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Australian Capital Territory

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Regional Director

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PREFACE

This publication was previously published under ABS Catalogue no. 1313.8. From the year 2000, all Australian regional statistics compendiums will be published under ABS Catalogue no. 1362, but maintaining the appropriate State/Territory trailing character.

At the time of preparation, this publication presents a summary of the latest available key statistics for each of the Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), and also Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlunla Shire–Part A. Preceding the data for each area is a map indicating its geographic composition.

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ERP	Estimated Residential Population
DETYA	Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs
DEWRSB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
Kl	Kilolitres (100 litres)
Ml	Megalitres (100 kilolitres)
MWh	MegaWatt hours
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
n.a	not available
n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
p	preliminary
r	revised
. .	not applicable
—	nil or less than half the final digit shown

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MAIN FEATURES

AREA	<p>The Australian Capital Territory (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 1999, the estimated resident population (ERP) density in the ACT was 132 people per square kilometre. Urban areas had a population density of 1,117 people per square kilometre. Woden Valley SSD had the highest population density in the ACT (1,132 people per square kilometre). However when only the urban area within each subdivision was considered, Weston Creek–Stromlo had the highest population density of 1,517 people per square kilometre. Queanbeyan SSD, comprising Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla Shire–Part A, had a total population density of 20 people per square kilometre and an urban population density of 567.</p>
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION	<p>The preliminary ERP of the ACT at 30 June 1999 was 310,174 people, an increase of 0.7% on the revised 1998 figure of 308,057. Over the June 1998–99 period there were increases in the SSDs of Gungahlin–Hall (11%); South Canberra (1%); North Canberra (0.4%); and Tuggeranong (0.3%). The growth in Gungahlin–Hall was mainly due to further expansion of the new suburbs of Amaroo (29.6%) and Nicholls (27.9%). Population declines were experienced in Weston Creek–Stromlo (0.3%); and Woden Valley and Belconnen (both 0.2%).</p> <p>At 30 June 1999, Queanbeyan had a preliminary ERP of 38,730 an increase of 2% on the revised 30 June 1998 figure of 38,029 people.</p>
AGE DISTRIBUTION	<p>At 30 June 1998, the proportion of the ACT population aged 0–14 years was 21%. More than a third (39%) of those young people lived in Tuggeranong. Tuggeranong and Gungahlin–Hall SSDs had the highest proportions of their population aged 0–14 years (28% and 25% respectively). The older areas of North Canberra (14%) and Woden Valley (17%) had the lowest proportion of children aged 0–14 years. Queanbeyan SSD had nearly a quarter (23%) of their population in this age group.</p> <p>People in the ACT aged 15–19 years comprised 8% of the total population. Belconnen SSD had the highest proportion of people aged 15–19 years (9%). Suburbs with high proportions of people in this age group were those with educational institutions, Acton (34%), Duntroon (31%) and Bruce (18%).</p> <p>Most of the population fell into the 20–64 year group, or those of working age, comprising 63% of the ACT population.</p>

AGE DISTRIBUTION *continued*

The 65 years and over age group was 8% of the total ACT ERP at June 1998. The SSDs with the largest proportion of their population in the 65 years and over age group were in older areas such as South Canberra (16%) and North Canberra (14%). Very low proportions of people aged 65 years and over were recorded in Tuggeranong (3%) and Gungahlin–Hall (2%). Queanbeyan SSD also had a relatively low proportion in this age group with 8% of that ERP being aged 65 years and over.

MEDIAN AGE

The median age of the of the ACT at 30 June 1998 was 32.1 years, an increase of 0.5 years over the previous year. The median age had risen by 6 years since 1979, when it was recorded at 26 years, and has increased 3 years in the decade since 1988. The ACT has a younger population than Australia as a whole, being 2.5 years lower than the Australian median age of 34.6 years. The highest median age among subdivisions was in South Canberra (37.6), followed by Woden Valley (37.5) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (37.2), and North Canberra (32.5). Queanbeyan SSD had a median age of 33.3 years.

VITAL STATISTICS

In 1998, there were 3,982 births registered (2,006 boys and 1,976 girls), to women whose usual state of residence was the ACT. This was a 5% decrease over births registered in 1997. The sex ratio at birth (the number of male births per 100 female births) was 101.5. Tuggeranong recorded the greatest number of births in the ACT (37% of total births), followed by Belconnen (24%).

In 1998 there were 1,272 deaths (646 males and 626 females) registered in the ACT, a 5% decrease over 1997. The sex ratio at death (the number of male deaths per 100 female deaths) was 103.2. Belconnen recorded the highest number of deaths in the ACT (25% of total deaths), followed by South Canberra (18%) and North Canberra (18%).

In 1998, Queanbeyan SSD had a natural increase of 348, the result of 547 births and 199 deaths.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

The 1996 Census data indicates that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population comprised 3,647 people, 1% of the total population in the ACT. The growth rate (which includes migration) of the Indigenous population has also been much higher than that of the total ACT population. From 1991 to 1996 the growth rate was 82% compared to 7% for the total ACT population over this period. This high rate can be partially explained by an increased willingness to identify as Indigenous.

Tuggeranong (32%) accounted for the largest proportion of the Indigenous population in the ACT, followed by Belconnen (22%), North Canberra (14%), South Canberra (12%), Woden Valley (10%), Weston Creek (7%) and Gungahlin–Hall (2%).

On Census night 1996, there were 749 people from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent residing in Queanbeyan SSD. This represents an increase of 39% or 209 people since the 1991 Census.

FAMILY TYPES AND RELATIONSHIPS IN HOUSEHOLD

Data collected from the 1996 Census show members of couple families with children made up just over 57% of all persons in the ACT (excluding visitors and persons in non-private dwellings). There were significant differences in proportions of these families between ACT SSDs. The higher proportions were in Tuggeranong (68%); Belconnen (60%); and Weston Creek–Stromlo (58%). The lower proportions were in North Canberra (38%) and South Canberra (43%). Conversely, couple families without children were significant in North and South Canberra (both 22%) and Woden Valley (21%), whilst Belconnen and Tuggeranong had 15% and 13% respectively. Overall, North 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 (6 August 1996) the ACT had a labour force of 161,214 persons and an unemployment rate of 7.3%. Of those people, 71% were looking for full-time work, with the remainder (20%) looking for part-time work only. There was an increase since the 1991 Census of 64,418 people not in the labour force.

North Canberra recorded the highest unemployment rate of 10% followed by Belconnen 8%; South Canberra (7%); and Woden Valley (7%). Woden Valley contained the highest proportion of those unemployed persons looking for full-time work (74%), followed by Tuggeranong and Gungahlin–Hall (both 73%); and Weston Creek–Stromlo (72%).

The Queanbeyan SSD had a labour force of 19,044 persons with an unemployment rate of 8% on Census night 1996. Of those persons defined as unemployed, 79% were looking for full-time work.

Updated labour Force figures for June 1999 at SLA level, benchmarked to the 1996 Census are available from the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) and are located in Table 2 of this publication.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

Between the 1991 and 1996 Census, the number of total occupied private dwellings in the ACT increased by 15% and the number of people counted in occupied dwellings increased by 7%. Consequently, the average number of people per occupied dwelling declined, from an average occupancy rate of 2.9 to 2.7 people per dwelling.

The bulk of this increase occurred in Tuggeranong (30%), followed by the newly developed areas of Gunghalin–Hall. Belconnen, Tuggeranong, and North Canberra contained the largest number of dwellings.

Tuggeranong recorded the highest proportion of separate houses (87%), followed by Weston Creek–Stromlo (84%); and Belconnen (81%). Proportions for other SSDs were Queanbeyan (69%), Gunghalin–Hall (69%), Woden Valley (69%), North Canberra (66%) and South Canberra (62%).

TENURE TYPE

The 1996 Census indicated that the levels of home ownership or purchasing varied between SSDs. The newer SSDs tended to have higher proportions of those purchasing, and the older SSDs had higher levels of ownership. The proportions of owner/purchasers for Tuggeranong and Gungahlin–Hall (both 72%) while for North Canberra it was 48% and for South Canberra 51%. The figure for owner/purchasers in Queanbeyan SSD was 63%.

The SSDs containing the largest proportion of rented dwellings were North Canberra (47%); South Canberra (43%); Woden Valley (36%); Queanbeyan (32%); Gungahlin–Hall (25%); and Tuggeranong (25%).

SOCIAL SECURITY CUSTOMERS

At June 1999 there were 60,136 social security customers in the ACT. The Belconnen and Tuggeranong SSDs had social security customers forming the highest proportion of total social security customers in the ACT (both 26%).

Belconnen labour market customers formed the highest proportion of total labour market customers in the ACT at 28%, followed by Tuggeranong with 22%. In all SSDs, excluding ACT balance, the majority of labour market customers were receiving Newstart allowance. North Canberra recorded the highest proportion of Newstart customers with 88% of labour market customers for the SSD in receipt of the Newstart allowance.

Belconnen had the highest proportion of all Age pension customers (25%), North Canberra and Belconnen together formed almost half (47%) of all Age pensioners in the ACT. Gungahlin–Hall had the lowest proportion of age pension customers with only 14% of the total social security customers for the Gungahlin–Hall SSD. This proportion reflects the younger age of the Gungahlin population which at 30 June 1998, was estimated to have only 2% of its population over the age of 65 years.

At 30 June 1999 there were 8,142 social security customers in Queanbeyan SSD. Of those people, 28% were receiving the Age pension and 19% were labour market customers.

TAXATION STATISTICS

According to Australian Tax Office (ATO) data the total number of taxable incomes in the ACT in 1997–98 was 155,557. Just over half (55%) of these taxable incomes were found in Belconnen and Tuggeranong (both 27%). The newly developed area of Gungahlin–Hall had a growth of 29% in the number of taxable incomes, and represented 6% of the taxable incomes in the ACT.

The ratio of taxable incomes to non-taxable incomes in the ACT was 7:1. There were 21,543 non-taxable incomes in the ACT in 1997–98. The majority of these were found in the SSDs of Belconnen (29%) and Tuggeranong (25%). Excluding ACT Balance, Gungahlin–Hall had the lowest proportion of non-taxable incomes (5%), with South Canberra also recording a low proportion (7%).

TAXATION STATISTICS

continued

The mean taxable income for the ACT in 1997–98 was \$37,226. South Canberra had the highest mean taxable income (\$46,323) followed by Woden Valley (\$40,048). Belconnen had the lowest mean taxable income (\$35,568).

In Queanbeyan SSD there were 15,871 taxable incomes and 2,536 non-taxable incomes in 1997–98. Queanbeyan recorded a lower mean taxable income than any SSD in the ACT (\$33,524).

EMPLOYING BUSINESSES

At September 1998, the ABS Business Register indicated there were 13,921 businesses employing wage and salary earners in the ACT. Just over 66% of these were small businesses (those employing less than five people) and 18% were those employing between 5 to 9 people; and 8% employing between 10 to 19 people. The major industries for the ACT were Property and business services (25%); Retail trade (18%); Construction (10%); and Health and community services (9%). The main Government industries (including Government administration and defence) continue to be the industry group employing the largest numbers of employees in the ACT. There were 71 Government agencies employing 100 or more wage and salary earners and 38 Government agencies employing between 50 to 99 wage and salary earners.

The majority of businesses were located in South Canberra (24%) followed by North Canberra (22%); Belconnen (18.2%); Tuggeranong (15%); and Woden Valley (11%).

At September 1998 there were 1,726 businesses in the Queanbeyan SSD. Of those, 63% were small businesses; 16% were employing between 5 to 9 people; and 8% employing between 10 to 19 people. For Queanbeyan, the major business categories were Retail trade (16%); Construction and Property and business services (both 14%), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13%). The majority of business locations in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector were found within the Yarrowlunla–Part A SLA.

Comparable Business Register data at SLA (suburb) level are available on request as a statistical consultancy (see Explanatory Notes). Changes to coverage of the ABS Business Register since September 1998 have made the number of locations less accurate, consequently this series has not been updated in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The 1996 Census data shows that of all employed persons resident in the ACT, 26% were employed in the Government administration and defence industry. Other industries were Retail and Property and business services industries (both 11%); Education (9%); and Health and community services (8%).

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

continued

Government administration and defence was the industry which employed the largest number of persons in all SSDs in the ACT, with the highest proportion for this industry being in North Canberra (31%) and the lowest in Belconnen (24%). Property and business services and Retail trade were the second and third largest employing industries, respectively, for all SSD's in the ACT, with the exception of both North Canberra and Woden Valley where Education accounted for the second (11%) and third (10%) largest employer.

The largest industry in Queanbeyan SSD was also Government administration and defence (17%) of all employees. Retail trade and Property and business services employed a further 13% and 11% respectively.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

The 1996 Census indicates that 25% of residents in the ACT were employed as professionals. Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers accounted for 19% followed by Associate professionals (12%); Managers and administrators (12%); and Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (9%).

In Queanbeyan SSD 18% of employees were Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers; 14% were Professionals; 14% were Tradespersons or related workers; and 14% were Associate professionals.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Significant changes have recently been made in the collection of tourist accommodation data (see Explanatory Notes).

In the year ending 30 June 1999, there were 55 hotel, motel and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units available for tourists in the ACT. The occupancy rate for this period was 59%. There were 26 establishments located in North Canberra (47% of total ACT establishments) and 22 in South Canberra (40% of the ACT Total). Takings from all establishments were \$96 million.

In Queanbeyan SSD there were 17 hotel, motel and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units available for tourists.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Results from the Motor Vehicle Census at 31 October 1998 indicate there were 178,768 vehicles in the ACT on register at that time including registrations which were not current but had lapsed within the previous month. There were 154,021 passenger vehicles, representing 86% of all vehicles registered for road use. Light commercial vehicles accounted for a further 9% of vehicles; motor cycles for 3%; trucks for 1%; and buses for less than 1%.

Belconnen had the highest proportion of motor vehicles (27%); followed by Tuggeranong (26%); North Canberra (14%); Woden Valley (12%); South Canberra (9%); Weston Creek–Stromlo (8%); and Gungahlin–Hall (5%).

NSW motor vehicle registry recorded 22,445 motor vehicles in Queanbeyan SSD in this reference period.

BUILDING APPROVALS

During 1998–99 there were 2,603 buildings approved in the ACT, a decrease of 94 (3%) from 1997–98. The majority of building approvals occurred in Gungahlin–Hall (28%), followed by Belconnen (19%), Tuggeranong (17%), North Canberra (12%), South Canberra (11%), Woden Valley (9%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (4%).

The value of building approvals in the ACT was \$604.6 million, an increase of 33% over the previous year. North Canberra had the highest value of building approvals at \$223.3 million (37%) followed by Gungahlin–Hall (19%), Belconnen (13%), South Canberra (12%), Tuggeranong (11%), Woden Valley (7%) and Weston Creek–Stromlo (1%).

During this period there were 2,074 dwelling units created in the ACT, an increase of 49% over 1997–98. The majority of dwelling units created occurred in Gungahlin–Hall (40%) followed by North Canberra (20%); Belconnen (17%); South Canberra (11%); Tuggeranong (9%); and Woden Valley (3%).

The value of building approvals in Queanbeyan increased from \$40.5 million in 1997–98 to \$53.0 million in 1998–99 (31%). The number of dwelling units created also rose (34%) whilst the number of building approvals rose by 15%.

EDUCATION

At August 1999, there were 3,972 enrolments in 81 preschools in the ACT. Over the previous year, preschool enrolments increased by 0.5%.

In August 1999, the ACT Government school system had 99 schools with 38,736 students enrolled, accounting for 64% of enrolments in all ACT schools. This represented a 1% decrease since August 1998 when 39,099 students were enrolled. Primary schools accounted for 55% of all enrolments. The SSDs of Tuggeranong (33%) and Belconnen (26%) had the highest proportion of all enrolments.

Tuggeranong had the highest number of Government preschool enrolments (38%). Of the other ACT SLAs, Belconnen accounted for 25% followed by Woden Valley (9%), North Canberra and Gungahlin–Hall (both 8%), South Canberra (7%), and Weston Creek (5%).

