

**REGIONAL  
STATISTICS**AUSTRALIAN  
CAPITAL TERRITORY

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUE 24 JUN 2003

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Antony Perera on Canberra 02 6207 0315, or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

## NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

This publication presents a statistical summary of the latest available key information for each of the Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) and Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla Shire - Part A. *Regional Statistics, Australian Capital Territory* has been produced to assist users to understand the composition and structure of the local region.

Preceding the data for each area is a map indicating its geographic composition.

The data presented in this publication have been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS. Care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies will differ.

The ABS wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations who have agreed to have some of their statistical information included in this publication. The inclusion of the non-ABS data adds to the overall understanding of the composition of the region.

### ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ERP	estimated resident population
DEWRSB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
ISDR	Indirect Standardised Death Rate
kL	kilolitre
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
ML	mega litre
NSW	New South Wales
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.p.	not for publication (but included in totals where applicable)
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
TFR	total fertility rate
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
. .	not applicable

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## MAIN FEATURES

AREA	<p>The ACT covers an area of 2,349 square kilometres, comprising 0.03% of the total area of Australia.</p>
POPULATION DENSITY	<p>At 30 June 2002, the preliminary estimated resident population density in the ACT was 137 people per square kilometre. Of the eight Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) in the ACT, Woden Valley with 1,134 people per square kilometre had the highest population density in the ACT. Belconnen was the next highest with 665. The Queanbeyan SSD, comprising Queanbeyan City and Yarrowlumla Shire - Part A, had a population density of 22 people per square kilometre.</p>
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION	<p>The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT at 30 June 2002 was 321,819 people, an increase of 0.8% on the 2001 figure of 319,317. Over the 2001–02 period there were population increases in the SSDs of Gungahlin-Hall (6%), North Canberra (2%), South Canberra (0.9%), Belconnen (0.7%) and Weston Creek-Stromlo (0.1%). The growth in Gungahlin-Hall was due to further expansion of Amaroo (22%), while the growth in North Canberra was mainly driven by a 10% rise in Braddon. A population decline of 0.4% was experienced in Tuggeranong with the Woden Valley's population declining by 0.2%.</p> <p>At 30 June 2002, Queanbeyan had a preliminary ERP of 43,934, an increase of 3% on the 30 June 2001 figure of 42,802 people.</p>
AGE DISTRIBUTION	<p>At 30 June 2001, 20% of the ACT population were aged 0–14 years. Of all the SSDs in the ACT, Tuggeranong had the largest proportion of its population aged 0–14 years, with 36%, while South Canberra Weston Creek-Stromlo had the lowest, with 6% each. Nearly one-quarter (22%) of the population of Queanbeyan was in this age group.</p> <p>At June 2001, 71% of the ACT population were aged 15–64 years. Belconnen had the highest proportion of its population in this age group with 73%, and Woden Valley and South Canberra both had the lowest proportion with 69%.</p> <p>The 65 years and over age group accounted for 8% of the total ACT ERP at 30 June 2001. The SSDs with the largest proportion of their population in the 65 years and over age group were South Canberra (15%) and Woden Valley (14%). Very low proportions of people aged 65 years and over were recorded in Tuggeranong and Gungahlin-Hall (both 4%). Queanbeyan had 8% of its 30 June 2001 ERP in this age group.</p>
MEDIAN AGE	<p>The median age of the ACT population at 30 June 2001 was 33.3 years, an increase of 0.2 years since 30 June 2000. The median age of the population of the ACT increased by 6.4 years from 1981 and by 3.8 years from 1991. The ACT had a younger population than Australia as a whole, with a median age 2.4 years lower than the Australian median age of 35.7 years. The highest median age among subdivisions was in Weston Creek-Stromlo and Woden Valley (both 37.9 years) and South Canberra (37.5 years), whilst the lowest was Gungahlin-Hall (28.8 years).</p>

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

In 2001, there were 3,938 births registered to women whose usual state of residence was the ACT. This was a 3% decrease from the number of births registered in 2000 (4,065 births). The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates. In the ACT for the period 1999–2001 the average TFR was 1.57 children per woman, and was below replacement level (2.1). The highest TFR was in the Gungahlin-Hall SSD (1.96) and the lowest in North Canberra (1.18).

In 2001, there were 1,419 deaths registered in the ACT, an increase of 9% from 2000 (1,300 deaths). The average Indirect Standardised Death Rate (ISDR) for the period 1999–2001 in the ACT was 5.1 deaths per 1,000 population. South Canberra had the highest average ISDR in that period with 6.1, while Gungahlin-Hall had the lowest with 3.9.

The number of births and deaths in 2001 resulted in natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of 2,519 people in the ACT. This was 246 people (9%) lower than in 2000.

In 2001, Queanbeyan SSD had a natural increase of 455 people, the result of 644 births and 189 deaths.

## ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

The 2001 Census indicated that there were 3,550 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (Indigenous) people in the ACT, representing 1% of the total ACT population. Between 1996 and 2001 the count of Indigenous persons increased by 700 or 25%, a faster rate than for the non-Indigenous population (2%). This growth may be partially explained by an increased willingness of people to identify themselves, or be identified, in the Census as having an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. It may also be due to net migration by Indigenous persons into the ACT between 1996 and 2001.

Of all Indigenous persons in the ACT, the highest proportion resided in the Tuggeranong SSD (34%). This was followed by Belconnen (24%), and North Canberra (12%). Gungahlin-Hall had the smallest proportion of Indigenous persons in the ACT (6%).

The 2001 Census indicated that there were 821 Indigenous persons usually resident in the city of Queanbeyan. This was an increase of 15% since the 1996 Census. Indigenous persons made up 3% of the Queanbeyan population.

## FAMILY TYPES AND RELATIONSHIPS IN HOUSEHOLD

Data collected from the 2001 Census showed that members of couple families with dependent children made up 42% of all family types in the ACT. There were differences in proportions of these families between ACT SSDs. The highest proportions were in Tuggeranong (50%) and Gungahlin-Hall (49%). The lowest proportions were in North Canberra (31%) and South Canberra (34%).

FAMILY TYPES AND  
RELATIONSHIPS IN  
HOUSEHOLD *continued*

Conversely, proportions of couple families without children were highest in North Canberra (45%), South Canberra (43%) and Woden Valley (41%), whilst Belconnen and Tuggeranong had the lowest proportions of 33% and 26% respectively.

Overall North Canberra and Tuggeranong (both 17%) and Belconnen and Weston Creek-Stromlo (both 16%) had the highest proportions of one parent families. The lowest proportions were in Gungahlin-Hall (12%) and Woden Valley (13%).

The Queanbeyan SSD population consisted of 42% couple families with dependent children, 33% couple families without children and 15% one parent families.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

On Census night (7 August 2001), the ACT had a labour force of 169,585 persons and an unemployment rate of 5.1%. There were 160,866 people employed in the ACT in 2001. This consisted of 142,604 employees, 10,532 own account workers, 7,063 employers and 667 contributing family workers. Of the 8,719 unemployed people, 61% (5,334 people) were looking for full-time work, with the remainder (39% or 3,385 people) looking for part-time work.

Tuggeranong had the highest number of employed people (45,130 people or 28% of all employed people), followed by Belconnen (43,113 people or 27%). Weston Creek-Stromlo had the lowest number of employed people (11,881 or 7%), followed by South Canberra (12,326 people or 8%).

North Canberra recorded the highest unemployment rate (6.9%), followed by Belconnen (5.9%). Gungahlin-Hall had the lowest unemployment rate (3.8%), followed by Tuggeranong (4.4%).

The Queanbeyan SSD had a labour force of 21,597 people, with an unemployment rate of 5.1% on Census night 2001. Of the 1,111 people defined as unemployed, 73% (806 people) were looking for full-time work and 27% (305 people) were looking for part-time work.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

Between the 1996 and 2001 Census, the number of occupied private dwellings in the ACT increased by 7%. In the 2001 Census separate dwellings accounted for 76% of all occupied private dwellings in the ACT, compared with 77% in the 1996 Census. Other dwellings (which included flats, semidetached, row or terrace, townhouses and not stated) accounted for 24% in 2001, compared with 23% in 1996.

Tuggeranong recorded the highest proportion of separate dwelling (87%), while South Canberra (57%) recorded the lowest. The Queanbeyan SSD had 72% separate dwelling.

The largest increase in the number of occupied private dwellings occurred in Gungahlin-Hall (46%) followed by South Canberra (8%) and North Canberra (6%). The smallest increase occurred in Weston Creek-Stromlo (less than 1%). Belconnen, Tuggeranong and North Canberra contained the largest number of dwellings.

