and 65 years and over comprise 69.4% and 7.5% respectively. The median age of the estimated resident population of Queanbeyan SSD at 30 June 1996 was 32.3 years, one year higher than the ACT median age of 31.3 years.

In 1996, 609 births (322 boys and 287 girls) were registered to women whose usual place of residence was in Queanbeyan. Compared with the

previous year Queanbeyan City experienced an overall increase of births of 24 (or 4.9%) in 1996, with male births (23) making up the bulk of the increase. The sex ratio at birth was 110.3.

Queanbeyan had a total population density of 19 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1997. Queanbeyan City had a total population density of 542 persons per square kilometre, whilst Yarrowlumla (Part A) recorded a population density of 5 persons per square kilometre as at 30 June 1997 reflecting the rural style of living in this SLA.

In September 1997, Queanbeyan SSD had a labour force of 20,912 people, and an unemployment rate of 4.9% (or 1,021 persons). This compares to an unemployment rate of 5.3% (or 1,012 persons) in September 1996. Both Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla (Part A) had falls in their unemployment rates in this period, from 5.6% to 5.2% and 4.0% to 3.8% respectively.

During 1996–97 there were 383 buildings approved for Queanbeyan, a decrease of 15 (3.8%) from 1995–96. The value of building approvals in Queanbeyan was \$40.2 million, down \$6.1 million (13.2%) from the previous year. There were 243 dwelling units created in Queanbeyan during 1996–97, a fall of 38 (13.5%) from 1995–96. This overall decline in building activity was evident in Queanbeyan City which recorded falls in the number of building approvals, down 46 (or 16.0%), the number of dwelling units created, fell 48 (or 22.2%) and the value of building approvals fell \$6.8 million (or 19.0%). Yarrowlumla (Part A) on the other hand recorded increases in all areas with the number of buildings approved rising 31 (or 28.2%), dwelling units created up 10 (or 15.4%) and the value of building approvals rose \$640,000 (or 6.1%).

In August 1997, there were 5,174 enrolments for schools in Queanbeyan. Of these 4,531 students (87.6%) were enrolled in government schools and the remaining 643 (12.4%) were in non-government schools. All non-government schools, and students, are located in Queanbeyan City. Within the government schools sector 537 students (or 19.1%) of primary schools students in Queanbeyan were located in Yarrowlumla (Part A).

## 10.2 QUEANBEYAN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Queanbeyan City</i>	<i>Yarrowlumla(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Year first settled	1 838	1 820	..
Area at 30 June 1997 (sq km)	52.0	1929.0	1980.9
People/sq km 30 June 1997 (no.)	542	5	19
Census counts, 6 Aug 1996			
Persons (no.)	27 414	8 910	36 324
Dwellings(a) (no.)	11 832	3 371	15 203
Median household income range (\$)	41 600–51 999	41 600–51 999	..
Estimated resident population			
At 30 June 1996 (no.)			
Males	14 154	4 545	18 699
Females	14 013	4 444	18 457
Persons	28 167	8 989	37 156
Age distribution (no.)			
0–4 years	2 313	643	2 956
5–14 years	4 038	1 590	5 628
15–19 years	1 901	639	2 540
20–54 years	15 605	4 899	20 504
55–64 years	1 996	736	2 732
65 years or more	2 314	482	2 796
Total persons at 30 June 1996 (no.)	28 167	8 989	37 156
Total persons at 30 June 1997p (no.)	28 584	9 098	37 682
Growth 1992–97(b) (%)	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Growth 1996–97p (%)	1.5	1.2	1.4
Median age 30 June 1996p (years)			
Male	31.4	35.9	32.4
Female	31.4	35.2	32.3
Persons	31.4	35.5	32.3
Vital statistics (no.)			
Births, 1996			
Males	267	55	322
Females	242	45	287
Persons	509	100	609
Deaths, 1996			
Males	89	13	102
Females	103	8	111
Persons	192	21	213
Infant deaths, 1996	2	1	3
Natural increase, 1996(c)	317	79	396
Labour market, September quarter, 1997(d)			
Labour force (no.)	15 671	5 241	20 912
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	3.8	4.9
Building, 1996–97			
Number of building approvals (no.)	242	141	383
Dwelling units created (no.)	168	75	243
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	28 991	11 182	40 173
Road traffic accidents, 1996(e) (no.)			
Persons killed	1	—	1
Persons injured	59	44	103
Preschools, February 1997(f) (no.)			
Centres	3	—	3
Enrolments	300	—	300
Schools, August 1997(g) (no.)			
Government	6	4	10
Non-government	1	—	1
Government students			
Primary school	2 270	537	2 807
High school	1 724	—	1 724
Secondary college	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—
Total students	3 994	537	4 531
Non-government students			
Primary school	643	—	643
High school	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—
Total students	643	—	643
Students home suburbs count(h) (no.)			
Government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

For footnotes refer to page 63.