At August 1999, the ACT non-government school system had 43 schools with 21,765 students enrolled, accounting for 36% of enrolments in all ACT schools. The SSD's with the highest proportion of enrolments in non-government schools were South Canberra and Tuggeranong, both with 25% of all non-government school enrolments. Tuggeranong had the largest number of non-government schools with 9 schools and 5,446 enrolments. South Canberra had 8 non-government schools and 5,493 enrolments.

There were 5,242 student enrolments for schools in Queanbeyan SSD. Of those, 4,578 students (87%) were enrolled in 10 Government schools with the remaining 664 (13%) in the one non-government primary school.

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE

In the 12 months to 30 June 1999 there were 43,791 offences reported or becoming known to ACT police, representing an increase of 8% on the total 1997–98 offences. For the ACT increases were experienced in reported robbery and extortion (30%), burglary, fraud and other offences of theft (15%) and property damage and environmental offences (3%). Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft accounted for the majority of reported offences in all SSDs. Property damage and environmental offences were the second most common offence type reported in all ACT SSDs. Decreases were reported for offences against good order (23%).

The only SSDs to record a decrease in the number of offences reported or becoming known to police were Belconnen (5%) and Tuggeranong (1%). The highest increases were recorded in the ACT balance (122%); Weston Creek–Stromlo (34%), followed by South Canberra (15%); Gungahlin–Hall (14%); and Woden Valley (12%).

Of all the offences against the person reported in the ACT, 25% occurred in North Canberra, 20% in Belconnen and 20% in Tuggeranong, and 14% in South Canberra. Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft was highest in North Canberra (27%) followed by Belconnen (20%). Property damage and environmental offences decreased in Belconnen by 22% in 1998–99 compared to the previous year but increased in North Canberra by 30%.

Over the calendar year 1998, the total number of offences reported or becoming known to Queanbeyan police increased 24% to 4,717. Robbery and extortion offences had the highest increase of 53% and Property damage and environmental offences increased by 43%.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

There were a total of 46,796 hospital separations from ACT Hospitals in 1998–99, an increase of 4% over the 45,075 separations recorded in 1997–98. Tuggeranong residents (26% of total ACT separations) represented the highest proportion of hospital separations in 1998–99, followed closely by Belconnen (26%), North Canberra (13%), Woden Valley (12%), South Canberra (9%), Weston Creek (8%) and Gungahlin–Hall (5%). Queanbeyan had 3,190 hospital separations 1998–99.

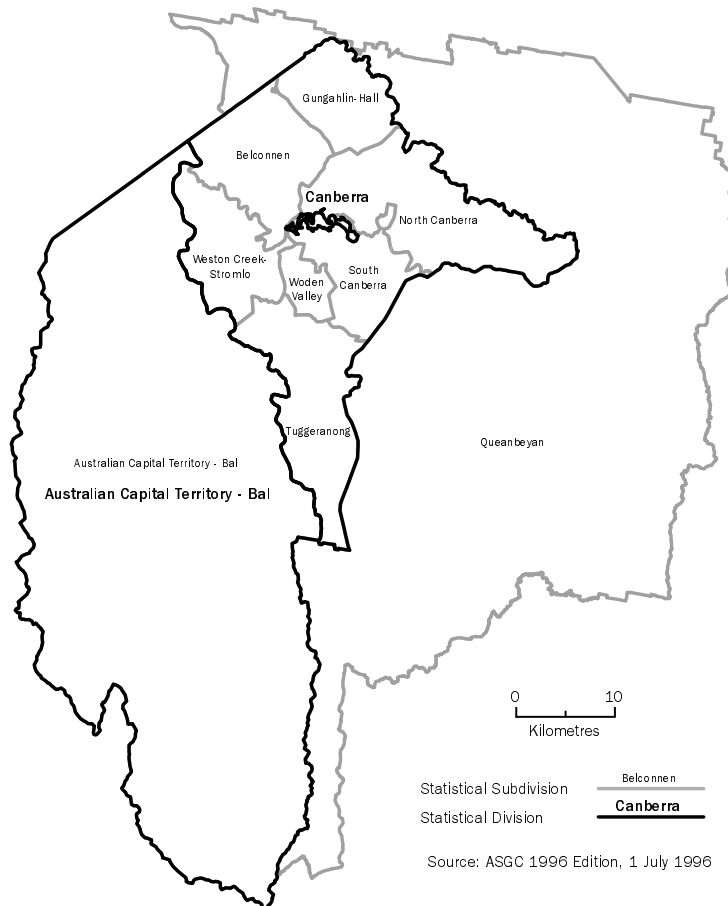
In 1998–99 Diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract was the most common diagnostic category in the ACT hospitals (18%), followed by Diseases and disorders of the digestive system (10%), Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (9%), and Neoplastic disorders (8%).

Over the 1998–99 period at Queanbeyan Hospital the most common major diagnostic categories were Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (15%), diseases and disorders of the digestive system (12%), Diseases and disorders of the circulatory system (9%), Diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (8%), and Diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system (6%).

CHAPTER 1

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

1.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	<i>North Canberra</i>	<i>Belconnen</i>	<i>Woden Valley</i>	<i>Weston Creek- Stromlo</i>	<i>Tuggeranong</i>
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	207	130	29	104	162
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)					
Urban area	(b) 895	(c) 1316	1 132	(d) 1517	(e) 1400
Total area	187	649	1 132	231	554
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998					
Sex (no.)					
Males	19 382	41 988	16 200	11 956	44 462
Females	19 115	42 413	16 254	12 201	44 833
Persons	38 497	84 401	32 454	24 157	89 295
Age group (years) (no.)					
0-4 years	1 873	5 385	1 761	1 237	8 222
5-14 years	3 483	11 789	3 794	3 105	17 146
15-19 years	3 101	7 640	2 126	1 908	7 183
20-54 years	21 772	47 546	16 967	13 059	49 517
55-64 years	3 063	6 561	3 834	2 614	4 195
65 years or more	5 205	5 480	3 972	2 234	3 032
Total persons at 30 June 1998 (no.)	38 497	84 401	32 454	24 157	89 295
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)	38 661	84 264	32 393	24 073	89 520
Average annual growth 1994-99 (%)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-1.2	0.4
Growth 1998-99p (%)	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.3
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996					
Estimated resident households (no.)	15 361	29 900	13 544	9 191	29 476
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(i)	752	1 431	517	347	1 070
Total(j)	30 218	77 105	29 253	22 315	83 678
Labour force(k)					
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.

...continued

1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	South Canberra	Gungahlin– Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total(a)	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD(a)
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	87	91	1 544	2 352	1 981	4 333
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)						
Urban area	(f) 555	(g) 864	—	(h) 1117	567	1 030
Total area	266	198	—	132	20	81
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998						
Sex (no.)						
Males	11 277	7 955	182	153 402	19 108	172 510
Females	11 506	8 190	143	154 655	18 921	173 576
Persons	22 783	16 145	325	308 057	38 029	346 086
Age group (years) (no.)						
0–4 years	1 064	1 739	20	21 301	2 957	24 258
5–14 years	2 625	2 283	49	44 274	5 631	49 905
15–19 years	1 631	903	21	24 513	2 624	27 137
20–54 years	11 905	10 186	182	171 134	20 776	191 910
55–64 years	1 940	633	27	22 867	3 062	25 929
65 years or more	3 618	401	26	23 968	2 979	26 947
Total persons at 30 June 1998 (no.)	22 783	16 145	325	308 057	38 029	346 086
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)	23 006	17 927	330	310 174	38 730	348 904
Average annual growth 1994–99 (%)	0.4	21.1	–1.4	0.6	1.3	0.7
Growth 1998–99p (%)	1.0	11.0	1.5	0.7	1.8	0.8
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996						
Estimated resident households (no.)	9 498	4 737	126	111 833	14 169	126 002
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(i)	312	259	6	4 689	496	5 185
Total(j)	19 019	11 813	270	273 647	33 689	307 336
Labour force(k)						
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.

...continued

1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	North Canberra	Belconnen	Woden Valley	Weston Creek- Stromlo	Tuggeranong
<i>Employed persons by industry (no.)—continued</i>					
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
Total	18 333	41 623	15 888	12 535	43 030
<i>Employed persons by occupation (no.)</i>					
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
Total	18 333	41 628	15 886	12 542	43 027
<i>Dwelling structure of private occupied dwellings (no.)</i>					
Separate dwelling	9 493	23 223	8 790	7 371	24 843
Other dwelling	4 822	5 064	3 919	1 316	3 430
Total(a)	14 459	28 553	12 786	8 759	28 497
<i>Tenure type of private occupied dwellings (no.)</i>					
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
Total	14 461	28 553	12 789	8 759	28 500
<i>Social security customers, 30 June 1999 (no.)(l)</i>					
<i>Labour Market customers</i>					
Newstart allowance	1 503	2 148	831	539	1 658
Youth (Other) allowance	158	285	114	76	265
Mature age allowance	50	71	28	32	53
Total labour market allowance customers	1 711	2 504	973	647	1 976
<i>Other customers</i>					
Age pension	3 107	3 567	2 014	1 368	2 378
Disability support pension	1 089	1 455	621	438	1 261
Total social security customers(m)	9 135	15 667	5 826	4 378	15 489
<i>Taxation statistics, 1997–98(n)</i>					
Taxable incomes (no.)	19 008	42 317	17 399	13 136	42 478
Non-taxable incomes (no.)	3 060	6 344	2 372	1 751	5 439
Mean taxable income (\$)	36 585	35 568	40 048	37 148	35 854
<i>Employing businesses, September 1998(o)</i>					
<i>Counts of locations by type of employment size (no.)</i>					
n.a.	5	8	—	3	1
Less than 5	1 747	1 783	1 060	551	1 642
5–9	577	408	280	98	259
10–19	309	170	117	47	114
20–49	173	96	69	23	65
50–99	73	30	27	3	21
100 or more	74	34	26	4	19
Total employing businesses	2 958	2 529	1 579	729	2 121

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	South Canberra	Gungahlin- Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total(a)	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD(a)
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
Total	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
Total	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
Total(a)	11 946	4 564	112	106 686	13 628	120 314
Tenure type of 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
Total	8 947	4 565	112	106 686	13 628	120 314
Social security customers, 30 June 1999 (no.)(l)						
Labour Market customers						
Newstart allowance	596	347	11	7 633	1 269	8 902
Youth (Other) allowance	93	40	1	1 032	182	1 214
Mature age allowance	23	13	—	270	59	329
Total labour market allowance customers	712	400	12	8 935	1 510	10 445
Other customers						
Age pension	1 455	385	23	14 297	2 283	16 580
Disability support pension	457	178	9	5 508	1 018	6 526
Total social security customers(m)	3 988	2 825	72	60 136	8 142	68 278
Taxation statistics, 1997–98(n)						
Taxable incomes (no.)	11 832	9 197	191	155 557	15 871	171 428
Non-taxable incomes (no.)	1 568	982	27	21 543	2 536	24 079
Mean taxable income (\$)	46 323	35 624	35 543	37 226	33 524	36 883
Employing businesses, September 1998(o)						
Counts of locations by type of employment size (no.)						
n.a.	11	11	21	60	122	182
Less than 5	2 044	397	41	9 265	1 089	10 354
5–9	674	121	8	2 425	274	2 699
10–19	299	39	4	1 099	141	1 240
20–49	164	24	1	615	70	685
50–99	76	7	1	238	21	259
100 or more	57	4	1	219	9	228
Total employing businesses	3 325	603	77	13 921	1 726	15 647

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	North Canberra	Belconnen	Woden Valley	Weston Creek- Stromlo	Tuggeranong
Counts of locations by type of industry (no.)					
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16	33	4	11	9
Mining	3	1	1	—	—
Manufacturing	44	38	29	12	50
Electricity gas and water supply	2	2	2	1	1
Construction	110	378	140	93	424
Wholesale trade	58	72	39	17	51
Retail trade	457	524	351	105	310
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	218	101	65	24	45
Transport and storage	72	82	33	32	96
Communication services	17	12	12	5	10
Finance and insurance	243	70	69	18	62
Property and business services	777	605	381	229	630
Government administration and defence	148	21	40	4	11
Education	79	112	51	23	79
Health and community services	319	214	214	75	164
Cultural and recreation services	145	89	37	25	62
Personal and other services	250	175	111	55	117
Total counts of locations	2 958	2 529	1 579	729	2 121
Tourist accommodation, 30 June 1999(p)					
Hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments					
Establishments (no.)	26	3	n.p.	—	n.p.
Guest rooms (no.)	2 634	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Bed spaces (no.)	8 104	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Room occupancy rate (%)	60.2	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	52 932	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Retail, 1991–92(q)					
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, 31 October 1998 (no.) (r)					
Passenger vehicles					
Light commercial vehicles	2 550	3 663	1 529	1 086	3 880
Non-freight carrying vehicles					
Campervans	112	138	91	53	84
Other	18	15	17	2	13
Total	130	153	108	55	97
Trucks	377	395	274	115	473
Buses	139	88	68	33	76
Motor cycles	750	1 413	492	407	1 509
Total vehicles	24 326	47 802	20 609	14 770	45 616
Domestic electricity consumption, 1996–97(s)					
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
Commercial electricity consumption, 1996–97(s)					
Electricity consumption (MWh)	421 000	210 000	111 000	21 988	115 000

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

1.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	South Canberra	Gungahlin- Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total(a)	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD(a)
Counts of locations by type of industry (no.)						
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30	34	39	176	232	408
Mining	3	1	1	10	8	18
Manufacturing	184	57	1	415	152	567
Electricity gas and water supply	5	—	1	14	10	24
Construction	216	83	1	1 445	249	1 694
Wholesale trade	332	61	—	630	115	745
Retail trade	601	102	6	2 456	267	2 723
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	165	17	3	638	87	725
Transport and storage	104	19	1	439	88	527
Communication services	32	5	—	93	15	108
Finance and insurance	123	9	—	594	37	631
Property and business services	794	120	8	3 544	240	3 784
Government administration and defence	96	5	—	325	18	343
Education	65	12	6	427	33	460
Health and community services	263	15	—	1 264	72	1 336
Cultural and recreation services	86	30	8	482	42	524
Personal and other services	226	33	2	969	61	1 030
Total counts of locations	3 325	603	77	13 921	1 726	15 647
Tourist accommodation, 30 June 1999(p)						
Hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments						
Establishments (no.)	22	n.p.	—	55	17	72
Guest rooms (no.)	1 681	n.p.	—	4 686	n.p.	n.p.
Bed spaces (no.)	4 979	n.p.	—	14 174	n.p.	n.p.
Room occupancy rate (%)	60.4	n.p.	—	59.0	n.p.	n.p.
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	39 590	n.p.	—	96 024	n.p.	n.p.
Retail, 1991–92(q)						
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	205 599	18 787	18 787
Turnover (\$'000)	313 636	25 477	1 820	1 793 233	171 080	171 080
Motor vehicle census, 31 October 1998 (no.) (r)						
Passenger vehicles						
Passenger vehicles	12 965	7 600	193	154 021	16 411	170 432
Light commercial vehicles	1 865	925	28	15 526	4 243	19 769
Non-freight carrying vehicles						
Campervans	44	10	—	532	39	571
Other	21	6	—	92	5	97
Total	65	16	—	624	44	668
Trucks	578	176	4	2 392	1 043	3 435
Buses	469	22	—	895	89	984
Motor cycles	448	285	6	5 310	610	5 920
Total vehicles	16 390	9 024	231	178 768	22 440	201 208
Domestic electricity consumption, 1996–97(s)						
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.
Commercial electricity consumption, 1996–97(s)						
Electricity consumption (MWh)	346 000	57 147	n.a.	1 282 135	n.a.	n.a.