TENURE TYPE	<p>The 2001 Census indicated that the levels of home ownership and purchasing varied between SSDs. In general the newer SSDs tended to have higher proportions of those purchasing. The proportions of combined owner/purchasers were high for both Tuggeranong (75%) and Gungahlin-Hall (72%), although Weston Creek-Stromlo was also high at 74%. The lowest was North Canberra (49%). The figure for owner/purchasers in Queanbeyan SSD was 65%.</p> <p>The SSD containing the largest proportion of rented dwellings was North Canberra (42%). The SSDs with the smallest proportion were Weston Creek-Stromlo (21%), Tuggeranong (22%) and Gungahlin-Hall (24%).</p>
MEDIAN MONTHLY LOAN REPAYMENTS	<p>According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, the median monthly loan repayment for the ACT was \$957. The SSDs with the highest median monthly loan repayments range were Australian Capital Territory - Bal (\$1,916) followed by South Canberra (\$1,272) followed by North Canberra (\$1,050).</p> <p>The SSD of Belconnen had the lowest median loan repayment at \$891 followed by Tuggeranong SSD at \$915.</p>
MEDIAN WEEKLY RENT	<p>According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing the median weekly rent for the ACT was \$169. The SSD's with the highest median weekly rent were South Canberra (\$192) and Gungahlin-Hall (\$187).</p>
PENSIONS AND BENEFITS CUSTOMERS	<p>At June 2001, there were 39,333 Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) pensions and benefits customers in the ACT. Belconnen constituted the highest proportion of total FaCS pensions and benefits customers in the ACT, at 27%, followed by Tuggeranong (23%) and North Canberra (18%).</p> <p>Belconnen labour market benefit customers formed the highest proportion of total ACT labour market customers, at 30%, followed by Tuggeranong (21%). In all SSDs, the majority of labour market customers were receiving Newstart allowance. North Canberra recorded the highest proportion, with 87% of labour market customers receiving Newstart.</p> <p>Belconnen had the highest number of aged pensioners in the ACT (4,008 people or 25% of all aged pensioners). This was followed by North Canberra (3,176 people or 20%) and Tuggeranong (2,912 people or 18%).</p> <p>At June 2001, there were 6,578 FaCS pensions and benefits customers in Queanbeyan SSD. Of these people, 39% were receiving the age pension and 19% the disability support pension.</p>
TAXATION STATISTICS	<p>According to Australian Taxation Office (ATO) data, there were 163,972 taxable incomes in the ACT in 1999–2000. Just over half (54%) of these taxable incomes were in Belconnen and Tuggeranong (both 27%). The Gungahlin-Hall SSD had the most significant growth (9%) in the number of taxable incomes between 1997–98 and 1999–2000.</p>

## TAXATION STATISTICS

*continued*

The ratio of taxable incomes to non-taxable incomes in the ACT was 7:1. There were 22,587 non-taxable incomes in the ACT in 1999–2000. The majority of these were in the SSDs of Belconnen (28% of non-taxable incomes) and Tuggeranong (25%). Excluding ACT Balance, Gungahlin-Hall had the lowest number of non-taxable incomes (5%), with South Canberra recording the second lowest (7%).

The mean taxable income for the ACT in 1999–2000 was \$40,687. South Canberra had the highest mean taxable income (\$52,010), followed by Woden Valley (\$43,630). Belconnen had the lowest mean taxable income (\$38,404).

In Queanbeyan SSD there were 19,373 taxable incomes and 2,897 non-taxable incomes in 1999–2000 (a ratio of 7:1). Excluding ACT Balance, Queanbeyan recorded a lower mean taxable income than any SSD in the ACT (\$38,072).

## EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

The 2001 Census indicated that 26% of employed residents (41,974 people) in the ACT worked as PROFESSIONALS. The next most common occupation was INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS which accounted for 18% of employed residents (29,095 people), followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (14% or 22,780 people), MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (11% or 18,375 people) and ELEMENTARY CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (9% or 15,039 people).

In the Queanbeyan SSD, the occupations INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS and PROFESSIONALS had the equal highest percentage of employed persons at 17% (each 3,526 and 3,477 people respectively). These were followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (14% or 2,841 people) and TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (13% or 2,605 people).

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The 2001 Census data showed that of all employed persons resident in the ACT, 24% (38,475 people) were employed in the GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE industry. This was followed by the PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES industry (23,684 people or 15%) and the RETAIL TRADE industry (19,633 people or 12%).

The GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE industry employed the largest number of persons in all areas in the ACT. The highest concentration of this industry was in North Canberra (29% of GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE industry or 5,581 people) and the lowest in Belconnen (21% or 9,252 people).

The largest industry in Queanbeyan SSD was also GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (17% of all employed persons or 3,432 people). RETAIL TRADE and PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES accounted for a further 14% (2,853 people) and 13% (2,620 people) of employed persons respectively.

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

At 30 September 2002, there were 61 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartment establishments in the ACT. There were 32 establishments located in North Canberra, providing 3,094 guest rooms and 9,141 bed spaces. South Canberra had 23 establishments with 1,760 guest rooms and 5,166 bed spaces.

In the ACT, for the year ended 30 September 2002, the takings from all accommodation establishments were \$126.6 million, and the total room occupancy rate for the same period was 61%.

At 30 September 2002, Queanbeyan had a total of 17 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartment establishments.

## MOTOR VEHICLES

Results from the Motor Vehicle Census at 31 March 2002 indicated there were 208,011 vehicles in the ACT on register at that time, including registrations which were not current but had lapsed within the previous month. There were 179,312 passenger vehicles, representing 86% of all vehicles registered for road use. Light commercial vehicles accounted for a further 9%, motor cycles for 3%, while trucks and buses accounted for 2% in total.

Tuggeranong and Belconnen had the highest proportion of motor vehicles (both at 26%), followed by North Canberra (11%). Weston Creek-Stromlo and Gungahlin-Hall (both at 8%) had the lowest.

Queanbeyan SSD had 28,425 motor vehicles on register, 12% of the combined ACT and Queanbeyan region total.

## WATER CONSUMPTION

In 2001–02, ACT total domestic water consumption per capita was 111.1kL. Domestic water consumption per capita was highest in South Canberra (135.3kL), followed by Weston-Creek Stromlo (122.8kL) and Woden Valley (122.5kL).

## EDUCATION

At September 2002, there were 3,656 enrolments in 79 preschools in the ACT. Preschool enrolments decreased by 4% from September 2001. Tuggeranong SSD had the highest number of preschool enrolments (35%), followed by Belconnen (25%).

At February 2002, the ACT Government school system had 95 schools, with 37,526 students enrolled. ACT government school enrolments made up 62% of all enrolments in ACT schools. Government primary school enrolments made up 55% of all ACT government school enrolments.

At February 2002, the ACT non-government school system had 44 schools with 23,420 students enrolled. Non-government students accounted for 38% of all ACT student enrolments. Of the total ACT non-government student enrolments, the SSDs with the highest proportion in non-government schools were South Canberra and Tuggeranong (both 24%), followed by Belconnen (17%) and North Canberra (16%). North Canberra had the largest number of non-government establishments, with nine schools and 3,703 enrolments, followed by Belconnen with eight schools and 3,887 enrolments.



## OFFENCES

From 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, there were 37,150 offences reported to ACT police.

BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT accounted for over half of all offences reported (55% or 22,668 offences). This was followed by PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES (18% or 7,404 offences).

Of all the offences reported in the ACT, 25% occurred in North Canberra (10,244 offences), 22% in Belconnen (9,204 offences) and 18% in Tuggeranong (7,583 offences). Gungahlin-Hall accounted for the lowest proportion of reported offences (4% or 1,487 offences).

There were 457 DRUG OFFENCES reported in the ACT. The highest number of reported DRUG OFFENCES were in North Canberra (147 offences or 32% of drug offences), and the lowest number were in Weston Creek-Stromlo (9 offences or 2%).

There were 7,823 offences reported in the Queanbeyan postal area (postcode 2620). This was followed by BURGLARY, FRAUD AND OTHER OFFENCES OF THEFT, which accounted for one-quarter (25%) of all reported offences.

## HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

In 1999–2000 there were approximately 85,000 separations from all public and private hospitals in the ACT. Of these 66,004 were by ACT residents. Tuggeranong, with 26% (or 17,095), had the highest proportion of hospital separations by ACT residents. This was followed by 25% in Belconnen (16,608 hospital separations).

In 1999–2000, diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract were the most common major diagnostic condition (16%) for hospital separations in the ACT. This was followed by diseases and disorders of the digestive system (9%), musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (9%), and pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (8%).