## FOOTNOTES

- a** Includes occupied private dwellings, unoccupied private dwellings and occupied non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.).
- b** Average annual rate of change is calculated using annual percentage changes from 1992-97 inclusive. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these figures.
- c** Excess of births over deaths.
- d** *Source:* Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these figures, especially those Statistical Local Areas which have labour forces less than 2,000 persons.
- e** *Source:* Department of Urban Services.
- f** *Source:* September 1997 ACT Public Preschool Census, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau and Queanbeyan Preschools.
- g** *Source:* Data File on ACT School Systems, August Update 1997, ACT Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau. Figures for ACT Balance include Fairbairn and students not elsewhere classified.
- h** Home suburb counts are the number of students residing in each statistical area who are attending school in the ACT.

# MAP OF STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

**1** *Estimated resident population* is the official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population.

**2** The estimates of total persons in each Statistical Local Area at 30 June 1997 are derived from estimates of the number of occupied dwellings and their occupancy ratios. For each suburb the number of occupied private dwellings is estimated by using domestic electricity connections and enumerations of the number of occupied dwellings supplied by ACT Administration. Historical housing occupancy trends derived from census counts are used to estimate occupancy rates for dwellings. These are applied to the number of occupied private dwellings to give an estimated population for each suburb. Births and student numbers are also used as indicators of population size.

**3** *ABS Business Register*. This information has been extracted from the ABS Business Register. The prime purpose of the Register is to provide a comprehensive source of business names and addresses from which selections can be made for inclusion in ABS economic censuses and surveys. The businesses on the Register are classified according to their industry and employment size. It is therefore possible to use the Register to derive statistical information.

**4** The term *business* is used in a wide sense to include companies, sole proprietorships, partnerships, professional services, community services, government agencies and departments, religious bodies, etc. However, the ABS Business Register only includes those businesses that employ *wage and salary earners* and so businesses operated *entirely* by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded from this data.

**5** In the case of businesses involved in agriculture, however, the ABS Business Register includes all those that have agricultural operations with an estimated value of agriculture output in excess of \$5,000 regardless of whether they employ wage and salary earners.

**6** The term *Legal Organisation* defines the business legal structure, i.e. sole proprietor, partnership or government authority.

**7** The information most readily available from the ABS Business Register is counts of business units (either management units or locations) classified by industry, geographic area and employment size, although counts can be classified by other data items as well. Unlike most other ABS data sources, the ABS Business Register does not produce a regular publication showing information at a detailed level. However, *Profiles of Australian Business, 1992* (1322.0) shows the type of information that can be produced, at a broad level, from the Register.

**8** If you would like to use ABS Business Register data, please contact Information Services in any ABS office.

**9** *Tourist accommodation establishments* include establishments providing predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) to the general public, including:

- *hotels, motels and guest houses, with facilities* being establishments which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available for guests;
- *holiday flats and units* which are self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for their guests; and
- *caravan park* (short-term and long-term) available to the general public which have powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

**10** The number of establishments and their capacity in the 1997 calendar year relate to establishments which operated at any time during this period or which were temporarily closed for seasonal reasons. The room and bed occupancy rates and takings from accommodation related to establishments which operated at any time during 1997.

**11** For holiday flats and units, the number of owners, managers or real estate agents within the scope of the survey who operated for any part of the survey period were included in the *number of letting entities*.

**12** Capacity in terms of *guest rooms, bed spaces, holiday units or caravan park sites, etc.* is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

**13** *Bed spaces*. Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots are excluded.

**14** *Occupancy rates* represent occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, for example:

*Room occupancy rate* (% for the period)

$$= \frac{(\text{Room nights occupied})}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. days in the period})} \times 100$$

**15** *Takings from accommodation* refers to the revenue received from the provision of accommodation. Takings from meals are excluded.