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	North Canberra	Belconnen	Woden Valley	Weston Creek- Stromlo	Tuggeranong
Domestic water consumption, 1995-96(s)					
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
Reported crime, 1998-99 (no.)(t)					
Offences against the person	588	464	282	101	461
Robbery and extortion	100	49	50	13	35
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	7 307	5 549	3 301	1 474	4 197
Property damage and environmental offences	2 054	1 742	871	380	1 357
Against good order	1 213	323	254	110	473
Other offences (n.e.c.)	612	406	148	104	629
Total	11 874	8 533	4 906	2 182	7 152
Road Traffic accidents, 1998 (no.)(u)					
Persons killed	4	2	3	—	2
Persons injured	163	191	78	16	87
Hospital separations, Disease type 1998-99 (no.)(v)					
Kidney and urinary tract	1 346	1 847	1 326	598	2 213
Digestive system	614	1 319	503	349	1 253
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	420	1 139	379	270	1 458
Circulatory system	554	862	505	325	591
Musculoskeletal system	391	780	313	300	827
Neoplastic disorders	483	1 337	456	384	809
Newborn or other neonates	300	885	264	205	1 166
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	189	576	175	168	705
Respiratory system	302	542	292	174	575
Nervous system	222	531	190	193	431
Other	1 353	2 543	1 142	832	2 370
Total	6 174	12 361	5 545	3 798	12 398
Infant Deaths, 1998	n.p.	3	4	n.p.	5

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

	South Canberra	Gungahlin- Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total(a)	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD(a)
Domestic water consumption, 1995-96(s)						
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.
Reported crime, 1998-99 (no.)(t)						
Offences against the person	329	60	8	2 345	573	2 918
Robbery and extortion	48	3	—	304	26	330
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	3 832	784	63	27 241	2 557	29 798
Property damage and environmental offences	1 365	163	50	8 243	675	8 918
Against good order	392	55	9	3 077	26	3 103
Other offences (n.e.c.)	355	58	61	2 581	860	3 441
Total	6 321	1 123	191	43 791	4 717	48 508
Road Traffic accidents, 1998 (no.)(u)						
Persons killed	5	1	5	22	2	24
Persons injured	135	22	97	789	56	845
Hospital separations, Disease type 1998-99 (no.)(v)						
Kidney and urinary tract	1 104	192	—	8 626	104	8 730
Digestive system	414	252	—	4 704	369	5 073
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	232	408	—	4 306	474	4 780
Circulatory system	319	120	—	3 276	296	3 572
Musculoskeletal system	235	138	—	2 984	191	3 175
Neoplastic disorders	353	114	—	3 936	59	3 995
Newborn or other neonates	162	354	—	3 336	332	3 668
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	126	116	—	2 055	76	2 131
Respiratory system	253	89	—	2 227	242	2 469
Nervous system	184	65	—	1 816	162	1 978
Other	843	447	—	9 530	885	10 415
Total	4 225	2 295	—	46 796	3 190	49 986
Infant Deaths, 1998	n.p.	6	n.p.	24	3	27

(a) Totals may not add to components where 'Not Known' and 'Not stated' or 'n.e.c.' have been included.

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

(c) Excludes the rural suburb of Belconnen SSD balance.

(d) Excludes the rural suburbs of Stromlo and Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD balance.

(e) Excludes the rural suburb of Tuggeranong SSD balance.

(f) Excludes the rural suburbs of Jerrabomberra, Hume, Pialligo and Symonston.

(g) Excludes the rural suburb of Gungahlin-Hall SSD balance.

(h) Excludes all rural suburbs stated in footnotes (b) to (g) including ACT remainder.

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

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

(k) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 34.

(l) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(m) Family allowance (workforce) not available at the SSD level or for Queanbeyan hence components will not add to total.

(n) Source: Australian Taxation Office, Taxation Statistics 1997-98.

(o) Due to difficulties maintaining the currency of the ABS Business Register, caution should be exercised when using this data.

(p) Comprises establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(q) Total includes Jarvis Bay.

(r) Excludes vehicles registered to new postcodes, postal postcodes and unknown postcodes.

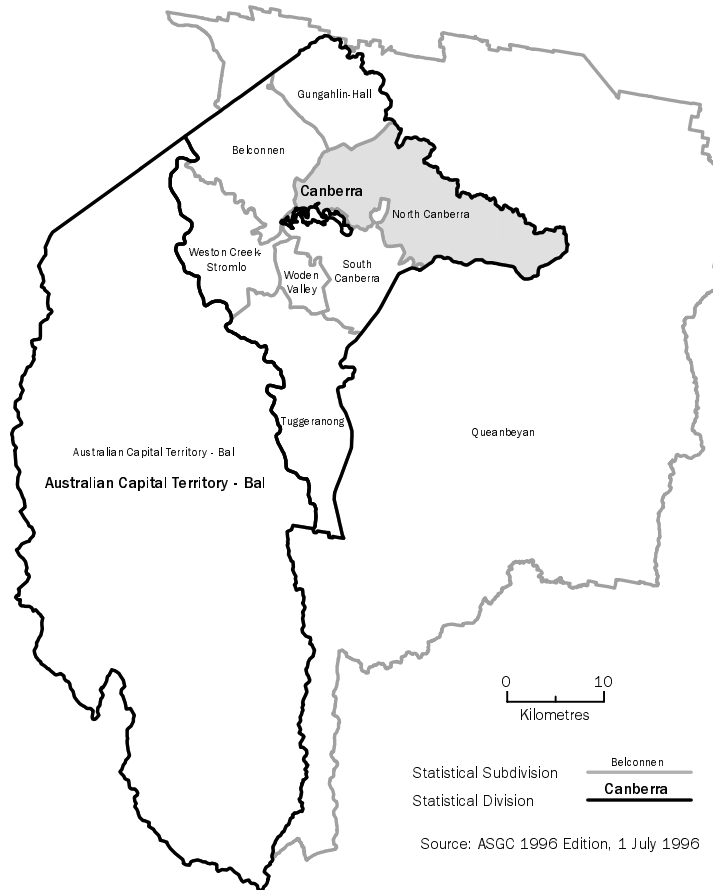
(s) Source: ACTEW Corporation Limited.

(t) Offences reported to, or becoming known to police. Data excludes all drug offences. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 50.

(u) Source: Department of Urban Services. Data for the Queanbeyan SSD includes Yarrowlumla-Part B.

(v) Source: ACT Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, 1998-99; NSW Southern Area Health Service. ACT balance in 1998-99 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 207 square kilometres, comprising 9% of the total area of the ACT.

At 30 June 1999, the estimated resident population of North Canberra was 38,661 persons showing growth of 0.4% over the previous year, but an average annual decline of 0.3% over the last five years.

Several suburbs in North Canberra recorded population growth over the year to 30 June 1999. The strongest growth was recorded in Watson (6.9%) and Braddon (3.6%). These increases were the result of medium density housing developments in those areas. This growth was offset by a significant decline in O'Connor (5.2%).

The median age of the North Canberra population at 30 June 1998 was 32.5 years, slightly higher than the ACT median age of 32.1 years. The 0–14 year age group in North Canberra was estimated at 5,356, 8% of all the 0–14 year olds in the Canberra population. Suburbs with the highest proportion of children aged 0–14 years were Watson (7.0%) Ainslie (5.9%) and O'Connor (5.0%). The 65 years and over population in North Canberra was estimated at 5,205, 22% of all the 65 years and over population in the ACT. Suburbs in North Canberra with a high proportion of their population aged 65 years and over were Campbell (19.4%) Downer (14.3%) and Watson (12.8%).

At 30 June 1999, North Canberra had a total population density of 187 persons per square kilometre. The suburbs with the highest population densities were Downer (2,076) and Braddon (2,049).

In June 1999 North Canberra had a labour force of 21,172, comprising 13% of the total ACT labour force. The unemployment rate of 7.9% was the highest in the ACT. The suburbs with the highest unemployment rates were Turner (11.4%) Campbell (10.5%), Braddon (10.2%) and Reid (9.4%). Unemployment rates were low in Duntroon (1.2%), City (1.3%) and Majura (5.8%).

During 1998–99 there were 308 buildings approved in North Canberra, representing 12% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in City (55), O'Connor (44), and Ainslie (38).

North Canberra had the highest value of building approved in the ACT at \$223 million (37% of all building approved in the ACT). The suburbs with the highest value of building approvals in North Canberra were Acton (\$114.6 million) followed by the City (\$57.2 million) and Watson (\$19.9 million).

During 1998–99 there were 412 dwelling units created in North Canberra, 20% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of these were in Watson (191) and City (133).

In August 1999, there were 7,685 school students in 20 schools in North Canberra, 4,241 students in the 12 government schools, and 3,444 students in the 8 non-government schools.

2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Acton</i>	<i>Ainslie</i>	<i>Braddon</i>	<i>Campbell</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Dickson</i>	<i>Downer</i>
Year first settled	1913	1926	1922	1958	1926	1958	1961
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	9	4	1	3	1	2	2
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	159	1 314	2 049	1 001	178	1 250	2 076
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996							
Persons (no.)	1 748	4 444	3 093	3 024	574	2 037	3 247
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	23	1 992	1 101	1 301	79	864	1 481
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	803	2 052	1 419	1 649	140	962	1 662
Females	676	2 574	1 372	1 517	114	994	1 692
Persons	1 479	4 626	2 791	3 166	254	1 956	3 354
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	3	273	105	145	5	96	184
5–14	13	533	113	359	11	178	341
15–19	496	254	200	162	11	126	167
20–54	921	2 434	1 889	1 608	182	1 071	1 826
55–64	21	325	153	277	18	210	356
65 or more	25	807	331	615	27	275	480
Total persons(b)	1 479	4 626	2 791	3 166	254	1 956	3 354
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	21.5	35.2	28.0	39.2	30.1	34.5	34.7
Female	20.5	37.1	27.8	40.2	32.8	34.9	37.3
Persons	20.9	36.1	27.9	39.7	32.1	34.7	36.1
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	1 486	4 659	2 892	3 130	254	1 971	3 392
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-1.7	-0.2	6.0	-1.1	8.9	-0.2	-0.5
Growth 1998–99 (%)	0.5	0.7	3.6	-1.1	—	0.8	1.1
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	n.p.	23	11	11	—	12	15
Females	—	18	13	8	n.p.	13	20
Persons	n.p.	41	24	19	n.p.	25	35
Deaths							
Males	n.p.	23	7	13	n.p.	3	12
Females	—	19	5	7	—	4	4
Persons	n.p.	42	12	20	n.p.	7	16
Natural increase(c)	—	-1	12	-1	—	18	19
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	655	2 187	1 630	1 592	446	996	1 781
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	8.4	10.2	10.5	1.3	8.5	7.6
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	15	38	12	31	55	10	20
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	6	13	24	133	—	10
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	114 625	2 392	2 465	12 167	57 158	3 353	1 564
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Enrolments	—	66	—	24	—	—	25
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
Non-government	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	—	748	—	280	—	—	—
High school	—	—	—	653	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	660	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	748	—	933	—	660	—
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	—	—	—	183	—	172	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	919	—	—	1 382	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	919	183	—	1 554	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<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 1999 (sq km)	2	2	77	6	87	4	1
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	780	1 566	—	746	4	1 076	1 671
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996							
Persons (no.)	1 906	2 907	16	4 097	340	4 916	1 518
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	137	1 289	4	1 786	66	2 160	828
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	1 336	1 498	9	2 002	206	2 303	775
Females	549	1 553	7	2 039	152	2 369	799
Persons	1 885	3 051	16	4 041	358	4 672	1 574
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	78	150	n.p.	179	26	235	62
5–14	72	332	n.p.	354	35	470	149
15–19	583	206	—	257	10	256	83
20–54	1 129	1 528	6	2 370	256	2 630	931
55–64	12	377	3	333	9	364	138
65 or more	11	458	5	548	22	717	211
Total persons(b)	1 885	3 051	16	4 041	358	4 672	1 574
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	20.6	38.4	n.p.	33.8	27.6	34.1	35.9
Female	20.9	38.4	n.p.	35.6	26.4	35.9	34.9
Persons	20.7	38.4	n.p.	34.7	27.1	34.9	35.3
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	1 899	3 046	16	4 089	330	4 431	1 570
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-0.4	-0.5	-15.0	-0.2	-1.6	-2.4	-1.4
Growth 1998–99 (%)	0.7	-0.2	—	1.2	-7.8	-5.2	-0.3
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	6	14	—	20	—	25	6
Females	12	18	—	16	—	19	9
Persons	18	32	—	36	—	44	15
Deaths							
Males	n.p.	9	—	30	—	15	8
Females	—	6	—	21	—	13	6
Persons	n.p.	15	—	51	—	28	14
Natural increase(c)	18	17	—	-15	—	16	1
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 721	1 569	n.a	2 252	259	2 532	919
Unemployment rate (%)	1.2	7.6	n.a	7.7	5.8	8.1	9.4
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	n.p.	12	n.p.	17	—	44	13
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	n.p.	—	25	n.p.
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 100	465	54	1 088	—	4 392	1 110
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Enrolments	21	24	—	25	—	25	20
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	—	—	—	316	368	60	—
High school	—	—	—	716	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	88	—
Total students	—	—	—	1 032	368	148	—
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	—	—	—	95	—	164	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	69	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	164	—	164	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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2.2

NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Russell	Turner	Watson	North Canberra Total	Proportion of ACT %
Year first settled	1930	1940	1961	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	1	2	4	207	9
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	—	1 246	969	187	..
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996					
Persons (no.)	—	1 848	3 748	39 526	13
Dwellings (no.)(a)	—	922	1 437	16 050	14
Median household income range (\$)	—	26 000– 31 199	31 200– 36 399	..	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	—	855	1 395	15 361	14
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)					
Sex					
Males	—	969	1 597	19 382	13
Females	—	975	1 733	19 115	12
Persons	—	1 944	3 330	38 497	12
Age group (years) (no.)					
0–4	—	99	232	1 873	9
5–14	—	158	364	3 483	8
15–19	—	117	173	3 101	13
20–54	—	1 232	1 759	21 772	13
55–64	—	92	375	3 063	13
65 or more	—	246	427	5 205	22
Total persons(b)	—	1 944	3 330	38 497	12
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)					
Male	—	30.6	34.2	31.3	..
Female	—	30.9	36.9	33.7	..
Persons	—	30.8	35.5	32.5	..
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	—	1 936	3 560	38 661	12
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	—	-1.5	0.5	-0.3	..
Growth 1998–99 (%)	—	-0.4	6.9	0.4	..
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)					
Births					
Males	—	13	22	180	9
Females	—	14	15	177	9
Persons	—	27	37	357	9
Deaths					
Males	—	4	11	137	21
Females	—	4	7	97	15
Persons	—	8	18	234	18
Natural increase(c)	—	19	19	123	5
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)					
Labour force (no.)	..	902	1 731	21 172	13
Unemployment rate (%)	..	11.4	9.0	7.9	..
Building, 1998–99					
Number of building approvals (no.)	—	16	22	308	12
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	7	191	412	20
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	—	1 558	19 855	223 345	37
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)					
Centres	—	1	1	11	14
Enrolments	—	46	50	326	8
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)					
Government	—	1	—	12	12
Non-government	—	—	2	8	19
Government school enrolments					
Primary school	—	352	—	2 124	10
High school	—	—	—	1 369	13
Secondary college	—	—	—	660	10
Special school	—	—	—	88	26
Total students	—	352	—	4 241	11
Non-government school enrolments					
Primary school	—	—	457	1 071	10
High school/Secondary college	—	—	3	2 373	21
Special school	—	—	—	—	..
Total students	—	—	460	3 444	16

For footnotes refer to page 59.

3.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN

The statistical subdivision of Belconnen covers an area of some 130 square kilometres, comprising 6% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Belconnen fell slightly (down 0.2% to 84,264) over the year to 30 June 1999, and fell by an annual average of 0.4% in the previous five years. However, over the 12 months to 30 June 1999, growth was high in Dunlop (30.7%) and Bruce (4.0%). The suburbs of Holt (0.8%), Higgins (0.5%), and Belconnen Town Centre (0.3%) experienced slight growth. The suburbs that experienced the largest decline in population growth were Aranda (down 2.8%), Melba (down 2.0%), and Weetangera (down 1.6%).

The median age of the Belconnen population at 30 June 1998 was 31.8 years, a rise from 31.2 years in June 1997. One in four of the 0–4 years population was located in Belconnen (5,385 persons). Belconnen also had the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over in the ACT at 23% (5,480 persons).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Charnwood (27.2%), Dunlop (26.8%) and McKellar (25.3%). The highest proportion of their population in the 15–64 age group were located in Belconnen Town Centre (88.2%) and Bruce (83.8%), and for the age group, 65 years and over, highest were Page (12.7%), Aranda (11.5%) and Macquarie (10.8%).