Queanbeyan had a total of 6,007 hospital separations by residents. Over the 1999–2000 period, the most common major diagnostic condition for hospital separations in Queanbeyan was diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract (25%).

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In 2001–02, there was a total of 11,724 accidents in the ACT. In these accidents 927 people were injured and 13 people were killed.

North Canberra had the highest proportion of total accidents with 2,761 accidents (24%). This was followed by Belconnen (2,354 accidents or 20%) and South Canberra (2,086 accidents or 18%).

North Canberra had the highest number of people killed (7 deaths). Woden Valley, Tuggeranong, and Gungahlin-Hall had no deaths.

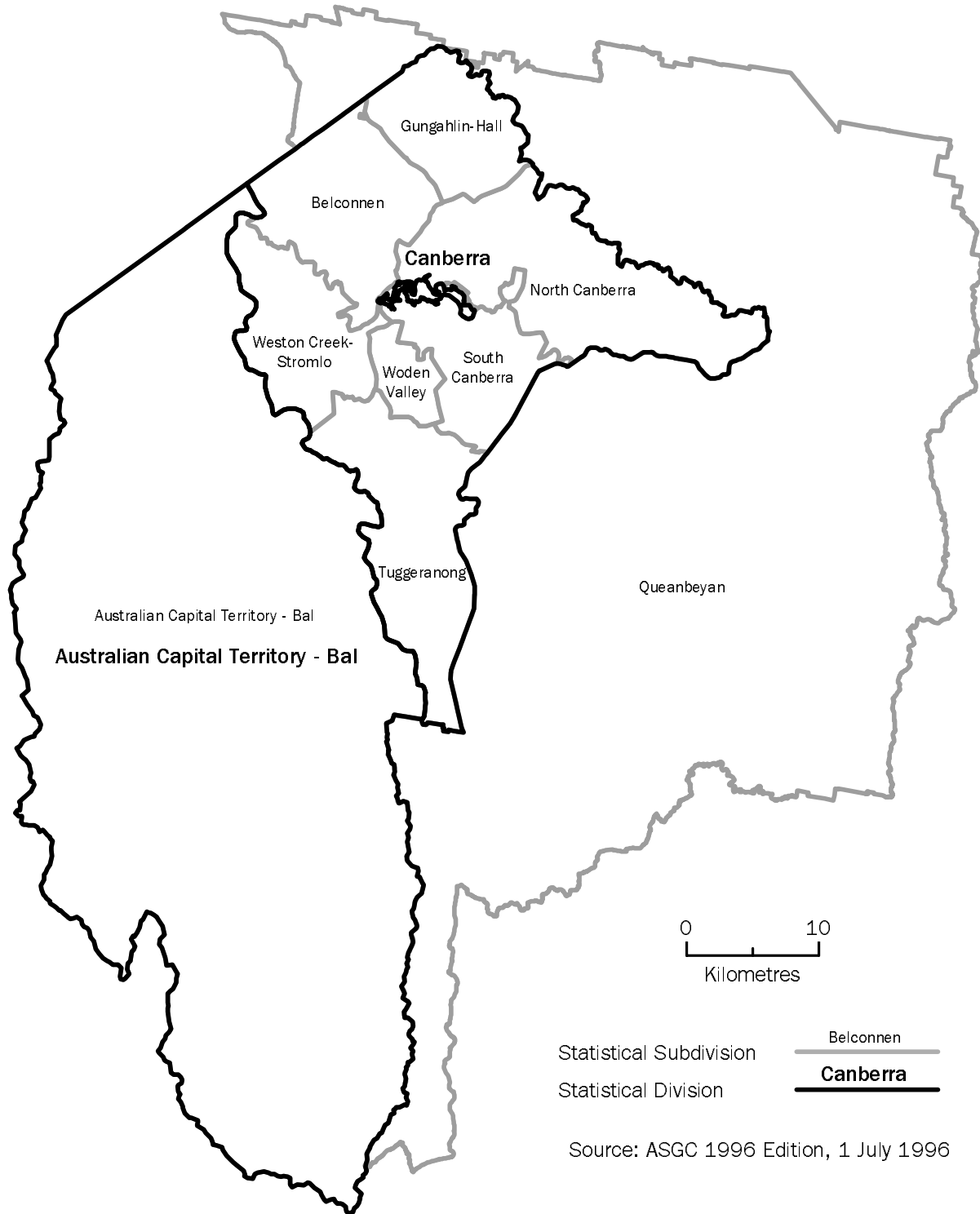
Queanbeyan had a total of 211 accidents in 2001–02. In these accidents 133 people were injured and 1 person was killed.



# CHAPTER 1

# ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS

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



**1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS**

	North Canberra	Belconnen	Woden Valley	Weston Creek–Stromlo	Tuggeranong
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	206.7	129.6	28.6	104.2	160.0
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	190.2	665.0	1 133.8	227.0	565.8
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	39 325	86 203	32 426	23 675	90 501
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	38 585	85 601	32 494	23 662	90 875
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	1.9	0.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.4
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.1
Age distribution, 30 June 2001 (no.)					
0–14 years	5 323	16 559	5 645	4 132	23 831
15–19 years	3 013	7 123	2 135	1 661	7 798
20–54 years	22 065	47 468	16 230	12 182	49 540
55–64 years	2 994	8 041	3 945	3 065	5 651
65 years and over	5 190	6 410	4 539	2 622	4 055
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	32.9	32.4	37.9	37.9	30.8
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>					
Households (no.)	15 386	30 063	12 966	8 825	29 376
Persons of Indigenous origin (no.)	422	846	308	247	1 193
Family type in household (no.)					
Couple family					
With dependent children	2 556	8 895	3 062	2 310	11 783
With non-dependent children	390	1 888	541	607	1 576
Without children	3 687	7 248	3 418	2 409	6 039
Total	6 633	18 031	7 021	5 326	19 398
One parent family	1 360	3 436	1 100	1 009	3 962
Other	203	410	128	88	264
Total	8 196	21 877	8 249	6 423	23 624
Household type (no.)					
Family household	8 152	21 659	8 178	6 360	23 403
Group household	1 264	1 516	564	245	735
Lone person	4 810	6 078	3 607	1 997	4 608
Other	1 160	810	617	223	630
Total	15 386	30 063	12 966	8 825	29 376
Labour force status (no.)					
Employed persons					
Employee	17 572	38 552	13 619	10 477	40 253
Employer	664	1 605	897	493	1 779
Own account worker	1 193	2 803	1 099	870	2 936
Contributing family worker	96	153	82	41	162
Total	19 525	43 113	15 697	11 881	45 130
Unemployed persons					
Looking for full-time work	799	1 582	523	372	1 334
Looking for part-time work	644	1 101	284	229	743
Total	1 443	2 683	807	601	2 077
Not in the labour force	10 554	17 803	8 121	5 349	14 762
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.4
Occupation of employed persons (no.)					
Managers and administrators	3 090	4 044	2 048	1 285	4 272
Professionals	6 767	10 335	5 038	3 327	9 093
Associate professionals	2 366	6 086	2 148	1 715	6 586
Tradespersons and related workers	969	3 855	886	909	4 424
Advanced clerical and service workers	496	1 369	528	411	1 625
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	2 904	8 427	2 547	2 116	9 037
Intermediate production and transport workers	414	1 635	434	411	2 180
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1 464	4 442	1 256	1 066	4 982
Labourers and related workers	643	2 041	464	441	1 970
Inadequately described	302	622	236	139	712
Not stated	108	257	111	62	250
Total	19 523	43 113	15 696	11 882	45 131

For footnotes see end of table.