**16** *Retail statistics*. The statistics were obtained from the Retail Census conducted by the ABS in respect of 1991–92. The information shown in the retail table relates to establishments which operated at any time during the year unless otherwise stated.

**17** *Establishments at 30 June*. The number of retail establishments in operation at 30 June 1992. It does not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

**18** *Persons employed at 30 June.* Employees plus proprietors and partners working on a full or part-time basis, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded. Persons working 'full time' and those working less than 35 hours per week are classified as 'other'.

**19** *Wages and salaries.* Gross earnings of all employees, before taxation and other deductions. Earnings of employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are included. Drawings of working proprietors and partners of unincorporated enterprises are excluded. Working proprietors of incorporated enterprises are considered to be employees.

**20** *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

**21** *Motor Vehicle Census.* Presents statistics relating to vehicles which were 'on register' at 31 October 1996 with a motor vehicle registration authority.

**22** The statistics include vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates and State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those belonging to the defence services. It should be noted that vehicles such as tractors (particularly the agriculture types), plant and equipment and motor vehicles used solely on farms, in mines, etc. and not used on public roads are not required to be registered in some States and are, therefore, excluded from the statistics.

**23** *Passenger vehicles.* Vehicles constructed primarily for the carriage of up to nine occupants (including the driver). Included are cars, station wagons, four-wheel drive passenger vehicles and forward-control passenger vehicles. Excluded are campervans and mobile homes.

**24** *Light commercial vehicles.* Vehicles primarily constructed for the carriage of goods, and which are less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes GVM. Included are utilities, panel vans, cab-chassis and forward control load carrying vehicles (whether four-wheel drive or not).

**25** *Trucks.* Includes rigid, articulated and non-freight carrying. Rigid trucks are constructed primarily for load carrying with a GVM of 3.5 tonnes or more. Articulated trucks consist of a prime mover having no significant load carrying area but with a turn-table device which can be linked to a trailer with a GVM of 3.5 tonnes or more. Non-freight carrying trucks include specialist vehicles with no goods carrying capacity such as ambulances or mobile cranes.

**26** *Buses.* Vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Included are all passenger vehicles with 10 or more seats, including the driver's seat.



**27** *Statistical areas of the ACT and Queanbeyan* are classified as follows:

- *Statistical Local Areas* (SLAs) are the smallest types of spatial units in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) for which data shown in this publication are presented. They correspond in the majority of the cases to the suburbs of Canberra and Queanbeyan City; and
- *Statistical Subdivisions* (SSDs). These consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data.

**28** *Census*. This publication contains final data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. The counts are on a place-of-enumeration basis, which provides a count of people by their location on Census night, 6 August 1996, which may not be where they usually live.

**29** The purpose of the Census was to count every person who spent Census night in Australia. This included people in private dwellings, occupied non-private dwellings, camping out, on vessels in or between Australian ports and on board overnight transport. Diplomatic personnel and their families were excluded from the Census, as were diplomatic residences.

**30** Adjustments are randomly made to information obtained from the Census to protect the confidentiality of information about individuals. As a result, component cells may not add to their totals. These differences are statistically insignificant and do not impair the usefulness of the data.

**31** *Dwellings* are classified as either private or non-private. Private dwellings are either occupied or unoccupied, and are further defined by structure (for example, separate house, townhouse, etc.). Non-private dwellings include motels, gaols, welfare institutions, hospitals, retirement villages, boarding schools, etc. The total dwelling count includes private dwellings (occupied or unoccupied) and occupied non-private dwellings.

**32** The publication series *Census — Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres* (2016.0) includes final 1996 Census data and 1991 Census data for each SLA. These data have been adjusted to allow for boundary changes which have taken place between the 1996 and 1991 Censuses.

**33** *Vital Statistics*. Births and deaths relate to all registrations of such events which occurred within Australia, irrespective of State of registration, where the usual residence was within the ACT and Queanbeyan City. Births are allocated to a statistical local area according to the usual residence of the mother, and deaths are allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased (infant deaths are generally assigned to the usual residence of the mother).

**34** *Labour market estimates.* The information on unemployment rates contained in this publication was produced by the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA).

**35** The ABS does not publish unemployment data from the monthly labour force surveys for areas below Labour Force Dissemination Region because of high sampling errors at this level of disaggregation. More accurate estimates for small labour markets, namely Local Government Areas (LGAs), or SLAs where appropriate, can be obtained by combining the information on unemployment beneficiaries (UB) from the Department of Social Security (DSS), which are not subject to sampling errors and are available at postcode level, and the labour force estimates at Labour Force Dissemination Region level.