At 30 June 1999, Belconnen had a total population density of 649 persons per square kilometre. The highest population densities were to be found in the suburbs of Scullin (2,100), Page (2,026), and Florey (2,024).

In June 1999 Belconnen had a labour force of 47,207 persons, comprising 28% of the total ACT labour force. The unemployment rate was 5.8%. Unemployment rates were highest in Charnwood (7.6%), Holt (6.9%), Florey (6.7%), Latham and Spence (both 6.6%).

During 1998–99 there were 495 buildings approved in Belconnen, representing 19% of all building approvals in the ACT. The majority of building approvals occurred in Dunlop (144), Kaleen (40) and Bruce (32).

The value of building approvals in Belconnen was \$78.2 million in 1998–99, comprising 13% of the value of all building approvals in the ACT. Bruce (\$31.6 million) had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Dunlop (\$16.7 million), and Belconnen Town Centre (\$5.7 million).

During 1998–99 there were 348 dwelling units created in Belconnen, 17% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Dunlop (153), Bruce (56) and Holt (51).

In August 1999, there were 37 schools with 14,237 students enrolled in Belconnen, 10,630 students in 29 government schools, and 3,607 students in 8 non-government schools.

3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Aranda	Belconnen Town Centre	Bruce	Charnwood	Cook	Dunlop	Evatt
Year first settled	1967	1979	1983	1973	1968	1994	1973
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	2	4	7	2	2	4	3
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 606	816	367	1 779	1 876	394	1 968
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 519	2 695	2 525	3 313	2 814	706	5 969
Dwellings (no.)(a)	964	1 317	574	1 196	1 342	308	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 residential households (no.)	954	1 322	522	1 192	1 330	257	2 027
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	1 269	1 456	1 147	1 636	1 432	583	3 059
Females	1 314	1 453	1 187	1 674	1 546	532	3 036
Persons	2 583	2 909	2 334	3 310	2 978	1 115	6 095
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	128	90	64	314	168	101	408
5–14	296	123	183	586	283	198	1 018
15–19	187	294	425	280	156	76	585
20–54	1 354	2 133	1 349	1 796	1 687	674	3 498
55–64	320	139	182	185	318	42	328
65 or more	298	130	131	149	366	24	258
Total persons(b)	2 583	2 909	2 334	3 310	2 978	1 115	6 095
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	38.3	25.8	24.2	27.5	35.5	26.4	29.3
Female	40.3	24.6	23.8	30.1	38.8	28.2	31.1
Persons	39.6	25.2	24.0	28.9	37.2	27.3	30.2
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	2 510	2 918	2 427	3 302	2 968	1 457	6 024
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-1.7	3.3	3.0	-1.3	-0.9	..	-1.1
Growth 1998–99 (%)	-2.8	0.3	4.0	-0.2	-0.3	30.7	-1.2
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	10	14	7	28	16	13	39
Females	11	9	4	27	20	9	43
Persons	21	23	11	55	36	22	82
Deaths							
Males	23	n.p.	5	5	7	n.p.	5
Females	34	n.p.	3	4	5	n.p.	9
Persons	57	10	8	9	12	3	14
Natural increase(c)	-36	13	3	46	24	19	68
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 453	1 696	1 306	1 661	1 673	449	3 482
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	4.5	5.3	7.6	5.2	5.8	4.8
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	18	19	32	7	16	144	23
Dwelling units created (no.)	2	—	56	1	—	153	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 041	5 694	31 623	240	538	16 650	1 058
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Enrolments	50	—	—	70	25	—	94
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Non-government	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	422	—	—	198	165	—	693
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	824	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	422	824	—	198	165	—	693
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	186	—	—	168	—	—	484
High school/Secondary college	—	—	963	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	186	—	963	168	—	—	484

For footnotes refer to page 59.

...continued

3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<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 1999 (sq km)	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	2 024	1 814	945	1 523	1 537	1 993	1 410
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996							
Persons (no.)	5 430	3 760	2 307	3 730	2 890	3 239	4 427
Dwellings (no.)(a)	1 923	1 264	736	1 275	1 229	1 240	1 881
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 residential households (no.)	1 947	1 258	708	1 282	1 208	1 241	1 760
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	2 771	1 951	1 209	1 877	1 521	1 593	2 203
Females	2 814	1 870	1 120	1 873	1 492	1 727	2 404
Persons	5 585	3 821	2 329	3 750	3 013	3 320	4 607
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	444	241	135	267	130	211	340
5–14	957	583	385	602	293	467	588
15–19	440	386	255	351	297	226	305
20–54	3 216	2 074	1 332	2 159	1 685	1 838	2 581
55–64	270	345	127	213	349	343	402
65 or more	258	192	95	158	259	235	391
Total persons(b)	5 585	3 821	2 329	3 750	3 013	3 320	4 607
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	27.9	31.4	31.0	28.2	36.0	34.1	31.8
Female	30.4	34.1	35.9	31.3	39.0	33.3	34.8
Persons	29.3	32.7	33.6	29.7	37.5	33.7	33.5
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	5 576	3 801	2 288	3 718	2 988	3 337	4 645
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	0.5	–1.2	–1.7	–1.5	–1.3	–1.2	0.4
Growth 1998–99 (%)	–0.2	–0.5	–1.8	–0.9	–0.8	0.5	0.8
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	31	22	9	29	10	23	31
Females	35	25	14	23	15	18	34
Persons	66	47	23	52	25	41	65
Deaths							
Males	8	n.p.	n.p.	3	3	n.p.	9
Females	3	n.p.	n.p.	4	3	n.p.	21
Persons	11	7	4	7	6	12	30
Natural increase(c)	55	40	19	45	19	29	35
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	3 040	2 220	1 358	2 190	1 861	1 924	2 501
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	6.4	6.4	4.8	4.8	6.5	6.9
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	23	13	13	14	16	13	24
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	13	—	1	3	—	51
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	790	2 049	420	588	995	610	5 400
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	75	49	45	43	25	50	57
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Non-government	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	426	272	250	212	231	257	259
High school	—	—	—	—	690	—	437
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	880	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Total students	426	272	250	212	1 801	257	765
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	549	—	—	—	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	699	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 248	—	—	—	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

...continued

3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<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 1999 (sq km)	6	3	4	3	2	2	1
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 372	1 447	690	1 579	1 446	1 491	2 026
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996							
Persons (no.)	8 197	3 925	2 912	3 745	2 433	3 392	2 547
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	2 752	1 420	934	1 275	1 001	1 253	1 079
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	4 196	1 977	1 456	1 985	1 219	1 732	1 311
Females	4 166	1 998	1 539	1 905	1 267	1 779	1 376
Persons	8 362	3 975	2 995	3 890	2 486	3 511	2 687
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	467	303	193	262	128	257	185
5–14	1 206	599	565	601	299	509	263
15–19	906	355	270	406	201	276	198
20–54	4 777	2 171	1 655	2 136	1 326	1 954	1 497
55–64	549	314	167	290	267	309	201
65 or more	457	233	145	195	265	206	343
Total persons(b)	8 362	3 975	2 995	3 890	2 486	3 511	2 687
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	30.7	30.0	32.3	31.1	33.2	32.6	31.2
Female	32.3	33.3	33.4	33.0	38.5	34.7	35.7
Persons	31.5	31.8	32.9	32.1	36.1	33.8	33.3
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	8 268	3 951	2 968	3 876	2 461	3 441	2 679
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-0.4
Growth 1998–99 (%)	-1.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	-2.0	-0.3
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	45	27	8	22	11	21	13
Females	41	23	15	20	11	20	21
Persons	86	50	23	42	22	41	34
Deaths							
Males	4	7	4	8	3	6	18
Females	6	8	—	4	3	6	28
Persons	10	15	4	12	6	12	46
Natural increase(c)	76	35	19	30	16	29	-12
Labour market, June quarter, 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	4 735	2 322	1 534	2 165	1 378	1 963	1 384
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	6.6	5.4	6.3	5.5	6.5	5.7
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	40	7	10	10	5	8	7
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	5	—	—	8	42
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 476	196	645	395	218	1 267	3 768
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	75	50	38	49	23	24	23
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	3	1	—	1	2	3	—
Non-government	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	615	237	—	346	202	228	—
High school	497	—	—	—	739	550	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	301	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 112	237	—	346	941	1 079	—
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	348	—	—	—	—	—	210
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	348	—	—	—	—	—	210

For footnotes refer to page 59.

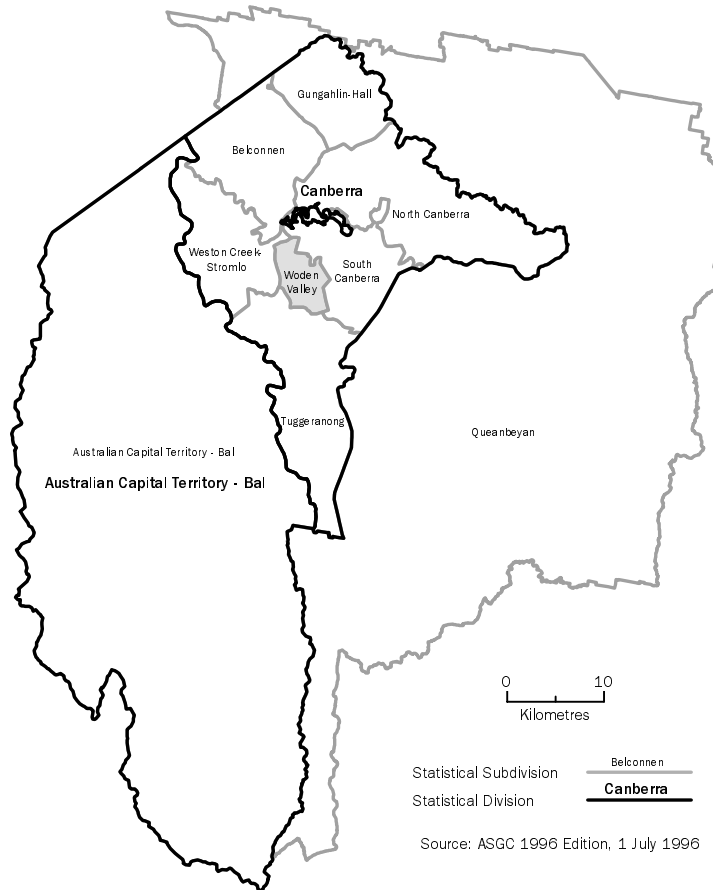
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3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Scullin</i>	<i>Spence</i>	<i>Weetangera</i>	<i>Belconnen SSD Balance</i>	<i>Belconnen Total</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT (%)</i>
Year first settled	1969	1974	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	1	2	2	66	130	6
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	2 100	1 906	1 713	1	649	..
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996						
Persons (no.)	2 930	2 882	2 611	55	81 953	27
Dwellings (no.)(a)	1 251	965	955	18	30 187	26
Median household income range (\$)	36 400– 41 599	41 600– 51 999	62 400– 77 999	62 400– 77 999	..	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	1 235	981	948	14	29 900	27
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)						
Sex						
Males	1 503	1 486	1 388	28	41 988	27
Females	1 495	1 454	1 366	26	42 413	27
Persons	2 998	2 940	2 754	54	84 401	27
Age group (years) (no.)						
0–4	229	239	80	n.p.	5 385	25
5–14	356	463	356	10	11 789	27
15–19	215	296	250	4	7 640	31
20–54	1 674	1 591	1 357	32	47 546	28
55–64	257	215	426	3	6 561	29
65 or more	267	136	285	4	5 480	23
Total persons(b)	2 998	2 940	2 754	54	84 401	27
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)						
Male	30.2	29.2	39.0	n.p.	30.4	..
Female	33.3	33.9	42.5	n.p.	33.0	..
Persons	31.8	31.9	41.1	n.p.	31.8	..
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	2 995	2 901	2 711	54	84 264	27
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.7	-0.4	..
Growth 1998–99 (%)	-0.1	-1.3	-1.6	—	-0.2	..
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)						
Births						
Males	13	22	14	—	478	24
Females	21	23	8	—	490	25
Persons	34	45	22	—	968	24
Deaths						
Males	7	n.p.	7	—	162	25
Females	7	n.p.	n.p.	—	159	25
Persons	14	3	9	—	321	25
Natural increase(c)	20	42	13	—	647	24
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)						
Labour force (no.)	1 610	1 693	1 568	41	47 207	28
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	6.6	5.0	4.9	5.8	..
Building, 1998–99						
Number of building approvals (no.)	5	10	17	1	495	19
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	12	—	348	17
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	125	364	1 294	750	78 194	13
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)						
Centres	1	1	1	—	23	28
Enrolments	42	49	24	—	980	25
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)						
Government	1	—	1	—	29	29
Non-government	—	—	—	—	8	19
Government school enrolments						
Primary school	310	—	320	—	5 643	26
High school	—	—	—	—	2 913	28
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	2 005	31
Special school	—	—	—	—	69	20
Total students	310	—	320	—	10 630	27
Non-government school enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	—	—	1 945	18
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	1 662	15
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	—	3 607	17

For footnotes refer to page 59.

4.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Woden Valley covers an area of some 29 square kilometres, comprising only 1% of the total area of the ACT.

Over the 12 months to 30 June 1999 the population of Woden Valley declined by 0.2% to 32,393. The annual average growth for the previous five years was -0.4%. Declines were also observed in the suburbs of Farrer (down 1.3%), Garran (down 1.1%) and Chifley (down 1.0%). The only areas to experience population growth in the Woden Valley were Mawson (up 1.2%), Lyons and Phillip (both up 0.7%) and O'Malley (up 0.4%).

The median age of the Woden Valley population at 30 June 1998 was 37.5 years, 5.4 years greater than the ACT median age of 32.1 years. The 0–14 year age group population was 5,555 (17.1% of the Woden Valley population), the 15–64 year age group population was 22,927 (70.6%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,972 people (12.2%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 year age group were Hughes (20.9%) and Garran (20.8%). Suburbs with high proportions for the 15–64 year age group were Phillip (91.4%), O'Malley (74.0), Chifley (73.6%), and Lyons (73.1%). Suburbs with high proportions in the 65 years and over age group were Pearce (15.8%), Hughes (14.4%) and Mawson (13.8%).

At 30 June 1999, Woden Valley had a total population density of 1,132 persons per square kilometre, with the highest population densities being in the suburbs of Torrens (1,694), Hughes, (1,684) and Farrer (1,675).

In June 1999 Woden Valley had a labour force of 17,796 comprising 11% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 5.7%. Unemployment rates were highest in Lyons (11.2%), O'Malley (11.0%) and Chifley (10.2%); lowest in Curtin (3.8%), Farrer and Torrens (both 4.2%).

In 1998–99 there were 243 buildings approved in Woden Valley, comprising 9% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Curtin (45), Phillip (39) and Garran (28).

The value of building approvals in Woden Valley in 1998–99 was \$42.2 million, representing 7% of all building approvals in the ACT. Phillip (at \$23.5 million) had the highest value of building approvals of any suburb in Woden Valley, followed by Garran (\$7.3 million), and Pearce (\$2.4 million).

During 1998–99 there were 61 dwelling units created in Woden Valley, representing 3% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Garran (34) and Pearce (16).

In August 1999, there were 16 schools with 6,667 students enrolled in Woden Valley, with 4,191 students in 11 government schools and 2,476 students in 5 non-government schools.