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	South Canberra	Gungahlin -Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	86.4	90.0	1 543.8	2 349.4	1 982.2	4 331.6
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	272.5	286.2	0.2	137.0	22.2	84.3
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	23 540	25 771	378	321 819	43 934	365 375
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	23 324	24 398	378	319 317	42 802	361 741
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	0.9	5.6	—	0.8	2.6	1.0
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	0.4	11.1	2.0	0.8	2.9	1.1
Age distribution, 30 June 2001 (no.)						
0–14 years	3 666	6 151	74	65 381	9 745	75 126
15–19 years	1 608	1 418	20	24 776	2 950	27 726
20–54 years	12 304	14 674	231	174 694	22 809	197 503
55–64 years	2 118	1 294	32	27 140	3 714	30 854
65 years and over	3 628	861	21	27 326	3 584	30 910
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	37.5	28.8	30.6	32.7	33.5	n.a.
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>						
Households (no.)	9 690	8 422	114	114 842	15 528	130 370
Persons of Indigenous origin (no.)	302	210	6	3 548	920	4 468
Family type in household (no.)						
Couple family						
With dependent children	1 832	3 221	29	33 688	4 642	38 330
With non-dependent children	303	329	4	5 638	837	6 475
Without children	2 304	2 089	31	27 225	3 596	30 821
Total	4 439	5 639	64	66 551	9 075	75 626
One parent family	828	791	8	12 494	1 569	14 063
Other	94	95	—	1 282	157	1 439
Total	5 361	6 525	72	80 327	10 801	91 128
Household type (no.)						
Family household	5 337	6 450	73	79 612	10 654	90 266
Group household	544	349	6	5 223	388	5 611
Lone person	2 976	1 407	33	25 516	3 807	29 323
Other	833	216	—	4 489	679	5 168
Total	9 690	8 422	112	114 840	15 528	130 368
Labour force status (no.)						
Employed persons						
Employee	10 363	11 602	166	142 604	17 286	159 890
Employer	1 019	588	18	7 063	1 265	8 328
Own account worker	879	731	21	10 532	1 812	12 344
Contributing family worker	65	59	9	667	123	790
Total	12 326	12 980	214	160 866	20 486	181 352
Unemployed persons						
Looking for full-time work	400	317	7	5 334	806	6 140
Looking for part-time work	194	190	—	3 385	305	3 690
Total	594	507	7	8 719	1 111	9 830
Not in the labour force	6 073	3 436	56	66 154	8 821	74 975
Unemployment rate (%)	4.6	3.8	3.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Occupation of employed persons (no.)						
Managers and administrators	2 258	1 344	34	18 372	1 946	20 318
Professionals	4 311	3 060	43	41 976	3 477	45 453
Associate professionals	1 807	2 060	12	22 782	2 841	25 623
Tradespersons and related workers	597	1 149	6	12 801	2 605	15 406
Advanced clerical and service workers	404	517	—	5 349	762	6 111
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	1 473	2 533	58	29 092	3 526	32 618
Intermediate production and transport workers	234	440	13	5 764	1 517	7 281
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	669	1 151	9	15 039	1 931	16 970
Labourers and related workers	309	527	20	6 421	1 525	7 946
Inadequately described	200	132	—	2 347	175	2 522
Not stated	65	74	—	923	183	1 106
Total	12 327	12 987	195	160 866	20 488	181 354

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

	North Canberra	Belconnen	Woden Valley	Weston Creek-Stromlo	Tuggeranong
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001 (no.)</b>					
Industry of employed persons					
Agriculture, forestry and and fishing	83	160	51	56	129
Mining	6	17	11	—	22
Manufacturing	497	1 329	462	398	1 983
Electricity, gas and water supply	89	277	64	65	281
Construction	514	2 347	602	546	2 570
Wholesale trade	238	767	254	220	1 200
Retail trade	1 737	5 683	1 588	1 380	6 722
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1 300	2 241	700	526	1 888
Transport and storage	403	1 091	363	299	1 368
Communication services	196	724	159	139	843
Finance and insurance	305	1 090	344	232	1 197
Property and business services	3 088	6 174	2 422	1 785	5 872
Government administration and defence	5 581	9 252	3 988	2 836	10 132
Education	2 297	4 323	1 484	1 149	3 072
Health and community services	1 283	3 381	1 776	1 137	4 031
Cultural and recreational services	1 019	1 747	511	378	1 201
Personal and other services	584	1 729	563	548	1 947
Non-classifiable economic units	144	414	130	106	303
Not stated	161	367	225	79	369
<i>Total</i>	19 525	43 113	15 697	11 879	45 130
Tenure type of private occupied dwellings					
Owner/purchaser	7 594	20 958	8 276	6 542	21 928
Renter	6 461	7 883	3 920	1 862	6 339
Other (rent free, life tenure and not stated)	1 331	1 222	770	421	1 109
<i>Total</i>	15 386	30 063	12 966	8 825	29 376
Dwelling structure of private occupied dwellings					
Separate dwelling	9 383	24 453	8 994	7 529	25 504
Other dwelling	6 003	5 610	3 972	1 296	3 872
<i>Total</i>	15 386	30 063	12 966	8 825	29 376
Internet use					
At home	6 683	18 156	7 058	5 317	21 034
At work	5 106	8 284	3 323	2 338	7 545
Other	10 618	18 066	6 956	4 760	17 431
<i>Total</i>	22 407	44 506	17 337	12 415	46 010
Did not use the Internet	14 302	34 582	12 663	9 323	38 023
Computer use					
Used a computer at home	20 735	46 363	17 582	12 898	51 238
Did not use a computer at home	16 139	33 086	12 578	8 974	33 299
Not stated	2 564	2 252	1 176	466	1 809
<i>Total</i>	39 438	81 701	31 336	22 338	86 346
<b>Taxation statistics, 1999–2000</b>					
Taxable incomes (no.)	20 584	43 771	17 775	13 247	43 456
Non-taxable incomes (no.)	3 066	6 413	2 471	1 854	5 640
Mean taxable income (\$)	41 032	38 404	43 630	40 320	38 958
<b>FaCS pensions and benefits customers, June 2001 (no.)</b>					
Labour market customers					
Newstart allowance	1 197	1 740	570	344	1 177
Youth allowance (non-students)	133	249	75	51	209
Mature age allowance	49	59	31	21	53
<i>Total labour market allowance customers</i>	1 379	2 048	676	416	1 439
Other customers					
Age pension	3 176	4 008	2 313	1 538	2 912
Disability support pension	1 160	1 675	686	476	1 519
<i>All FaCS pensions and benefits customers</i>	7 039	10 679	4 431	3 059	9 028
<b>Tourist accommodation, 30 September 2002</b>					
Hotels, motels, houses and serviced apartments					
Establishments (no.)	32	3	1	—	1
Guest rooms (no.)	3 094	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Bed spaces (no.)	9 141	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Room occupancy rate (%)	61	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	70 945	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

	South Canberra	Gungahlin -Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001 (no.)</b>						
Industry of employed persons						
Agriculture, forestry and and fishing	97	48	29	653	331	984
Mining	10	3	3	72	23	95
Manufacturing	434	453	6	5 562	1 511	7 073
Electricity, gas and water supply	62	75	—	913	193	1 106
Construction	360	780	13	7 732	1 765	9 497
Wholesale trade	194	276	4	3 153	865	4 018
Retail trade	991	1 524	8	19 633	2 853	22 486
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	672	659	10	7 996	878	8 874
Transport and storage	275	365	3	4 167	762	4 929
Communication services	103	255	—	2 419	415	2 834
Finance and insurance	278	391	3	3 840	370	4 210
Property and business services	2 252	2 075	16	23 684	2 620	26 304
Government administration and defence	3 494	3 181	11	38 475	3 432	41 907
Education	1 001	878	72	14 276	1 128	15 404
Health and community services	934	822	8	13 372	1 513	14 885
Cultural and recreational services	499	461	14	5 830	537	6 367
Personal and other services	476	533	8	6 388	853	7 241
Non-classifiable economic units	108	99	5	1 309	182	1 491
Not stated	86	102	3	1 392	255	1 647
<i>Total</i>	12 326	12 980	216	160 866	20 486	181 352
Tenure type of private occupied dwellings						
Owner/purchaser	5 107	6 080	34	76 519	10 078	86 597
Renter	3 701	1 981	65	32 212	4 445	36 657
Other (rent free, life tenure and not stated)	882	361	15	6 111	1 005	7 116
<i>Total</i>	9 690	8 422	114	114 842	15 528	130 370
Dwelling structure of private occupied dwellings						
Separate dwelling	5 549	6 205	112	87 729	11 134	98 863
Other dwelling	4 141	2 217	3	27 114	4 394	31 508
<i>Total</i>	9 690	8 422	114	114 842	15 528	130 370
Internet use						
At home	4 577	5 242	69	68 136	7 937	76 073
At work	3 157	2 619	40	32 412	3 179	35 591
Other	5 716	4 995	58	68 601	6 307	74 908
<i>Total</i>	13 450	12 856	167	169 149	17 423	186 572
Did not use the Internet	9 238	9 869	245	128 245	22 278	150 523
Computer use						
Used a computer at home	12 626	13 682	179	175 303	19 555	194 858
Did not use a computer at home	10 156	9 193	237	123 662	20 368	144 030
Not stated	1 357	591	—	10 219	1 455	11 674
<i>Total</i>	24 139	23 466	416	309 184	41 378	350 562
<b>Taxation statistics, 1999–2000</b>						
Taxable incomes (no.)	11 847	9 996	189	163 972	19 373	183 344
Non-taxable incomes (no.)	1 589	1 100	28	22 587	2 897	25 484
Mean taxable income (\$)	52 010	39 749	36 851	40 687	38 072	40 411
<b>FaCS pensions and benefits customers, June 2001 (no.)</b>						
Labour Market customers						
Newstart allowance	492	301	10	5 831	914	6 745
Youth allowance (non-students)	67	55	3	841	157	998
Mature age allowance	15	13	—	241	49	290
<i>Total labour market allowance customers</i>	575	369	13	6 914	1 120	8 034
Other customers						
Age pension	1 433	589	28	15 997	2 557	18 554
Disability support pension	510	275	13	6 314	1 224	7 538
<i>All FaCS pensions and benefits customers</i>	3 097	1 931	69	39 333	6 578	45 911
<b>Tourist accommodation, 30 September 2002</b>						
Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments						
Establishments (no.)	23	1	—	61	17	78
Guest rooms (no.)	1 760	n.p.	—	5 207	n.p.	n.p.
Bed spaces (no.)	5 166	n.p.	—	15 426	n.p.	n.p.
Room occupancy rate, 2001–02 (%)	63	n.p.	—	61	n.p.	n.p.
Takings from accommodation, 2001–02 (\$'000)	48 530	n.p.	—	126 629	n.p.	n.p.