**36** DEETYA has implemented a procedure for deriving small area unemployment estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. This procedure involves the following steps:

- the DSS data at postcode level are used to derive the number of beneficiaries in each LGA/SLA using postcode conversion weights; and
- as the number of beneficiaries is generally lower than the number of unemployed persons, the SPREE procedure adjusts the UB numbers in each LGA/SLA to ensure that the total at Labour Force Dissemination Region level (by sex, marital status and age) is the same as from the monthly labour force surveys.

**37** The reliability of these estimates compared with the census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in the LGA/SLA. Given the small size of SLAs in the ACT, these unemployment estimates should be treated with extreme caution. DEETYA advises that, wherever possible, it is preferable to use the estimates for the aggregated ACT regions, namely Canberra Central, Belconnen, Woden Valley, Weston Creek, Tuggeranong and Outer Canberra.

**38** *Building statistics.* The statistics were compiled on the basis of returns collected from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. The survey consists of two components:

- a sample survey of private sector jobs involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

**39** *A building* is defined as a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a

building's design, to satisfy its intended use, is the provision of regular access by persons.

**40** A *dwelling unit* is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Units (whether self-contained or not) within buildings offering institutional care, such as hospitals, or temporary accommodation such as motels, hostels and holiday apartments, are not defined as dwelling units. The value of units of this type is included in the appropriate category of non-residential building.

**41** *Road traffic accidents*. Contains statistics of road traffic accidents which were reported to the police or other relevant authority in the ACT or Queanbeyan which meet the following conditions:

- that the accident resulted in:
  - the death of any person within a period of 30 days of the accident; or
  - personal injury to the extent that the injured person was admitted to hospital (particulars of injured persons who receive outpatient treatment at a hospital or who are detailed in casualty for observation are excluded); and/or
- that the accident involved one or more road vehicles, which at the time of the accident were in motion, including motor cars, station wagons, utilities, panel vans, motor cycles, trucks, buses, pedal cycles (excluding tricycles normally used on footpaths), and ridden animals.

**42** Where the accident occurred on an intersection with a number of suburbs the statistics have been allocated to the lowest alphabetical suburb.

**43** The data for government and non-government schools contained in this publication were collected by the Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau, NSW Department of School Education and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

**44** A *school* is an establishment whose major activity is the provision of full-time day primary, secondary, college and/or special education.

**45** *Government schools* are operated by the Department of Education and Training, Children's, Youth and Family Services Bureau and the NSW Department of School's Education.

**46** *Non-government schools* are operated by non-government organisations that have been certified as 'efficient' by both the ACT Minister for Education and the NSW Minister for Education.

**47** Schools have been classified into:

- **Preschool:** commences at the age of four (as of 1 April) and lasts one year;
- **Primary school:** consisting of kindergarten to year six, generally for children aged between 5 and 11;
- **High school:** consisting of year 7 to year 10, generally for children aged between 12 and 15;
- **College:** consisting of year 11 to year 12, generally for students aged between 16 and 17; and
- **Special school:** providing education for children with special needs, for example, schools for the physically or intellectually handicapped, or emotionally disturbed children.

**48** A *student* is a person enrolled or registered and active in a course of study at a school. All students, except those in special schools, have been classified by level of schooling (e.g. primary).

**49** The *school* statistics by SLAs are the location of the schools in the individual suburbs of the ACT.

**50** *Home suburbs counts* are the number of students residing in each statistical local area who are attending school in the ACT.

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**51** This publication contains a selection of statistical series presented in related ABS publications together with some data supplied by the ACT Government Service.

**52** Users may also wish to refer to other ABS products which give data on a small area level. All current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). A *Release Advice* (1105.0) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These publications are available from any ABS office.

**53** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics may be obtained from the 9th Floor FAI House, Cnr London Circuit and Akuna Street, Canberra City (telephone Canberra (02) 6207 0326) or by writing to PO Box 10, Belconnen, 2616, ACT. Prices shown are for the latest issue and include postage and handling charges. Unpublished information on many statistical series is also available and inquiries should be directed to Information Services on Canberra (02) 6252 6627.

*Agriculture, NSW and ACT, 1995–96* (7113.1), \$19.50

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