4.2

WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Chifley	Curtin	Farrer	Garran	Hughes	Issacs	Lyons
Year first settled	1966	1964	1967	1966	1963	1987	1965
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	2	5	2	3	2	3	2
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 430	1 081	1 675	1 020	1 684	859	1 204
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 210	5 004	3 379	3 277	2 939	2 545	2 618
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	1 050	2 114	1 275	1 053	1 177	943	1 402
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	1 191	2 556	1 735	1 414	1 464	1 300	1 441
Females	1 130	2 652	1 756	1 366	1 563	1 353	1 261
Persons	2 321	5 208	3 491	2 780	3 027	2 653	2 702
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	148	315	172	153	198	148	136
5–14	235	607	436	424	434	394	269
15–19	111	368	264	183	198	200	167
20–54	1 295	2 550	1 763	1 324	1 419	1 371	1 489
55–64	303	660	389	344	343	284	320
65 or more	229	708	467	352	435	256	321
Total persons(b)	2 321	5 208	3 491	2 780	3 027	2 653	2 702
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	34.2	37.3	36.9	35.5	37.6	38.3	34.8
Female	36.0	40.5	40.7	39.7	38.4	39.6	38.6
Persons	35.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	38.9	36.5
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	2 297	5 199	3 444	2 749	3 012	2 652	2 720
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-1.4	-0.7	-1.4	-1.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9
Growth 1998–99 (%)	-1.0	-0.2	-1.3	-1.1	-0.5	—	0.7
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	11	35	22	19	15	21	11
Females	20	24	9	19	17	10	12
Persons	31	59	31	38	32	31	23
Deaths							
Males	9	19	8	9	9	9	5
Females	n.p.	19	9	8	23	8	9
Persons	11	38	17	17	32	17	14
Natural increase(c)	20	21	14	21	—	14	9
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 310	2 774	1 944	1 565	1 354	1 482	1 467
Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	11.2
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	13	45	22	28	23	5	10
Dwelling units created (no.)	2	—	—	34	4	—	2
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	595	1 871	1 069	7 305	1 569	244	440
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
Enrolments	24	72	50	47	49	—	25
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	1	1	1	2	1	—	1
Non-government	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	124	404	420	424	234	—	88
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	93	—	—	—
Total students	124	404	420	517	234	—	88
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	—	194	—	383	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	17	194	—	383	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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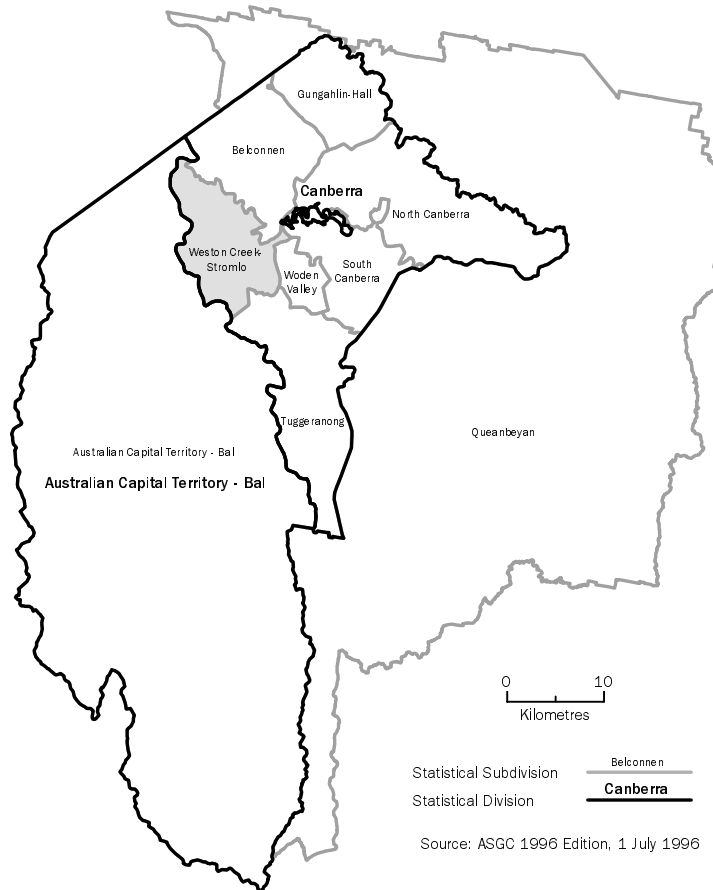
4.2

WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Mawson	O'Malley	Pearce	Phillip	Torrens	Woden Valley Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1967	1973	1967	1973	1967	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	2	3	2	3	1	29	1
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 431	317	1 468	676	1 694	1 133	..
Census of population and housing, 6 Aug 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 669	733	2 437	1 691	2 182	31 684	11
Dwellings (no.)(a)	1 299	228	1 116	1 132	919	14 051	12
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 residential households (no.)	1 269	224	1 089	1 043	905	13 544	12
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	1 445	426	1 251	849	1 128	16 200	11
Females	1 466	398	1 298	884	1 127	16 254	11
Persons	2 911	824	2 549	1 733	2 255	32 454	11
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	164	28	139	46	114	1 761	8
5–14	306	112	257	34	286	3 794	9
15–19	191	70	158	63	153	2 126	9
20–54	1 499	430	1 238	1 429	1 160	16 967	10
55–64	350	110	355	92	284	3 834	17
65 or more	401	74	402	69	258	3 972	17
Total persons(b)	2 911	824	2 549	1 733	2 255	32 454	11
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	37.1	39.6	38.1	30.2	36.9	36.0	..
Female	38.4	42.9	44.0	27.8	42.3	39.0	..
Persons	37.7	41.9	41.1	28.9	39.1	37.5	..
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	2 947	827	2 549	1 745	2 252	32 393	10
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	0.4	3.6	–0.8	5.3	–1.4	–0.4	..
Growth 1998–99 (%)	1.2	0.4	—	0.7	–0.1	–0.2	..
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	15	—	6	6	16	177	9
Females	14	3	13	9	11	161	8
Persons	29	3	19	15	27	338	8
Deaths							
Males	10	n.p.	7	n.p.	6	95	15
Females	9	n.p.	5	—	4	97	15
Persons	19	n.p.	12	n.p.	10	192	15
Natural increase(c)	10	3	7	12	17	146	6
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 482	411	1 355	1 395	1 257	17 796	11
Unemployment rate (%)	4.4	11.0	4.4	7.5	4.2	5.7	..
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	18	6	16	39	18	243	9
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	2	16	—	—	61	3
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 177	1 057	2 432	23 545	913	42 217	7
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	1	—	1	—	1	10	12
Enrolments	48	—	25	—	25	365	9
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	1	—	1	1	1	11	11
Non-government	1	—	2	—	—	5	12
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	193	—	—	—	352	2 239	10
High school	—	—	716	—	—	716	7
Secondary college	—	—	—	1 143	—	1 143	18
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	93	27
Total students	193	—	716	1 143	352	4 191	11
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	25	—	702	—	—	1 304	12
High school/Secondary college	—	—	1 172	—	—	1 172	11
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
Total students	25	—	1 874	—	—	2 476	11

For footnotes refer to page 59.

5.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Weston Creek–Stromlo covers an area of some 104 square kilometres, comprising only 4% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Weston Creek–Stromlo declined by 0.3% from 30 June 1998 (24,157 persons) to 30 June 1999 (24,073 persons) and the annual average growth for the previous five years was –1.2%. The greatest population declines in the year 1998–99 were recorded for the suburbs of Chapman (down 2.8) and Stromlo (down 4.8%). The only suburbs to record growth in Weston Creek–Stromlo were Waramanga (0.9%), Duffy and Fisher (both 0.3%).

The median age of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population at 30 June 1998 was 37.2 years, one more than recorded the previous year and 5.1 years greater than the ACT median age. The 0–14 year age group was 4,342 (18% of the Weston Creek–Stromlo population), the 15–64 year age group population was 17,581 (73%) and the 65 years and over age group was 2,234 people (9%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 year age group were Stirling (21%), Duffy (20%), and Rivett (19%), in the 15–64 year age group were Holder (74%), Duffy and Weston (both 74%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Fisher (12%) and Weston (12%).

At 30 June 1999, Western Creek–Stromlo had a total population density of 231 persons per square kilometre. The highest population densities were found in Rivett (2,098) and Fisher (2,006).

In June 1999, Weston Creek–Stromlo had a labour force of 13,930 comprising 8% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 4.9%. Unemployment rates were highest in Waramanga (5.1%) and lowest in Stromlo and Weston (both 4.7%).

In 1998–99 there were 102 buildings approved in Weston Creek–Stromlo, comprising 4% of all building approvals in the ACT. Weston (17) had the highest number of building approvals, followed by Chapman, Duffy, and Fisher (all at 15).

The value of building approvals in Weston Creek–Stromlo was \$4.4 million in 1998–99, representing 1% of the value of all building approvals in the ACT. Weston at \$1 million followed by Chapman at \$0.6 million had the highest value of building approvals.

In August 1999, there were 9 schools in Weston Creek–Stromlo with a total enrolment of 3,119 students, including 2,304 students at 6 government schools and 815 students at 3 non-government schools.

5.2

WESTON CREEK—STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Chapman</i>	<i>Duffy</i>	<i>Fisher</i>	<i>Holder</i>	<i>Rivett</i>	<i>Stirling</i>	<i>Stromlo</i>
Year first settled	1973	1971	1970	1971	1970	1974	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	2	3	2	2	2	1	80
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 558	1 218	2 006	1 502	2 098	1 670	1
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996							
Persons (no.)	2 859	3 312	3 040	2 793	3 296	2 175	98
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	972	1 265	1 279	1 110	1 300	722	42
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)							
Sex							
Males	1 507	1 645	1 539	1 409	1 689	1 113	46
Females	1 467	1 748	1 545	1 442	1 692	1 101	38
Persons	2 974	3 393	3 084	2 851	3 381	2 214	84
Age group (years) (no.)							
0–4	101	213	141	162	211	96	3
5–14	453	462	380	328	444	358	12
15–19	299	251	225	211	236	254	7
20–54	1 449	1 905	1 602	1 589	1 929	1 199	44
55–64	397	342	365	312	302	168	10
65 or more	275	220	371	249	259	139	8
Total persons(b)	2 974	3 393	3 084	2 851	3 381	2 214	84
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)							
Male	40.0	35.2	37.5	35.5	32.8	32.1	n.p.
Female	40.7	35.7	40.9	38.0	34.1	38.0	n.p.
Persons	40.5	35.4	39.3	36.9	33.2	36.1	n.p.
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	2 891	3 403	3 094	2 841	3 378	2 209	80
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	–1.7	–1.0	–1.3	–1.1	–1.4	–1.1	–4.0
Growth 1998–99 (%)	–2.8	0.3	0.3	–0.4	–0.1	–0.2	–4.8
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)							
Births							
Males	9	17	15	22	20	5	—
Females	10	17	22	14	22	7	n.p.
Persons	19	34	37	36	42	12	n.p.
Deaths							
Males	4	4	5	n.p.	10	n.p.	—
Females	3	4	4	n.p.	3	9	—
Persons	7	8	9	8	13	11	—
Natural increase(c)	12	26	28	28	29	1	—
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)							
Labour force (no.)	1 695	2 017	1 786	1 675	1 940	1 240	64
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7
Building, 1998–99							
Number of building approvals (no.)	15	15	15	8	13	3	—
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	618	557	573	347	422	148	—
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)							
Centres	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enrolments	48	41	—	—	24	—	—
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)							
Government	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Government school enrolments							
Primary school	408	277	—	—	115	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	408	277	—	—	115	—	—
Non-government school enrolments							
Primary school	—	—	—	182	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	182	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

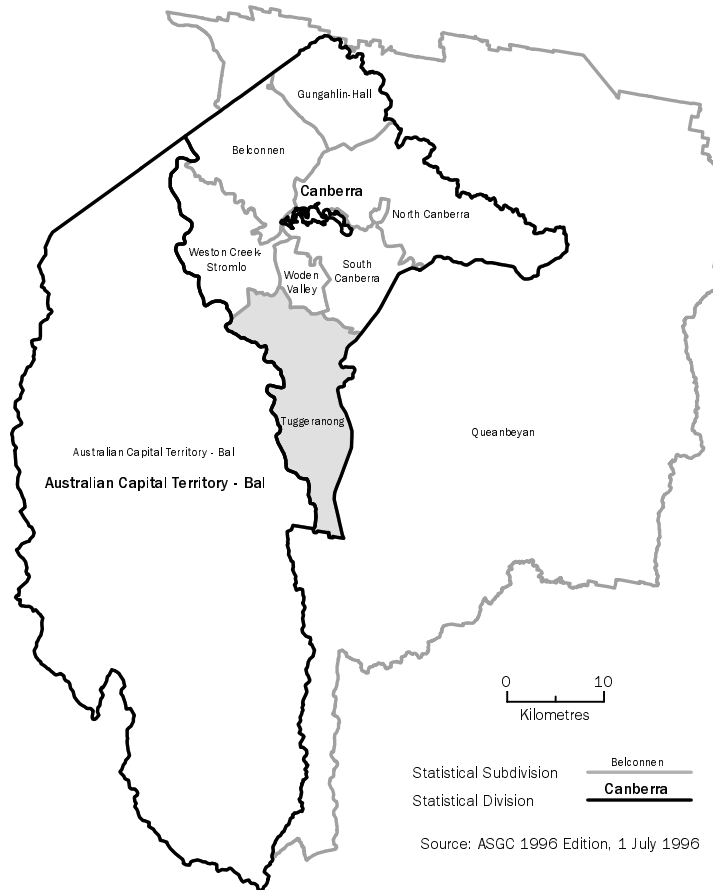
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5.2 WESTON CREEK—STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Waramanga	Weston	Weston Creek– Stromlo Balance	Weston Creek –Stromlo Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	1969	1970	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	2	3	8	104	4
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 608	1 122	3	231	..
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996					
Persons (no.)	2 637	3 298	28	23 536	8
Dwellings (no.)(a)	1 132	1 363	13	9 259	8
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	31 200– 36 399	..	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	1 123	1 355	23	9 191	8
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)					
Sex					
Males	1 334	1 662	12	11 956	8
Females	1 362	1 792	14	12 201	8
Persons	2 696	3 454	26	24 157	8
Age group (years) (no.)					
0–4	160	150	—	1 237	6
5–14	315	353	—	3 105	7
15–19	178	241	6	1 908	8
20–54	1 439	1 888	15	13 059	8
55–64	305	412	n.p.	2 614	11
65 or more	299	410	4	2 234	9
Total persons(b)	2 696	3 454	26	24 157	8
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)					
Male	35.3	36.8	n.p.	35.5	..
Female	38.8	42.6	n.p.	38.6	..
Persons	36.8	40.1	n.p.	37.2	..
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	2 721	3 430	26	24 073	8
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	–1.1	–1.2	–2.2	–1.2	..
Growth 1998–99 (%)	0.9	–0.7	—	–0.3	..
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)					
Births					
Males	16	10	—	114	6
Females	19	15	—	128	6
Persons	35	25	—	242	6
Deaths					
Males	6	9	—	46	7
Females	4	27	—	56	9
Persons	10	36	—	102	8
Natural increase(c)	25	–11	—	140	5
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)					
Labour force (no.)	1 540	1 958	15	13 930	8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	4.7	—	4.9	..
Building, 1998–99					
Number of building approvals (no.)	14	17	2	102	4
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	1	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	543	1 025	133	4 365	1
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)					
Centres	1	1	—	5	6
Enrolments	46	42	—	201	5
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)					
Government	2	1	—	6	6
Non-government	1	1	—	3	7
Government school enrolments					
Primary school	386	206	—	1 392	7
High school	912	—	—	912	9
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 278	206	—	2 304	6
Non-government school enrolments					
Primary school	257	276	—	715	7
High school/Secondary college	—	100	—	100	1
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	257	376	—	815	4

For footnotes refer to page 59.

6.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Tuggeranong covers an area of some 162 square kilometres, comprising 7% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Tuggeranong grew by 0.3% to 89,520 persons in the year to 30 June 1999, making it the most populated subdivision in the ACT. Of the total ACT population 29% live in Tuggeranong. While growth has slowed in Tuggeranong a number of suburbs continued to record strong growth in 1998–99 including Conder (7.5%), Banks and Gordon (both 2.1%). The suburbs that experienced the greatest decline in population growth in the 12 months to 30 June 1999 were Fadden (down 2.1%), Gowrie (down 1.7%) and Wanniasa (down 1.6%).