For footnotes see end of table.

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1.2 ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS — *continued*

	North Canberra	Belconnen	Woden Valley	Weston Creek-Stromlo	Tuggeranong
<b>Water consumption, 2001-02</b>					
Commercial (ML)	5 088	2 582	1 292	540	1 511
Domestic					
Consumption (ML)	4 022	9 358	3 975	2 908	9 840
Consumption per capita (kL/capita)	102	109	123	123	109
Other	570	908	648	157	977
<b>Recorded crime, 2001-02 (no.)(a)</b>					
Offences against the person	659	638	277	139	571
Robbery and extortion	89	53	40	14	28
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	5 730	5 221	2 497	993	3 662
Property damage and environmental offences	1 537	1 530	794	463	1 641
Offences against good order	1 117	527	309	111	560
Drug offences	147	97	24	9	102
Other offences (n.e.c.)	54	91	26	18	270
<i>Total</i>	9 333	8 157	3 967	1 747	6 834
<b>Motor vehicle census, 31 March 2002 (no.)(b)</b>					
Passenger vehicles	20 864	47 055	19 520	13 927	46 940
Light commercial vehicles	1 790	4 253	1 435	1 229	4 576
Non-freight carrying vehicles					
Campervans	104	133	67	43	85
Other	5	11	8	3	10
<i>Total</i>	109	144	75	46	95
Trucks	161	380	159	122	507
Buses	113	134	58	35	456
Motor cycles	684	1 665	604	484	2 049
<i>Total vehicles</i>	23 721	53 631	21 851	15 843	54 623
<b>Road traffic accidents, 2001-02 (no.)(c)</b>					
Accidents with injury	169	146	85	58	123
Persons injured	218	175	102	69	148
Persons killed	7	2	—	1	—
<i>Total accidents</i>	2 761	2 354	1 465	572	1 899
<b>Hospital separations, major diagnostic condition, 2000-01 (no.)</b>					
Circulatory system	658	1 108	595	388	785
Digestive system	747	1 582	675	484	1 544
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	356	865	381	284	1 039
Kidney and urinary tract	1 575	1 884	1 569	989	2 686
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	669	1 599	659	542	1 449
Neoplastic disorders	667	1 619	697	607	1 051
Nervous system	314	653	226	238	515
Newborn or other neonates	453	1 142	359	259	1 427
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	575	1 411	452	326	1 819
Respiratory system	367	597	317	216	639
Other	2 116	4 148	2 080	1 333	4 141
<i>Total</i>	8 497	16 608	8 010	5 666	17 095

For footnotes see end of table.

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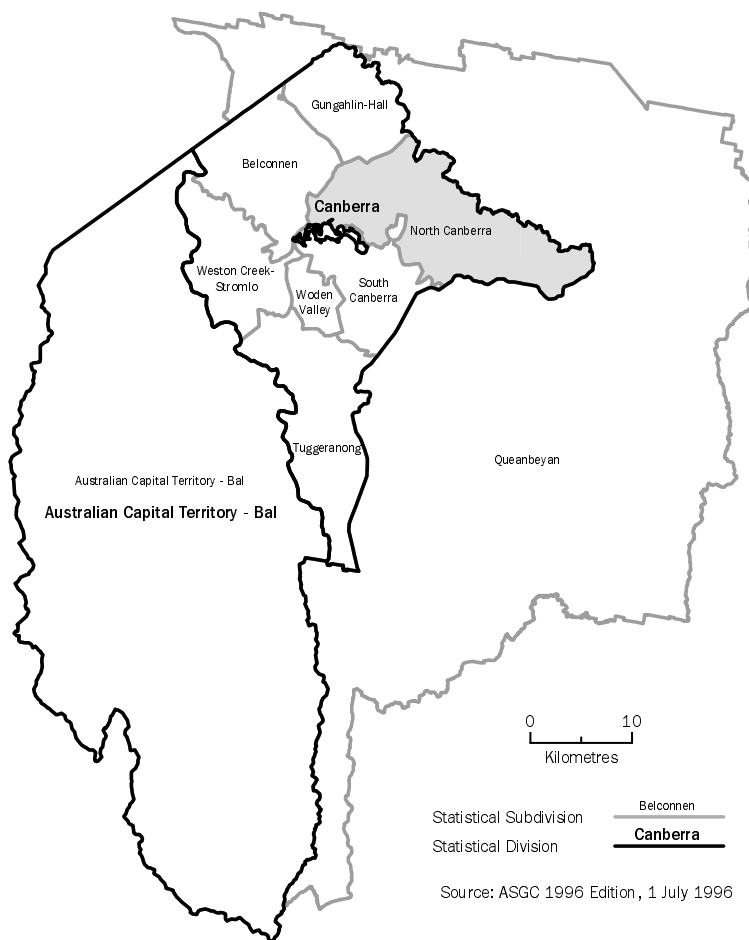
	South Canberra	Gungahlin -Hall	ACT Balance	ACT Total	Queanbeyan SSD	ACT and Queanbeyan SSD
<b>Water consumption 2001–02</b>						
Commercial (ML)	4 178	666	192	15 857	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic						
Consumption (ML)	3 186	2 489	n.a.	35 778	n.a.	n.a.
Consumption per capita (KL/Capita)	135	97	n.a.	111	n.a.	n.a.
Other	706	412	4 698	4 378	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Recorded crime, 2001–02 (no.)(a)</b>						
Offences against the person	306	101	7	2 698	570	3 268
Robbery and extortion	24	3	1	252	21	273
Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft	3 627	844	94	22 668	1 962	24 630
Property damage and environmental offences	1 167	219	53	7 404	542	7 946
Offences against good order	432	73	29	3 158	407	3 565
Drug offences	61	14	3	457	153	610
Other offences (n.e.c.)	37	11	6	513	229	742
<i>Total</i>	5 654	1 265	193	37 150	3 884	41 034
<b>Motor vehicle census, 31 October 2002 (no.)(b)</b>						
Passenger vehicles	16 481	13 841	197	178 825	20 603	199 428
Light commercial vehicles	2 294	1 992	46	17 615	5 454	23 069
Non-freight carrying vehicles						
Campervans	48	19	—	499	58	557
Other	30	16	—	83	14	97
<i>Total</i>	78	35	—	582	72	654
Trucks	695	395	11	2 430	1 296	3 726
Buses	96	59	1	952	115	1 067
Motor cycles	648	556	8	6 698	885	7 583
<i>Total vehicles</i>	20 292	16 878	263	207 102	28 425	235 527
<b>Road traffic accidents, 2001–02 (no.)(c)</b>						
Accidents with injury	125	32	23	761	107	868
Persons injured	146	35	34	927	133	1 060
Persons killed	2	—	1	13	1	14
Total accidents	2 086	463	124	11 724	211	..
<b>Hospital separations, major diagnostic condition, 2000–01 (no.)</b>						
Circulatory system	404	159	40	4 100	304	4 441
Digestive system	557	379	23	5 975	504	6 495
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	275	209	15	3 416	299	3 723
Kidney and urinary tract	1 308	387	11	10 401	1 503	11 912
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	521	269	22	5 713	610	6 340
Neoplastic disorders	431	213	85	5 287	507	5 877
Nervous system	252	113	7	2 312	189	2 507
Newborn or other neonates	260	527	3	4 430	266	4 696
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	344	651	11	5 588	352	5 941
Respiratory system	263	88	9	2 490	166	2 662
Other	1 596	844	109	16 292	1 307	17 674
<i>Total</i>	6 211	3 839	335	66 004	6 007	72 268

(a) Queanbeyan crime statistics relate to postcode 2620.