Tuggeranong has the highest proportion of young people in the ACT. This is reflected in a lower median age of 29.4 years at 30 June 1998, 2.7 years lower than the ACT median age of 32.1 years. More than a third (39%) of ACT's young people aged 0–14 years live in Tuggeranong (25,368 persons). One in four persons (or 28.4%) living in Tuggeranong was aged 0–14 years, while the proportion of people aged 15–64 years was 68.2% (60,895 persons) and the proportion of people aged 65 years and over was 3.4% (3,032).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 year age group were Gilmore (35.5%), Conder (34.7%), and Macarthur (34.2%), in the 15–64 year age group were Greenway (75.1%) and Kambah (73.2%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Greenway (5.5%), Wanniasa (5.1%), and Monash (4.8%).

At 30 June 1999, Tuggeranong had a total population density of 554 persons per square kilometre. The highest population densities were found in Chisholm (1,901), Gowrie (1,809) and Isabella Plains (1,771).

In June 1999, Tuggeranong had a labour force of 47,917, comprising 29% of the total ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 4.5%, the lowest for any Statistical Subdivision in the ACT. Unemployment rates were highest in Tuggeranong Balance (7.4%), Richardson (5.4%), Kambah (5.3%) and Gilmore (5.2%) and lowest in Gowrie (2.6%) and Fadden (2.7%).

In 1998–99 there were 445 buildings approved in Tuggeranong, comprising 17% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Gordon (78) and Kambah (59).

The value of building approvals in Tuggeranong was \$65.5 million in 1998–99, representing 11.0% of all building approvals in the ACT. The suburbs with the highest value of building approvals were Greenway (\$27.2 million), Gordon (\$9.6 million) and Monash (\$9.1 million).

During 1998–99 there were 184 dwelling units created in Tuggeranong, comprising 9% of all dwelling units in the ACT, with the majority created in Gordon (63) and Monash (60).

In August 1999, there were 34 schools with 17,240 students enrolled in Tuggeranong, including 25 government schools with 11,794 student enrolments and 9 non-government schools with 5,446 students enrolled.

6.2

TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<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 1999 (sq km)	2	3	4	3	5
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 625	1 223	1 579	1 901	961
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996					
Persons (no.)	3 440	3 430	5 932	5 805	3 365
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	1 301	1 219	2 033	1 864	1 088
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)					
Sex					
Males	1 785	1 727	3 050	3 003	2 043
Females	1 794	1 798	3 017	2 894	2 012
Persons	3 579	3 525	6 067	5 897	4 055
Age group (years) (no.)					
0–4	524	374	671	566	563
5–14	584	631	1 192	1 423	844
15–19	153	240	385	435	188
20–54	2 152	2 017	3 453	3 119	2 286
55–64	83	177	226	170	117
65 or more	83	86	140	184	57
Total persons(b)	3 579	3 525	6 067	5 897	4 055
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)					
Male	28.3	27.5	29.1	26.6	27.9
Female	26.8	29.7	29.4	29.1	27.8
Persons	27.6	28.8	29.3	27.9	27.9
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	3 653	3 544	6 147	5 893	4 359
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	3.1	3.5	0.6	–0.9	12.7
Growth 1998–99 (%)	2.1	0.5	1.3	–0.1	7.5
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)					
Births					
Males	57	40	62	50	53
Females	55	40	61	35	43
Persons	112	80	123	85	96
Deaths					
Males	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6	n.p.
Females	—	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.
Persons	n.p.	5	7	10	5
Natural increase(c)	112	75	116	75	91
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)					
Labour force (no.)	2 004	1 944	3 303	2 974	1 794
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.7
Building, 1998–99					
Number of building approvals (no.)	14	11	33	27	36
Dwelling units created (no.)	2	—	3	—	18
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	504	543	1 687	1 007	3 683
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)					
Centres	—	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	—	100	125	50	148
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)					
Government	—	1	2	2	2
Non-government	—	—	1	—	1
Government school enrolments					
Primary school	—	413	431	442	599
High school	—	—	505	810	766
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	413	936	1 252	1 365
Non-government school enrolments					
Primary school	—	—	642	—	640
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	642	—	640

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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6.2

TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<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 1999 (sq km)	3	2	4	2	5
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 101	1 549	1 635	1 809	185
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996					
Persons (no.)	3 463	3 111	6 498	3 485	937
Dwellings (no.)(a)	1 072	963	2 419	1 112	438
Median household income range (\$)	62 400– 77 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	52 000– 62 399	41 600– 51 999
Estimated residential households (no.)	1 061	967	2 370	1 118	428
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)					
Sex					
Males	1 771	1 578	3 407	1 763	467
Females	1 721	1 584	3 693	1 791	520
Persons	3 492	3 162	7 100	3 554	987
Age group (years) (no.)					
0–4	200	320	901	215	82
5–14	732	802	1 250	742	110
15–19	340	229	404	383	48
20–54	1 863	1 622	4 131	1 911	601
55–64	214	104	204	197	92
65 or more	143	85	210	106	54
Total persons(b)	3 492	3 162	7 100	3 554	987
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)					
Male	34.4	27.4	28.3	31.0	30.5
Female	36.5	29.0	27.7	33.0	30.2
Persons	35.6	28.3	28.0	32.3	30.3
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	3 420	3 169	7 250	3 495	990
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-1.4	-0.4	5.1	-1.6	1.2
Growth 1998–99 (%)	-2.1	0.2	2.1	-1.7	0.3
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)					
Births					
Males	18	30	79	22	11
Females	13	24	94	25	8
Persons	31	54	173	47	19
Deaths					
Males	n.p.	4	n.p.	—	—
Females	n.p.	3	n.p.	n.p.	—
Persons	n.p.	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Natural increase(c)	25	47	167	47	19
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)					
Labour force (no.)	1 956	1 580	3 758	1 928	624
Unemployment rate (%)	2.7	5.2	4.4	2.6	3.8
Building, 1998–99					
Number of building approvals (no.)	17	13	78	16	13
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	63	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	753	455	9 584	789	27 248
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)					
Centres	1	1	1	1	—
Enrolments	49	99	149	50	—
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)					
Government	1	1	1	1	1
Non-government	—	—	1	1	—
Government school enrolments					
Primary school	440	592	599	295	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	864
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	440	592	599	295	864
Non-government school enrolments					
Primary school	—	—	144	755	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	54	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	198	755	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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6.2

TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Isabella Plains</i>	<i>Kambah</i>	<i>Macarthur</i>	<i>Monash</i>	<i>Oxley</i>
Year first settled	1985	1974	1983	1978	1985
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	3	11	1	3	1
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 771	1 508	1 306	1 710	1 727
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996					
Persons (no.)	4 346	17 056	1 688	5 740	1 908
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	1 527	5 944	514	1 923	634
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)					
Sex					
Males	2 191	8 672	898	2 910	931
Females	2 206	8 614	828	2 935	946
Persons	4 397	17 286	1 726	5 845	1 877
Age group (years) (no.)					
0–4	491	1 102	126	453	142
5–14	815	2 856	465	1 140	316
15–19	257	1 817	137	533	181
20–54	2 564	9 667	869	3 178	1 083
55–64	146	1 161	75	260	84
65 or more	124	683	54	281	71
Total persons(b)	4 397	17 286	1 726	5 845	1 877
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)					
Male	29.1	29.9	28.1	30.0	29.7
Female	27.6	33.3	30.9	31.1	29.1
Persons	28.3	31.7	29.6	30.6	29.4
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	4 419	17 101	1 700	5 834	1 876
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	–0.5	–1.0	–0.8	—	–1.6
Growth 1998–99 (%)	0.5	–1.1	–1.5	–0.2	–0.1
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)					
Births					
Males	44	79	11	47	13
Females	51	89	14	32	14
Persons	95	168	25	79	27
Deaths					
Males	n.p.	25	—	8	n.p.
Females	n.p.	17	n.p.	4	n.p.
Persons	n.p.	42	n.p.	12	n.p.
Natural increase(c)	90	126	25	67	24
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)					
Labour force (no.)	2 351	9 731	915	3 177	1 062
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	5.3	2.7	2.7	4.7
Building, 1998–99					
Number of building approvals (no.)	11	59	8	34	5
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	21	—	60	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	536	4 052	226	9 113	189
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)					
Centres	1	4	1	1	—
Enrolments	95	222	24	75	—
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)					
Government	1	5	—	1	—
Non-government	1	1	—	—	—
Government school enrolments					
Primary school	385	918	—	467	—
High school	—	460	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	385	1 378	—	467	—
Non-government school enrolments					
Primary school	—	469	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	693	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	693	469	—	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

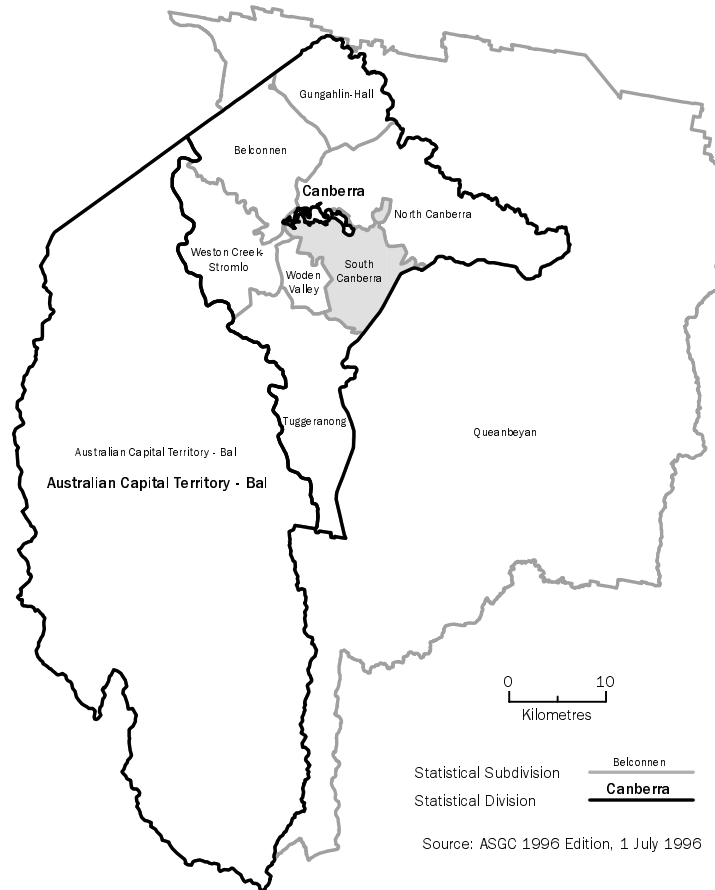
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6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Richardson</i>	<i>Theodore</i>	<i>Wanniassa</i>	<i>Tuggeranong Balance</i>	<i>Tuggeranong Total</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT (%)</i>
Year first settled	1981	1988	1975	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	2	3	5	98	162	7
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 633	1 346	1 617	1	554	..
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996						
Persons (no.)	3 585	4 093	8 722	62	86 666	29
Dwellings (no.)(a)	1 162	1 400	3 029	30	29 846	26
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	..	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	1 160	1 380	2 918	27	29 476	26
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)						
Sex						
Males	1 801	2 043	4 383	39	44 462	29
Females	1 845	2 121	4 489	25	44 833	29
Persons	3 646	4 164	8 872	64	89 295	29
Age group (years) (no.)						
0–4	384	528	579	1	8 222	39
5–14	834	848	1 550	12	17 146	39
15–19	261	243	946	3	7 183	29
20–54	1 906	2 311	4 752	32	49 517	29
55–64	164	122	589	10	4 195	18
65 or more	97	112	456	6	3 032	13
Total persons(b)	3 646	4 164	8 872	64	89 295	29
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)						
Male	25.8	29.4	32.2	n.p.	29.0	..
Female	27.4	28.1	33.6	n.p.	29.8	..
Persons	26.8	28.6	33.0	n.p.	29.4	..
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	3 658	4 220	8 728	64	89 520	29
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-0.6	0.3	-1.8	5.7	0.4	..
Growth 1998–99 (%)	0.3	1.3	-1.6	—	0.3	..
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)						
Births						
Males	36	56	44	—	752	37
Females	27	48	47	—	720	36
Persons	63	104	91	—	1 472	37
Deaths						
Males	7	n.p.	11	—	90	14
Females	7	n.p.	12	—	66	11
Persons	14	4	23	—	156	12
Natural increase(c)	49	100	68	—	1 316	48
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)						
Labour force (no.)	1 764	2 190	4 821	41	47 917	29
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	5.0	4.6	7.4	4.5	..
Building, 1998–99						
Number of building approvals (no.)	17	21	32	—	445	17
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	1	15	—	184	9
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	598	850	3 646	—	65 463	11
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)						
Centres	1	1	2	—	19	23
Enrolments	72	100	138	—	1 496	38
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)						
Government	1	1	4	—	25	25
Non-government	—	—	3	—	9	21
Government school enrolments						
Primary school	279	422	710	—	6 992	33
High school	—	—	513	—	3 054	29
Secondary college	—	—	884	—	1 748	27
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	279	422	2 107	—	11 794	30
Non-government school enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	924	—	3 574	34
High school/Secondary college	—	—	1 125	—	1 872	17
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	2 049	—	5 446	25

For footnotes refer to page 59.

7.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of South Canberra covers an area of some 87 square kilometres, comprising 4% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of South Canberra grew by 1.0% in the year to 30 June 1999 to 23,006 persons. The largest declines in population occurred in the suburbs of Parkes (down by 16.7%), Barton (down 2.5%) and Deakin (down 2.0%). Those suburbs that experienced the largest growth include Griffith (up 4.4%) and Jerrabomberra (up 4.2%).

The median age of the South Canberra population at 30 June 1998 was 37.6 years, 5.5 years greater than the ACT median age, the highest median age of any Statistical Subdivision in the ACT. The 0–14 year age group was 3,689 (16% of the South Canberra population), the 15–64 year age group population was 15,476 (68%) and the 65 years and over age group was 3,618 people (16%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 year age group were Forrest (19%), Red Hill (19%) and Griffith (18%), in the 15–64 year age group were Harman (83%), Kingston (81%) and Symonston (81%), and in the 65 years and over age group were Deakin (22%), Narrabundah (18%), and Yarralumla (18%).

At 30 June 1999, South Canberra had a total population density of 266 persons per square kilometre. Population densities were highest in Kingston (1,444), Narrabundah (1,418), and Griffith (1,418).

In June 1999, South Canberra had a labour force of 12,038, comprising 7% of the total estimated ACT labour force, and an unemployment rate of 5.8%. Unemployment rates were highest in Fyshwick (15.1%), Narrabundah (10.9%) and Symonston (8.2%); and lowest in Barton (1.5%), Harman (1.6%) and Yarralumla (2.0%).

In 1998–99 there were 278 buildings approved in South Canberra, comprising 11% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Deakin (57), Yarralumla (53), and Griffith (45).

The value of building approvals in South Canberra was \$74.0 million in 1998–99, representing 12% of all building approvals in the ACT. Griffith (\$28.9 million), had the highest value of building approvals, followed by Barton (\$11.0 million) and Narrabundah (\$10.5 million).

During 1998–99 there were 231 dwelling units created in South Canberra, 11% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Narrabundah (92), Griffith (89), and Yarralumla (26).

In August 1999, there were 17 schools with 9,446 students enrolled in South Canberra, including 3,953 students at 9 government schools and 5,493 students at 8 non-government schools. Non-government schools recorded 58% of all students enrolments in South Canberra.

7.2

SOUTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Barton</i>	<i>Deakin</i>	<i>Forrest</i>	<i>Fyshwick</i>	<i>Griffith</i>	<i>Harman</i>
Year first settled	1927	1928	1926	1925	1927	1939
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	1	4	2	10	3	1
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	417	685	751	9	1 418	210
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996						
Persons (no.)	712	2 577	1 365	68	3 796	227
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	287	1 053	429	13	1 625	25
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)						
Sex						
Males	349	1 084	623	63	1 848	111
Females	240	1 410	593	23	1 895	73
Persons	589	2 494	1 216	86	3 743	184
Age group (years) (no.)						
0–4	20	111	44	4	200	9
5–14	41	304	190	5	461	8
15–19	21	234	99	5	251	16
20–54	404	1 090	602	55	2 046	134
55–64	42	199	129	7	260	3
65 or more	61	556	152	10	525	14
Total persons(b)	589	2 494	1 216	86	3 743	184
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)						
Male	38.6	41.2	39.8	n.p.	36.2	n.p.
Female	31.4	42.6	40.8	n.p.	36.9	n.p.
Persons	35.6	41.9	40.4	n.p.	36.6	n.p.
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	574	2 445	1 194	87	3 908	185
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-0.2	2.8	-9.3
Growth 1998–99 (%)	-2.5	-2.0	-1.8	1.2	4.4	0.5
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)						
Births						
Males	n.p.	8	5	n.p.	19	—
Females	n.p.	13	3	n.p.	13	n.p.
Persons	n.p.	21	8	n.p.	32	n.p.
Deaths						
Males	n.p.	17	3	n.p.	9	—
Females	—	17	5	—	8	—
Persons	n.p.	34	8	n.p.	17	—
Natural increase(c)	—	-13	—	4	15	—
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)						
Labour force (no.)	518	1 225	754	20	2 087	186
Unemployment rate (%)	1.5	2.4	4.8	15.1	4.8	1.6
Building, 1998–99						
Number of building approvals (no.)	10	57	17	8	45	—
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	14	6	—	89	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	11 009	7 325	1 680	1 830	28 878	—
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)						
Centres	—	1	—	—	1	—
Enrolments	—	25	—	—	49	—
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)						
Government	2	2	1	—	—	—
Non-government	—	2	—	—	3	—
Government school enrolments						
Primary school	418	—	497	—	—	—
High school	668	612	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	89	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 086	701	497	—	—	—
Non-government school enrolments						
Primary school	—	456	—	—	257	—
High school/Secondary college	—	885	—	—	2 053	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	1 341	—	—	2 310	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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7.2

SOUTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Hume	Jerrabombera	Kingston	Narrabundah	Oaks Estate	Parkes
Year first settled	..	..	1922	1947	1926	1927
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	8	20	1	4	—	3
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1	1	1 444	1 418	756	4
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996						
Persons (no.)	10	22	1 600	5 629	312	9
Dwellings (no.)(a)	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 residential households (no.)	5	12	873	2 286	169	—
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)						
Sex						
Males	2	14	967	2 617	208	6
Females	4	10	937	2 936	106	6
Persons	6	24	1 904	5 553	314	12
Age group (years) (no.)						
0–4	—	—	88	271	9	—
5–14	—	4	115	638	38	n.p.
15–19	1	—	85	370	23	—
20–54	4	13	1 332	2 850	188	4
55–64	1	3	130	441	20	n.p.
65 or more	—	4	154	983	36	6
Total persons(b)	6	24	1 904	5 553	314	12
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)						
Male	n.p.	n.p.	31.9	36.3	n.p.	n.p.
Female	n.p.	n.p.	32.1	38.5	n.p.	n.p.
Persons	n.p.	n.p.	31.9	37.4	n.p.	n.p.
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	7	25	1 901	5 729	309	10
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	-10.2	-7.0	4.0	1.3	-1.2	-12.0
Growth 1998–99 (%)	16.7	4.2	-0.2	3.2	-1.6	-16.7
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)						
Births						
Males	—	—	6	29	n.p.	—
Females	—	—	11	28	n.p.	—
Persons	—	—	17	57	n.p.	—
Deaths						
Males	—	—	6	22	—	—
Females	—	—	5	41	n.p.	—
Persons	—	—	11	63	n.p.	—
Natural increase(c)	—	—	6	-6	n.p.	—
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)						
Labour force (no.)	n.a	16	1 064	2 602	126	n.a
Unemployment rate (%)	n.a	6.4	7.8	10.9	2.4	n.a
Building, 1998–99						
Number of building approvals (no.)	3	1	6	42	—	3
Dwelling units created (no.)	—	—	—	92	—	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 408	58	466	10 461	—	1 064
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)						
Centres	—	—	1	1	—	—
Enrolments	—	—	19	56	—	—
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)						
Government	—	—	—	2	—	—
Non-government	—	—	—	1	—	—
Government school enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	—	118	—	—
High school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	937	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	1 055	—	—
Non-government school enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	—	145	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	145	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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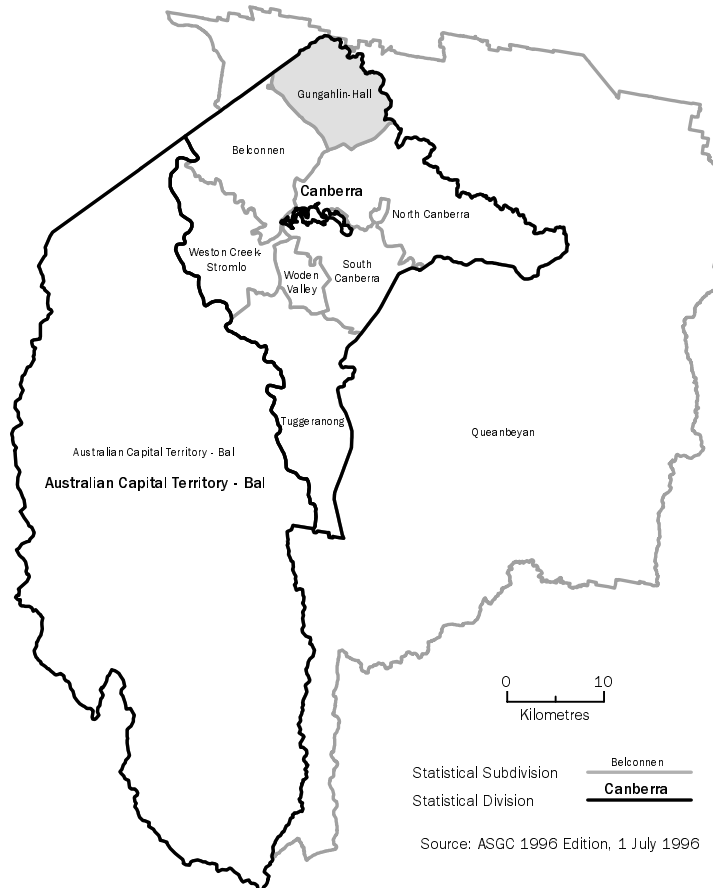
7.2

SOUTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Pialligo	Red Hill	Symonston	Yarralumla	South Canberra Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
Year first settled	..	1928	..	1922	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	8	5	10	7	87	4
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	12	658	47	402	266	..
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996						
Persons (no.)	107	3 104	710	2 892	23 140	8
Dwellings (no.)(a)	41	1 215	292	1 290	10 100	9
Median household income range (\$)	52 000–62 399	41 600–51 999	20 800–25 999	41 600–51 999	..	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	42	1 147	279	1 253	9 498	9
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)						
Sex						
Males	45	1 638	283	1 419	11 277	7
Females	59	1 576	173	1 465	11 506	7
Persons	104	3 214	456	2 884	22 783	7
Age group (years) (no.)						
0–4	7	146	15	140	1 064	5
5–14	8	449	22	341	2 625	6
15–19	12	344	17	153	1 631	7
20–54	54	1 425	269	1 435	11 905	7
55–64	11	303	81	309	1 940	8
65 or more	12	547	52	506	3 618	15
Total persons(b)	104	3 214	456	2 884	22 783	7
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)						
Male	n.p.	31.2	45.3	41.1	36.7	..
Female	n.p.	42.4	39.4	43.2	38.6	..
Persons	n.p.	37.5	43.6	42.3	37.6	..
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	104	3 190	460	2 878	23 006	7
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	–3.6	–0.5	0.1	–0.9	0.4	..
Growth 1998–99 (%)	—	–0.7	0.9	–0.2	1.0	..
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)						
Births						
Males	n.p.	10	n.p.	15	101	5
Females	n.p.	15	—	10	100	5
Persons	n.p.	25	n.p.	25	201	5
Deaths						
Males	—	21	n.p.	9	93	14
Females	n.p.	48	n.p.	8	136	22
Persons	n.p.	69	n.p.	17	229	18
Natural increase(c)	n.p.	–44	n.p.	8	–28	—
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)						
Labour force (no.)	67	1 418	380	1 575	12 038	7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	5.7	8.2	2.0	5.8	..
Building, 1998–99						
Number of building approvals (no.)	1	32	—	53	278	11
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	3	—	26	231	11
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	227	2 728	—	6 882	74 016	12
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)						
Centres	—	1	—	2	7	9
Enrolments	—	50	—	74	273	7
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)						
Government	—	1	—	1	9	9
Non-government	—	2	—	1	8	19
Government school enrolments						
Primary school	—	421	—	193	1 647	8
High school	—	—	—	—	1 280	12
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	937	14
Special school	—	—	—	—	89	26
Total students	—	421	—	193	3 953	10
Non-government school enrolments						
Primary school	—	664	—	49	1 571	15
High school/Secondary college	—	984	—	—	3 922	35
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	1 648	—	49	5 493	25

For footnotes refer to page 59.

8.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Gungahlin–Hall covers an area of some 91 square kilometres, comprising 4% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Gungahlin–Hall increased in the year to 30 June 1999 by 11.0% to 17,927 persons, and recorded an average annual growth over the previous five years of 21.1%. The increase in 1999 can be attributed to considerable population growth in Amaroo (up 29.6%), Nicholls (up 27.9%) and Ngunnawal (up 8.6%). The only suburb to experience a decline in growth was Hall which fell by 2.2%.

The median age of the Gungahlin–Hall population at 30 June 1998 was 28.0 years. This was the lowest median age in the ACT, 4.1 years below the ACT median age of 32.1 years. The 0–14 year age group was 4,022 (25% of the Gungahlin–Hall population), the 15–64 year age group was 11,722 (73%) and the 65 years and over age group was 401 people (3%).

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 year age group were Nicholls (30%), Hall (26%), and Palmerston (25%) and in the 15–64 year age group were Ngunnawal (75%) and Amaroo (75%). In the suburb of Hall, the 65 years and over age group comprised 8% of the population.

At 30 June 1999, Gungahlin–Hall had a total population density of 198 persons per square kilometre. Population densities were highest in Palmerston (2,779) and Ngunnawal (1,622).

In June 1999 Gungahlin–Hall had an estimated labour force of 7,861 persons, which was 5% of the ACT total, and an unemployment rate of 5.9%. The fastest growing suburbs also reflected the highest unemployment rates with Amaroo recording 7.9% and Nicholls 6.1%.

In 1998–99 there were 727 buildings approved in Gungahlin–Hall, comprising 28% of all building approvals in the ACT. The highest number of building approvals were in Nicholls (336), Ngunnawal (198), and Amaroo (167).

Gungahlin–Hall had the second highest value of building approvals in 1998–99 at \$115.8 million, representing 19% of all building approvals in the ACT. Nicholls (\$54.0 million) had the highest value of building approvals in the SSD, followed by Ngunnawal (\$32.8 million).

During 1998–99 there were 836 dwelling units created in Gungahlin–Hall, comprising 40% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of dwelling units created were in Nicholls (364), Ngunnawal (271) and Amaroo (189).

In August 1999, there were 7 schools in Gungahlin–Hall with 2,068 students enrolled, including 1,584 students at 5 government schools and 484 students at 2 non-government schools.

8.2

GUNG AHLIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Amaroo</i>	<i>Gungahlin-Hall Balance</i>	<i>Hall</i>	<i>Mitchell</i>
Year first settled	1993	..	1882	1974
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	3	70	2	3
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	639	1	221	3
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996				
Persons (no.)	620	45	320	—
Dwellings (no.)(a)	265	20	103	—
Median household income range (\$)	41 600- 51 999	41 600- 51 999	52 000- 62 399	36 400- 41 599
Estimated residential households (no.)	247	20	121	2
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)				
Sex				
Males	716	24	219	3
Females	735	23	188	7
Persons	1 451	47	407	10
Age group (years) (no.)				
0-4	174	4	23	n.p.
5-14	166	3	82	n.p.
15-19	67	3	36	—
20-54	951	26	205	n.p.
55-64	66	4	30	—
65 or more	27	7	31	5
Total persons(b)	1 451	47	407	10
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)				
Male	28.3	n.p.	26.7	n.p.
Female	26.7	n.p.	37.6	n.p.
Persons	27.5	n.p.	33.3	n.p.
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	1 880	47	398	10
Growth 1994-99(b) (%)	..	-6.3	1.0	10.8
Growth 1998-99 (%)	29.6	—	-2.2	—
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)				
Births				
Males	12	n.p.	n.p.	—
Females	17	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Persons	29	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths				
Males	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Females	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Persons	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Natural increase(c)	27	—	n.p.	n.p.
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)				
Labour force (no.)	430	30	192	n.a
Unemployment rate (%)	7.9	3.3	4.2	n.a
Building, 1998-99				
Number of building approvals (no.)	167	6	5	6
Dwelling units created (no.)	189	—	1	—
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	23 943	2 543	455	1 110
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)				
Centres	—	—	1	—
Enrolments	—	—	20	—
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)				
Government	—	—	1	—
Non-government	—	1	—	—
Government school enrolments				
Primary school	—	—	141	—
High school	—	—	—	—
Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	141	—
Non-government school enrolments				
Primary school	—	25	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	25	—	—

For footnotes refer to page 59.

...continued

8.2

GUNGALHIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>Ngunnawal</i>	<i>Nicholls</i>	<i>Palmerson</i>	<i>Gungahlin-Hall Total</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT (%)</i>
Year first settled	1993	1993	1992	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	4	7	2	91	4
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	1 622	527	2 779	198	..
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996					
Persons (no.)	4 409	1 788	5 157	12 342	4
Dwellings (no.)(a)	1 968	638	1 928	4 925	4
Median household income range (\$)	41 600-51 999	52 000-62 399	41 600-51 999	..	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	1 884	569	1 894	4 737	4
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)					
Sex					
Males	3 048	1 313	2 632	7 955	5
Females	3 077	1 447	2 713	8 190	5
Persons	6 125	2 760	5 345	16 145	5
Age group (years) (no.)					
0-4	693	284	559	1 739	8
5-14	693	538	800	2 283	5
15-19	262	192	343	903	4
20-54	4 109	1 571	3 322	10 186	6
55-64	226	128	179	633	3
65 or more	142	47	142	401	2
Total persons(b)	6 125	2 760	5 345	16 145	5
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)					
Male	27.8	30.3	28.1	28.1	..
Female	27.6	28.7	28.4	27.9	..
Persons	27.7	29.4	28.3	28.0	..
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	6 649	3 530	5 413	17 927	6
Growth 1994-99(b) (%)	42.6	44.2	2.7	21.1	..
Growth 1998-99 (%)	8.6	27.9	1.3	11.0	..
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)					
Births					
Males	90	37	53	197	10
Females	100	27	46	197	10
Persons	190	64	99	394	10
Deaths					
Males	3	n.p.	4	11	2
Females	6	n.p.	3	13	2
Persons	9	4	7	24	2
Natural increase(c)	181	60	92	371	14
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)					
Labour force (no.)	2 956	1 053	3 200	7 861	5
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.9	..
Building, 1998-99					
Number of building approvals (no.)	198	336	9	727	28
Dwelling units created (no.)	271	364	11	836	40
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	32 790	53 978	949	115 768	19
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)					
Centres	1	1	1	4	5
Enrolments	100	99	97	316	8
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)					
Government	1	2	1	5	5
Non-government	—	1	—	2	5
Government school enrolments					
Primary school	267	456	410	1 274	6
High school	—	310	—	310	3
Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	267	766	410	1 584	4
Non-government school enrolments					
Primary school	—	459	—	484	5
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	459	—	484	2

For footnotes refer to page 59.

CHAPTER 9

ACT BALANCE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

9.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS— AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The ACT Balance subdivision covers an area of some 1,544 square kilometres which comprises 66% of the total area of the ACT. In the 12 months to 30 June 1999, the population grew by 1.5% to 330 people with an overall population density of less than one person per square kilometre.