(b) Components will not add to ACT total as data derived from postal areas.

(c) ACT and Queanbeyan accident data is not comparable due to different collection methodology.

2.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of North Canberra covered an area of 207 square kilometres, comprising 9% of the total area of the ACT.

At 30 June 2002, the preliminary ERP of North Canberra was 39,325 persons, representing 12% of the total ACT population. The population of North Canberra increased by 1.9% over the previous year, and experienced an average annual growth rate of 0.4% between 1996 and 2001.

In 2001 there were 379 births and 253 deaths in North Canberra. This represented 10% of all ACT births and 18% of all deaths. The resulting natural increase (126 people) equated to 5% of the total for the ACT. The highest number of births were in Ainslie (73 births), followed by O'Connor (54 births) and Lyneham (41 births). The highest number of deaths were in Lyneham (48 deaths), followed by Ainslie (39 deaths) and Campbell and O'Connor (each 27 deaths).

Over half of the suburbs in North Canberra recorded population growth in the year to 30 June 2002. The strongest growth was in Braddon (10%) and Turner (7%). Conversely in the three suburbs where population declined, it was by less than 1% in each case.

In 2001, 14% of the population in North Canberra were aged 0–14 years and 13% were aged over 65 years. The median age of the North Canberra population at 30 June 2001 was 32.9 years, 0.4 years below the median age for the ACT. Suburbs with the highest proportion aged 0–14 years were Ainslie (18%) with Downer, Hackett and Watson all having 16%. The suburbs with a high proportion of their population aged 65 years and over were Campbell (19%) and Ainslie and Hackett (both 16%).

During 2001–02 there were 376 building jobs approved in North Canberra SSD, representing 13% of all jobs approved in the ACT. The SLAs contributing the most to this were City (58 approvals), Ainslie (48 approvals), and O'Connor (44 approvals).

The total value of building approvals in North Canberra was \$146.7m, which was 23% of the total value for the ACT. This was more than any other statistical subdivision in the ACT. The SLAs within North Canberra which contributed the largest amount were Braddon (\$36.0m), Turner (\$21.3m) and City (\$19.5m).

There were 633 dwelling units approved in North Canberra, 28% of all dwelling units in the ACT. The majority of these (62%) were in Braddon (225 dwellings) and Turner (170 dwellings).

In 2002, there were 11 government schools and 9 non-government schools in the North Canberra SSD, with a total enrolment of 4,270 and 3,703 students respectively. There were 11 preschools with a total of 307 children enrolled.

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, in the week prior to Census night, North Canberra SSD had 13% of all Internet users in the ACT. During the same period North Canberra had 12% of all people in the ACT who used a computer at home.

**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>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1913	1926	1922	1958	1926	1958	1961
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	9.4	3.5	1.4	3.1	1.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	159.1	1 344.1	2 225.7	1 046.2	345.7	1 162.8	2 071.8
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	1 489	4 764	3 114	3 271	505	1 833	3 386
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	1 478	4 705	2 841	3 262	484	1 828	3 405
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	0.7	1.3	9.6	0.3	4.3	0.3	–0.6
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	0.2	0.6	2.8	–0.2	15.2	–1.0	0.1
Age distribution, 30 June 2001 (no.)							
0–14 years	4	833	255	499	52	287	543
15–19 years	542	223	203	187	30	102	210
20–54 years	922	2 562	1 928	1 663	310	1 005	1 830
55–64 years	8	333	171	298	43	170	314
65 years and over	2	754	284	615	49	264	508
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	21.2	36.3	28.7	40.6	33.3	33.5	36.0
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	31	2 074	1 519	1 343	295	872	1 526
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 500–1 999	800–999	700–799	1 200–1 499	1 000–1 199	800–999	800–999
Households (no.)	22	1 891	1 353	1 222	285	790	1 434
Birthplace of individuals							
Australia	958	3 212	2 126	2 192	514	1 329	2 250
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	80	667	382	338	112	220	497
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	379	148	289	77	45	95	140
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	162	272	247	201	75	116	187
Median monthly housing loan repayment	n.p.	1 108	1 289	1 274	1 250	1 019	980
Median weekly rent	n.p.	142	144	187	371	167	179
Internet use							
Used the Internet	1 537	2 350	2 033	1 709	592	999	1 612
Did not use the Internet	42	1 966	1 026	1 084	146	770	1 495
Total	1 579	4 316	3 059	2 793	738	1 769	3 107
Computer use							
Used a computer at home	1 263	2 207	1 714	1 679	544	921	1 517
Did not use a computer at home	316	2 151	1 343	1 128	198	859	1 611
Not stated	51	104	401	201	408	74	122
Total	1 630	4 462	3 458	3 008	1 150	1 854	3 250
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	n.p.	73	23	26	n.p.	22	40
Deaths	n.p.	39	17	27	n.p.	16	25
Natural increase	n.p.	34	6	–1	n.p.	6	15
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	34	48	15	33	58	22	29
Dwelling units (no.)	—	28	225	7	—	4	3
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	12 080	5 770	35 901	4 037	19 505	8 481	1 630
<b>Education</b>							
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)							
Establishments	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Enrolments	—	64	—	24	—	—	21
Schools (no.)							
Government, February 2002							
Establishments	—	1	1	2	—	1	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	—	341	398	275	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	594	—	736	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	341	398	869	—	736	—
Non-government, February 2002							
Establishments	—	—	1	1	—	3	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	—	—	—	177	—	223	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	1 000	—	—	1 411	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	1 000	177	—	1 634	—

*...continued*

**2.2** NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

	<i>Duntroon</i>	<i>Hackett</i>	<i>Kowen</i>	<i>Lyneham</i>	<i>Majura</i>	<i>O'Connor</i>	<i>Reid</i>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1914	1963	n.a.	1958	n.a.	1948	1927
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.4	1.9	77.0	5.5	86.9	4.1	0.9
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	532.6	1 491.9	0.3	769.8	2.6	1 186.7	1 689.0
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	1 301	2 904	20	4 217	222	4 887	1 562
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	1 301	2 922	20	4 187	222	4 719	1 574
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	—	–0.6	—	0.7	—	3.6	–0.8
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	–6.1	–0.9	3.3	0.8	–8.4	0.3	–0.8
<b>Age distribution, 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>							
0–14 years	117	458	5	515	21	693	198
15–19 years	385	176	3	280	14	223	105
20–54 years	787	1 457	10	2 435	177	2 789	900
55–64 years	6	352	3	312	4	301	197
65 years and over	6	479	—	645	6	713	174
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	21.1	38.5	30.5	35.1	26.4	35.3	37.0
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	90	1 309	6	1 992	58	2 059	977
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 500– 1 999	1 000– 1 199	n.p.	800– 999	1 500– 1 999	800– 999	800– 999
Households (no.)	85	1 185	6	1 817	29	1 924	840
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>							
Australia	1 035	2 030	n.p.	2 820	188	3 351	984
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	42	369	n.p.	590	13	624	220
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	37	81	n.p.	224	4	147	104
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	83	150	n.p.	239	11	289	124
Median monthly housing loan repayment	—	1 014	n.p.	1 021	2 000	1 120	1 545
Median weekly rent	119	163	n.p.	161	155	187	94
<b>Internet use</b>							
Used the Internet	1 026	1 458	12	2 255	102	2 752	842
Did not use the Internet	178	1 192	9	1 652	112	1 705	597
<i>Total</i>	1 204	2 650	21	3 907	214	4 457	1 439
<b>Computer use</b>							
Used a computer at home	1 072	1 491	15	2 078	91	2 488	782
Did not use a computer at home	132	1 178	15	1 850	128	1 983	657
Not stated	62	96	—	208	12	201	168
<i>Total</i>	1 266	2 765	30	4 136	231	4 672	1 607
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	13	31	—	41	—	54	11
Deaths	n.p.	16	—	48	—	27	6
Natural increase	n.p.	15	—	–7	—	27	5
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	2	13	n.p.	20	n.p.	44	11
Dwelling units (no.)	22	1	n.p.	2	—	29	—
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	4 800	883	n.p.	4 452	n.p.	5 385	601
<b>Education</b>							
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>							
Establishments	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Enrolments	25	23	—	17	—	19	20
<b>Schools (no.)</b>							
<b>Government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	—	—	—	248	—	55	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	838	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	—	—	1 086	—	135	—
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Enrolments							
Primary schools	—	—	—	148	—	172	—
High school/Secondary colleges	—	—	—	117	—	—	—
Special schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	—	—	265	—	172	—