9.2 ACT BALANCE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	<i>ACT Balance Total</i>	<i>Proportion of ACT (%)</i>	<i>ACT Total</i>
Year first settled	..	..	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	1 544	66	2 352
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	—	..	132
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996			
Persons (no.)	396	—	299 243
Dwellings (no.)(a)	142	—	114 418
Median household income range (\$)	31 200– 36 399	..	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	126	—	111 833
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)			
Sex			
Males	182	—	153 402
Females	143	—	154 655
Persons	325	—	308 057
Age group (years) (no.)			
0–4	20	—	21 301
5–14	49	—	44 274
15–19	21	—	24 513
20–54	182	—	171 134
55–64	27	—	22 867
65 or more	26	—	23 968
Total persons(b)	325	—	308 057
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)			
Male	31.5	..	31.3
Female	33.2	..	32.9
Persons	32.0	..	32.1
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	330	—	310 174
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	–1.4	—	2.2
Growth 1998–99 (%)	1.5	—	0.7
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)			
Births			
Males	n.p.	..	2 006
Females	—	..	1 976
Persons	n.p.	..	3 982
Deaths			
Males	n.p.	..	646
Females	—	..	626
Persons	n.p.	..	1 272
Natural increase(c)	n.p.	..	24
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)			
Labour force (no.)	188	—	168 100
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	..	5.6
Building, 1998–99			
Number of building approvals (no.)	5	—	2 603
Dwelling units created (no.)	1	—	2 074
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	1 242	—	604 610
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)			
Centres	2	2	81
Enrolments	15	—	3 972
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)			
Government	2	2	99
Non-government	—	—	43
Government school enrolments			
Primary school	39	—	21 350
High school	—	—	10 554
Secondary college	—	—	6 493
Special school	—	—	339
Total students	39	—	38 736
Non-government school enrolments			
Primary school	—	—	10 664
High school/Secondary college	—	—	11 101
Special school	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	21 765

For footnotes refer to page 59.

10.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Queanbeyan covers an area of 1,981 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 square kilometres and an estimated resident population of 29,394 people at 30 June 1999. This represents a growth of 2.1% from the 28,789 people recorded at 30 June 1998. Yarrowlumla–Part A covers an area of 1,929 square kilometres and contained an estimated resident population of 9,336 people at 30 June 1999, an increase of 1.0% from the 9,240 recorded at 30 June 1998.

The 0–14 year age group comprised 23% of the total Queanbeyan SSD population while the proportion of persons aged 15–64 and 65 years and over was 70% and 8% respectively. At 30 June 1998, the median age of the Queanbeyan SSD population was 33.3 years, slightly higher than the ACT median age of 32.1 years.

Queanbeyan City had a total population density of 567 persons per square kilometre at 30 June 1999.

In June 1999, Queanbeyan SSD had an estimated labour force of 19,175 people, and an unemployment rate of 7.2%. This compares to an unemployment rate of 7.5% in June 1998.

During 1998–99 there were 439 buildings approved for Queanbeyan SSD, 14.6% more than the 383 approvals in 1997–98. The value of building approvals in Queanbeyan SSD was \$53.0 million, Queanbeyan City representing 71.3% (\$37.8) and Yarrowlumla–Part A making up the remaining \$15.1 million. There were 332 dwelling units created in Queanbeyan SSD during 1998–99, up by 33.9% on the previous years figure of 248. Queanbeyan City had the majority of dwelling units created, with 258 units, or 77.7% of total unit created.

In August 1999, there were 11 schools with 5,242 students enrolled in Queanbeyan SSD, including 4,578 students at 10 government schools and 664 students at 1 non-government school. In Yarrowlumla–Part A there were 555 student enrolments, all of whom attended the 4 Government schools in that SLA.

10.2

QUEANBEYAN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Queanbeyan City	Yarrowlumla-Part A	Queanbeyan Total
Year first settled	1838	1820	..
Area at 30 June 1999 (sq km)	52	1 929	1 981
Population density 30 June 1999 (persons/sq km)	566	5	20
Census of population and housing, 6 August 1996			
Persons (no.)	27 414	8 910	36 324
Dwellings (no.)(a)	11 832	3 371	15 203
Median household income range (\$)	41 600– 51 999	41 600– 51 999	..
Estimated residential households (no.)	11 105	3 064	14 169
Estimated resident population, 30 June 1998 (no.)			
Sex			
Males	14 422	4 686	19 108
Females	14 367	4 554	18 921
Persons	28 789	9 240	38 029
Age group (years) (no.)			
0–4	2 360	597	2 957
5–14	4 099	1 532	5 631
15–19	1 911	713	2 624
20–54	15 748	5 028	20 776
55–64	2 236	826	3 062
65 or more	2 435	544	2 979
Total persons(b)	28 789	9 240	38 029
Median age 30 June 1998 (years)			
Male	32.3	37.3	33.4
Female	32.4	35.3	33.3
Persons	32.3	36.8	33.3
Total persons at 30 June 1999p (no.)(b)	29 394	9 336	38 730
Growth 1994–99(b) (%)	1.4	1.2	1.3
Growth 1998–99 (%)	2.1	1.0	1.8
Vital statistics, 1998 (no.)			
Births			
Males	246	58	304
Females	205	38	243
Persons	451	96	547
Deaths			
Males	84	16	100
Females	88	11	99
Persons	172	27	199
Natural increase(c)	279	69	348
Labour market, June quarter 1999(d)			
Labour force (no.)	14 369	4 806	19 175
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	5.5	7.2
Building, 1998–99			
Number of building approvals (no.)	306	133	439
Dwelling units created (no.)	258	74	332
Value of building approvals (\$'000)	37 845	15 138	52 983
Preschools, September 1999 (no.)(e)			
Centres	n.a	n.a	n.a
Enrolments	n.a	n.a	n.a
Schools, August 1999 (no.)(e)			
Government	6	4	10
Non-government	1	—	1
Government school enrolments			
Primary school	2 339	555	2 894
High school	1 684	—	1 684
Secondary college	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—
Total students	4 023	555	4 578
Non-government school enrolments			
Primary school	664	—	664
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—
Total students	664	—	664

For footnotes refer to page 59.

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 1994–99 inclusive. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these figures.
- (c) Excess of births over deaths.
- (d) *Source: Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business.* Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these figures, especially those Statistical Local Areas which have a labour force of less than 2,000 persons. Totals may not add to components due to the rounding of figures for each SLA.
- (e) *Source: ACT Government Preschool Census, September 1999; ACT Non-Government Schools Census, February 1999; and NSW DETYA.*

EXPLANATORY NOTES

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

- Estimated resident population
- 1** The official population estimates series compiled by the ABS, according to the place of usual residence of the population.
 - 2** The estimates of total persons in each SLA at 30 June 1999 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.
- ABS Business Register
- 3** 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.
 - 4** 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, other data items are also available. Unlike most other ABS data sources, the Register does not produce a regular publication showing information at a detailed level. *Profiles of Australian Business, 1992* (ABS Cat. no. 1322.0) provides examples of data which can be produced, at a broad level, from the Register.
 - 5** 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 Register only includes those businesses that employ *wage and salary earners* and excludes businesses operated *entirely* by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members.
 - 6** In the case of businesses involved in agriculture, the 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.
 - 7** The term *Legal Organisation* defines the business legal structure, i.e. sole proprietor, partnership or government authority.

ABS Business Register
continued

8 For further ABS Business Register data, please contact Information Services in any ABS office. Changes to coverage of the ABS Business Register since September 1998 have made the number of locations less accurate, consequently this series has not been updated in this year 2000 issue.

Tourism data

9 The Tourist Accommodation data comprise establishments within the scope of the survey which operated at any time during the year 30 June 1998–99 or were temporarily closed for seasonal reasons.

10 Since 1998 the following changes were made to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation:

- From 1998, only hotels, motels and guest houses with 15 or more rooms are included (previously included establishments with five or more rooms).
- Serviced apartments with 15 or more units are now included in the collection as a separate category.
- Because of the separate classification of serviced apartments, there have been several changes to definitions of accommodation units. As a result, some establishments have been re-classified to different accommodation types and may no longer be within the scope of the survey.

11 Since 1998 Tourist accommodation establishments include establishments providing predominantly short-term accommodation (periods of less than two months) to the general public, including:

- *hotels and resorts* (with facilities) being establishments licensed to operate a public bar, provide accommodation on a room/suite basis and which provide a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms but which do not have full cooking facilities in most guest rooms;
- *motels, private hotels and guest houses* (with facilities) are not licensed to operate a public bar, and which provide a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities in most guest rooms; and
- *serviced apartments* are establishments which mostly comprise self-contained units at the same location, and which are available to the general public on a unit/apartment basis for a minimum of one night. The units should have full cooking facilities, refrigerator and bath/shower and toilet facilities. All bed linen would normally be provided and daily servicing must be available through on-site management.

12 *Capacity* (in terms of guest room/units or bed spaces) the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period and include those closed temporarily for seasonal reasons.

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

Tourism data *continued*

14 Occupancy rates. Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Room occupancy rate (\% for the period)} \\ &= \frac{(\text{Room nights occupied})}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. days in the period})} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

15 *Takings from accommodation* refers to the gross revenue received from the provision of accommodation, including bed tax where applicable. Takings from meals are excluded.

Retail statistics

16 The statistics were obtained from the Retail Census conducted by the ABS in respect of 1991–92. Unless otherwise stated, retail data comprises establishments which operated at any time during the year.

17 *Establishments at 30 June*. The number of retail establishments in operation at 30 June 1992 and excludes 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. Includes those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Persons working 'full time' and those working less than 35 hours per week are classified as 'Other'. Excludes Unpaid helpers.

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.

Motor Vehicle Census

21 Comprises vehicles currently registered at 31 October 1998 or had registration expire less than one month before. Includes vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates and State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those belonging to the defence forces. Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles used solely on farms, in mines, etc. and not used on public roads (as these are not required to be registered in some States).

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

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

Motor Vehicle Census <i>continued</i>	<p>24 <i>Non-freight carrying vehicles.</i> Specialist motor vehicles or motor vehicles fitted with special purpose equipment, and having little or no goods carrying capacity, eg. ambulances, cherry pickers, fire trucks and tow trucks.</p> <p>25 <i>Campervans.</i> Self-propelled motor vehicles that contain an area primarily used for accommodation. Includes campervans, mobile homes, powered caravans, mobile homes and tent trailers.</p> <p>26 <i>Trucks.</i> Includes rigid, articulated and non-freight carrying vehicles. 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 4.5 tonnes or more.</p> <p>27 <i>Buses.</i> Vehicles constructed for the carriage of passengers. Includes all passenger vehicles with 10 or more seats (including the driver's seat).</p>
Geographic boundaries	<p>28 Statistical areas of the ACT and Queanbeyan are classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Statistical Local Areas</i> (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 ■ <i>Statistical Subdivisions</i> (SSDs). These consist of one or more SLAs and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data.
Census of Population and Housing	<p>29 The purpose of each Census is to count every person who spent Census night in Australia. Includes 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 are excluded from the Census, as are diplomatic residences.</p> <p>30 <i>Confidentiality.</i> 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.</p> <p>31 <i>Dwellings</i> 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.</p>

- Census of Population and Housing *continued*
- 32** The publication series *Census—Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres* (Cat. no. 2016.0) includes final 1991 and 1996 Census data for each SLA. These data have been adjusted to allow for boundary changes which have taken place between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses.
- Vital statistics
- 33** 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 SLA 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).
- Labour market estimates
- 34** Labour market data contained in this publication was produced by the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB) and has been published in *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia*, June Quarter 1999.
- 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 Centrelink, 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** DEWRSB has implemented a procedure for deriving small area unemployment estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. This procedure involves the following steps:
- Centrelink 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 Survey.
- 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. DEWRSB advises that, wherever possible, it is preferable to use the estimates for the aggregated ACT SSD regions, namely Canberra Central, Belconnen, Woden Valley, Weston Creek, Tuggeranong and Outer Canberra.

Building statistics **38** This data was 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 *Building*—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 *Dwelling unit*—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.

Road traffic accidents **41** Comprises data of road traffic accidents reported to the police or other relevant authority in the ACT or Queanbeyan where the accident took place:

- 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. Excludes injured persons who receive outpatient treatment at a hospital or who are detailed in casualty for observation; 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 (excludes 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 randomly allocated to a suburb by the reporting authority.

Schools **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 Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

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

Schools *continued* **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; it should be noted that a small number of preschools include 3 year old and Koori programs.
- **Primary school**—comprises kindergarten to year six, generally for children aged between 5 and 11;
- **High school**—comprises of year 7 to year 10, generally for children aged between 12 and 15;
- **College**—comprises of year 11 to year 12, generally for students aged between 16 and 17; and
- **Special school**—provides education for children with special needs, for example, schools for the physically or intellectually handicapped, or emotionally disturbed children.

48 *Student*—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 School statistics by SLAs are the location of the schools in the individual suburbs of the ACT.

Reported crime **50** Data is supplied by the Australian Federal Police (ACT district data excluding Jervis Bay, July 1998–99); NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (Queanbeyan district data, 1998 calendar year). Offences classification are based on *Australian National Classification of Offences, 1997 (ANCO)* (Cat. no. 1234.0). Offences reported as 'Canberra' were included in North Canberra. Offences which occurred outside the ACT and offences without a location recorded were included in the totals.

Government benefits **51** The statistics compiled by Centrelink on Department of Family and Community Services customers are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to statistical subdivision using geographic concordances based on population counts from the 1996 Census.

Government benefits
continued

52 For the purpose of this publication the term Total social security customers is defined as the total number of persons receiving income support from Department of Family and Community Services. This list was developed in conjunction with CentreLink. It provides a measure of total customers which although not absolutely precise, overcomes the difficulty that some people receive more than one payment type. Payment types as listed below:

- Age pension, Disability support pension;
- Wives pension, Widows B pension;
- Carers payment;
- Mature age allowance, Mature age partner allowance;
- Youth allowance, Newstart allowance, Sickness allowance;
- Special Benefit;
- Widow allowance;
- Partner allowance;
- Farm family restart;
- Exceptional circumstances relief payment;
- Family allowance (minimum and workforce);
- Parenting payment (single); and
- Austudy.

53 *Labour market allowance* customers equals the total number of persons receiving either Newstart, Youth (Other) Allowance and Mature Age allowance.

- *Newstart allowance*—a FaCS payment to provide income support for persons aged 21 or over and under Age pension age who are unemployed, registered with Centrelink and participate in activities designed to assist their employment prospects.
- *Youth (Other) allowance*—FaCS payment to provide income support for persons aged over 18 and under 21 who are looking for work.
- *Mature Age allowance*—FaCS payment to provide income to persons aged 60 and over, but below the Age pension age who are disadvantaged in the labour market. Includes Mature Age Partner allowance, a payment to persons below the Age pension age who are partners of people receiving the Mature Age allowance.

Taxable income

54 Taxable income is the amount to which the tax rates are applied, after all allowable deductions are made under the *Income Tax Assessment Act (1936)*.

RELATED ABS PUBLICATIONS

- Agriculture, NSW and ACT, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 7113.1).
- Australian Capital Territory Business Indicators* (Cat. no. 1303.8).
- Australian Capital Territory at a Glance, 1998* (Cat. no. 1314.8).
- Australian Capital Territory in Focus, 1998* (Cat. no. 1307.8).
- Australian Capital Territorys Young People, 1996* (Cat. no. 4123.8).
- Building Activity, ACT* (Cat. no. 8752.8).
- Building Approvals Microfiche Series, ACT.
- Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, ACT, 1996*
(Cat. no. 2015.8).
- Crime and Safety, NSW and ACT, April 1997* (Cat. no. 4509.1).
- Demography, ACT, 1997* (Cat. no. 3311.8).
- Population by Age and Sex, ACT, June 1997* (Cat. no. 3235.8).
- Manufacturing Industry, NSW and ACT, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8221.1).
- Regional Population Growth, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 3218.0).
- Retailing in the ACT, 1991–92* (Cat. no. 8623.8).
- Labour Force, NSW and ACT* (Cat. no. 6201.1).
- Travel to Work and Educational Institutions, ACT, October 1995*
(Cat. no. 9201.8.40.001).
- Use of Public Library Services, ACT, October 1995*
(Cat. no. 4125.8.40.001).
- Workers with Family Responsibilities, WA and ACT, October 1993*
(Cat. no. 4408.5).

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