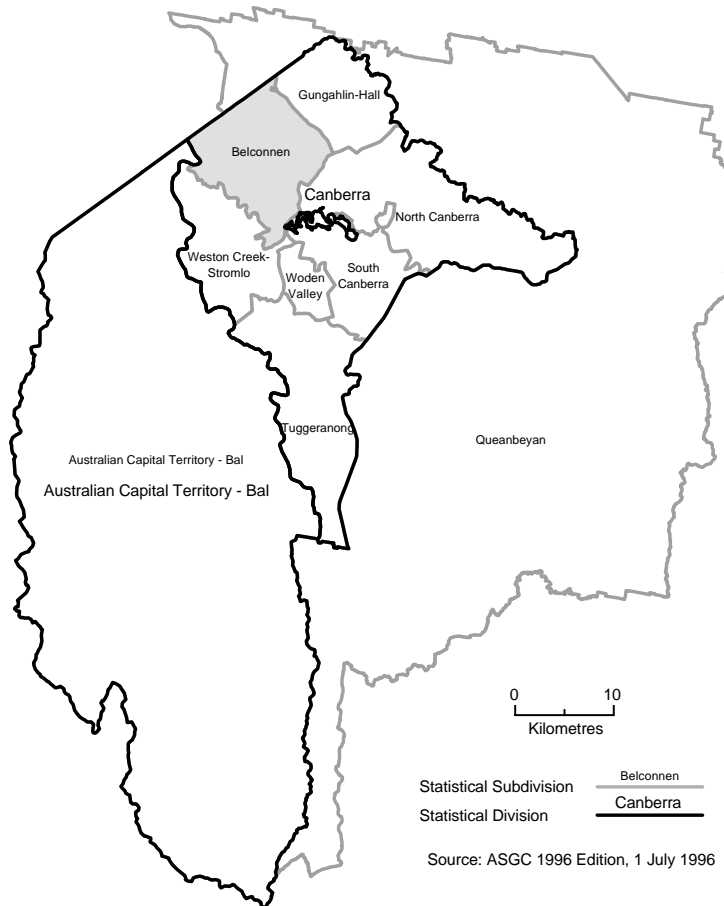
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2.2 NORTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued

	Russell	Turner	Watson	North Canberra Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
<b>Year first settled</b>	1930	1940	1961	..	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	0.5	1.5	3.7	206.7	9
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	—	1 289.0	1 054.0	190.2	..
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	—	1 976	3 874	39 325	12
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	—	1 850	3 787	38 585	12
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	—	6.8	2.3	1.9	..
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	—	0.5	3.6	0.4	..
<b>Age distribution, 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>					
0–14 years	—	246	597	5 323	8
15–19 years	—	123	207	3 013	12
20–54 years	—	1 131	2 159	22 065	13
55–64 years	—	130	353	2 994	11
65 years and over	—	220	471	5 190	19
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	—	31.5	33.4	32.9	..
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>					
Dwellings (no.)	—	887	1 776	16 814	14
Median weekly household income range (\$)	—	800– 999	800– 999	800– 999	..
Households (no.)	—	833	1 670	15 386	13
<b>Birthplace of Individual</b>					
Australia	—	1 164	2 981	27 154	12
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	—	198	489	4 841	14
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	—	173	177	2 120	16
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	—	155	212	2 523	14
Median monthly housing loan repayment	n.p.	1 258	934	1 050	..
Median weekly rent	n.p.	171	170	164	..
<b>Internet use</b>					
Used the Internet	—	1 021	2 109	22 407	13
Did not use the Internet	—	669	1 659	14 302	11
Total	—	1 690	3 768	36 709	12
<b>Computer use</b>					
Used a computer at home	—	871	2 000	20 735	12
Did not use a computer at home	—	822	1 782	16 139	13
Not stated	—	159	295	2 564	25
Total	—	1 852	4 077	39 438	13
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>					
Births	—	9	34	379	10
Deaths	—	10	19	253	18
Natural increase	—	-1	15	126	5
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>					
Total building jobs (no.)	1	20	23	376	13
Dwelling units (no.)	—	170	141	633	28
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	150	21 337	18 129	146 685	23
<b>Education</b>					
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>					
Establishments	—	1	1	11	14
Enrolments	—	50	44	307	8
<b>Schools (no.)</b>					
<b>Government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	—	1	1	11	11
Enrolments					
Primary school	—	363	342	2 022	10
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	2 168	13
Special school	—	—	—	80	28
Total students	—	363	342	4 270	11
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	—	—	2	9	20
Enrolments					
Primary school	—	—	455	1 175	10
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	2 528	21
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	455	3 703	16

(a) Other includes elsewhere, at home and at work, at home and elsewhere, at work and elsewhere and at home and work and elsewhere.

3.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



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

The preliminary ERP of Belconnen increased by 0.7% over the previous year to 86,203, and experienced an average annual growth rate of 0.3% between 1996 and 2001. The population of Belconnen in June 2002 represented 27% of the total ACT population. In the 12 months to 30 June 2002, growth was highest in Dunlop (increasing by 27%) and Bruce (increasing by 10%). Many Belconnen suburbs experienced decline in that period, with four of them experiencing a decline of at least 1%.

In 2001, there were 955 births and 395 deaths in Belconnen, representing 24% and 28% of all births and deaths in the ACT respectively. This resulted in a natural increase of 560 people (or 22% of the total). The highest number of births in the Belconnen SSD were recorded in the suburb of Kaleen, with 84 births, followed by Holt (68 births) and Dunlop (67 births). The highest number of deaths were recorded in Aranda (70 deaths), followed by Page (68 deaths) and Holt (32 deaths).

At 30 June 2001, 19% of the Belconnen population were aged 0–14 years (16,559 persons) and 14% of the population were aged 65 years and over (6,410 persons). Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Dunlop (26%) and Charnwood and Florey (both 23%). Suburbs with a high percentage aged 65 and over were Page (20%), Aranda (15%) and Cook (13%). At 30 June 2001 the median age of the Belconnen population was 32.4 years.

During 2001–02 there were 733 building jobs approved in the Belconnen SSD, representing 25% of all jobs approved in the ACT. The majority (41%) of jobs approved were in Dunlop (298 approvals).

At \$143.4m, Belconnen was the second largest contributor to the total value of building jobs approved in the ACT (23%). The SLAs contributing the most to this were Belconnen Town Centre (\$50.4m) and Dunlop (\$36.5m).

There were 615 dwelling units approved in Belconnen, 28% of all dwelling units approved in the ACT. About half (49%) of these were in Dunlop (302 dwellings).

In 2002, there were 29 government and 8 non-government schools in the Belconnen SSD with a total enrolment of 9,958 and 3,887 students respectively. There were 23 preschools, with a total of 926 children enrolled.

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, in the week prior to Census night, Belconnen SSD had 26% of all Internet users in the ACT. During the same period Belconnen had 26% of all people in the ACT who used a computer at home.



## 3.2

## BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Aranda	Belconnen Town Centre	Bruce	Charnwood	Cook	Dunlop	Evatt
<b>Year first settled</b>	1967	1979	1983	1973	1968	1994	1973
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.6	3.6	6.6	1.9	1.6	3.7	3.1
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 620.3	793.7	470.3	1 710.6	1 863.9	923.8	1 972.8
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	2 533	2 853	3 108	3 175	2 951	3 394	6 038
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	2 547	2 847	2 817	3 156	2 955	2 684	6 073
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	-0.5	0.2	10.3	0.6	-0.1	26.5	-0.6
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	-0.5	1.0	5.5	-1.0	-0.4	27.6	-0.5
<b>Age distribution, 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>							
0–14 years	440	237	271	737	463	694	1 344
15–19 years	160	227	401	251	135	158	583
20–54 years	1 219	2 134	1 793	1 722	1 591	1 631	3 456
55–64 years	339	135	202	267	376	126	396
65 years or more	389	114	150	179	390	75	294
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	40.9	26.5	26.2	30.1	37.5	27.9	31.0
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	939	1 460	810	1 198	1 355	983	2 021
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 200– 1 499	800– 999	1 500– 1 999	800– 999	1 000– 1 199	1 000– 1 199	1 000– 1 199
Households (no.)	896	1 337	747	1 148	1 243	935	1 956
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>							
Australia	1 738	1 788	1 912	2 242	1 960	2 137	4 485
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	368	245	253	338	371	240	527
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	71	313	362	131	127	86	211
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	164	332	270	167	174	107	303
Median monthly housing loan repayment	1 065	825	1 302	760	924	986	889
Median weekly rent	191	174	262	139	183	168	171
<b>Internet use</b>							
Used the Internet	1 478	1 783	2 204	1 275	1 625	1 317	3 175
Did not use the Internet	883	852	592	1 654	1 027	1 251	2 399
<i>Total</i>	2 361	2 635	2 796	2 929	2 652	2 568	5 574
<b>Computer use</b>							
Used a computer at home	1 482	1 500	1 980	1 405	1 540	1 435	3 391
Did not use a computer at home	886	1 136	823	1 543	1 114	1 149	2 212
Not stated	48	190	209	103	60	36	138
<i>Total</i>	2 416	2 826	3 012	3 051	2 714	2 620	5 741
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	16	29	27	41	29	67	61
Deaths	70	n.p.	5	10	15	n.p.	14
Natural increase	-54	n.p.	22	31	14	n.p.	47
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	21	23	98	10	12	298	24
Dwelling units (no.)	1	58	183	59	1	302	2
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	1 150	50 400	29 103	6 836	438	36 547	1 056
<b>Education</b>							
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>							
Establishments	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Enrolments	49	—	—	71	25	—	98
<b>Schools (no.)</b>							
<b>Government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Enrolments							
Primary school	404	—	—	180	130	—	669
High school/Secondary college	—	805	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	404	805	—	180	130	—	669
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Enrolments							
Primary school	208	—	—	175	—	—	461
High school/Secondary college	—	—	976	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	208	—	976	175	—	—	461

...continued

**3.2 BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued**

	<i>Florey</i>	<i>Flynn</i>	<i>Fraser</i>	<i>Giralang</i>	<i>Hawker</i>	<i>Higgins</i>	<i>Holt</i>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1980	1973	1975	1975	1972	1969	1972
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.3
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002 (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 987.7	1 800.7	927.5	1 517.7	1 529.0	1 919.7	1 485.9
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	5 477	3 774	2 247	3 705	2 972	3 214	4 897
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	5 514	3 795	2 207	3 723	2 966	3 249	4 921
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	-0.7	-0.6	1.8	-0.5	0.2	-1.1	-0.5
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	1.2
<b>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>							
0–14 years	1 277	746	463	773	419	646	904
15–19 years	512	362	205	316	246	213	310
20–54 years	3 090	2 087	1 242	2 168	1 540	1 730	2 734
55–64 years	343	396	208	287	447	427	499
65 years or more	292	204	89	179	314	233	474
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	30.9	33.3	35.4	31.8	38.9	33.5	32.2
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	1 934	1 279	739	1 278	1 254	1 249	2 041
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 000–1 199	1 200–1 499	1 200–1 499	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	800–999	800–999
Households (no.)	1 861	1 237	708	1 229	1 173	1 195	1 957
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>							
Australia	3 652	2 877	1 725	2 690	2 107	2 339	3 488
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	539	395	218	409	382	387	585
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	413	85	34	138	114	108	118
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	388	165	64	181	163	175	266
Median monthly housing loan repayment	917	943	1 001	915	1 096	828	822
Median weekly rent	177	172	155	174	156	151	163
<b>Internet use</b>							
Used the Internet	2 741	2 063	1 262	1 924	1 739	1 558	2 204
Did not use the Internet	2 301	1 483	791	1 533	1 057	1 499	2 313
<i>Total</i>	5 042	3 546	2 053	3 457	2 796	3 057	4 517
<b>Computer use</b>							
Used a computer at home	2 926	2 181	1 405	2 111	1 787	1 619	2 238
Did not use a computer at home	2 144	1 392	659	1 375	1 013	1 438	2 290
Not stated	177	53	38	59	87	49	149
<i>Total</i>	5 247	3 626	2 102	3 545	2 887	3 106	4 677
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	63	45	26	44	20	48	68
Deaths	12	11	8	6	14	14	32
Natural increase	51	34	18	38	6	34	36
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	17	8	9	17	16	14	13
Dwelling units (no.)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	1 448	418	291	764	1 645	626	1 376
<b>Education</b>							
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>							
Establishments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	76	50	50	21	25	23	51
<b>Schools (no.)</b>							
<b>Government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Enrolments							
Primary school	428	204	256	188	247	201	158
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	1 609	—	301
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
<i>Total students</i>	428	204	256	188	1 856	201	525
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	472	—	—	—	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	1 027	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	1 499	—	—	—	—	—	—

*...continued*

## 3.2

BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

	<i>Kaleen</i>	<i>Latham</i>	<i>Macgregor</i>	<i>Macquarie</i>	<i>McKellar</i>	<i>Melba</i>	<i>Page</i>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1976	1971	1972	1967	1984	1972	1968
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	6.0	2.7	2.5	1.7	4.3	2.3	1.3
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002 (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 356.3	1 403.3	1 548.4	1 397.7	647.4	1 542.9	2 127.6
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	8 175	3 833	3 802	2 377	2 792	3 560	2 814
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	8 250	3 852	3 814	2 402	2 818	3 596	2 825
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	—	0.7
<b>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>							
0–14 years	1 624	791	782	435	611	755	432
15–19 years	860	293	364	145	257	274	162
20–54 years	4 575	2 115	2 152	1 244	1 532	1 866	1 395
55–64 years	678	383	334	298	223	422	275
65 years or more	513	270	182	280	195	279	561
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	32.8	32.9	31.6	35.9	35.2	33.7	37.3
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	2 757	1 421	1 262	1 016	905	1 280	1 155
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 200–1 499	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	800–999	1 200–1 499	1 000–1 199	800–999
Households (no.)	2 652	1 358	1 234	947	867	1 215	1 117
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>							
Austalia	5 704	2 770	2 845	1 642	1 896	2 596	1 942
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	933	401	368	320	384	373	354
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	388	101	80	103	130	98	113
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	469	201	159	157	192	182	149
Median monthly housing loan repayment	895	851	860	894	953	939	829
Median weekly rent	200	162	157	157	161	161	167
<b>Internet use</b>							
Used the Internet	4 254	1 826	1 924	1 228	1 418	1 806	1 248
Did not use the Internet	3 286	1 676	1 585	1 008	1 207	1 448	1 368
<i>Total</i>	7 540	3 502	3 509	2 236	2 625	3 254	2 616
<b>Computer use</b>							
Used a computer at home	4 601	1 968	2 083	1 232	1 554	1 990	1 234
Did not use a computer at home	2 986	1 560	1 436	1 018	1 078	1 292	1 397
Not stated	132	105	104	31	34	69	93
<i>Total</i>	7 719	3 633	3 623	2 281	2 666	3 351	2 724
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	84	58	36	13	28	30	21
Deaths	23	9	12	8	3	17	68
Natural increase	61	49	24	5	25	13	-47
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	45	17	16	10	13	13	9
Dwelling units (no.)	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	2 815	808	652	1 636	1 704	1 207	989
<b>Education</b>							
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>							
Establishments	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	87	44	49	25	22	25	25
<b>Schools (no.)</b>							
<b>Government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	3	1	1	2	—	2	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	605	249	391	231	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	310	—	—	836	—	733	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	915	249	391	1 067	—	733	—
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>							
Establishments	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enrolments							
Primary school	334	—	—	—	—	—	234
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	334	—	—	—	—	—	234

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**3.2** BELCONNEN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

	Scullin	Spence	Weetangera	Belconnen SSD Balance	Belconnen Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
<b>Year first settled</b>	1969	1974	1970	n.a.	..	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.4	1.5	1.6	65.7	129.6	6
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002 (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2 098.9	1 817.5	1 708.2	0.7	665.0	..
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	2 993	2 767	2 705	47	86 203	27
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	3 015	2 793	2 735	47	85 601	27
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	—	0.7	..
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	-0.3	-1.3	-0.5	-2.4	0.3	..
<i>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>						
0–14 years	627	608	471	9	16 559	25
15–19 years	200	254	234	1	7 123	29
20–54 years	1 639	1 516	1 270	27	47 468	27
55–64 years	285	259	428	8	8 041	30
65 years or more	264	156	332	2	6 410	23
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	31.7	32.5	40.9	40.2	32.4	..
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>						
Dwellings (no.)	1 246	973	954	23	31 532	26
Median weekly household income range (\$)	800– 999	1 000– 1 199	1 200– 1 499	800– 999	1 000– 1 199	..
Households (no.)	1 188	925	918	20	30 063	26
Birthplace of Individual						
Austalia	2 175	2 040	1 791	43	60 584	27
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	303	291	380	3	9 367	26
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	137	46	74	—	3 581	28
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	138	131	174	3	4 874	27
Median monthly housing loan repayment	834	860	1 106	n.a.	891	..
Median weekly rent	145	137	207	n.p.	168	..
Internet use						
Used the Internet	1 453	1 367	1 604	25	44 506	26
Did not use the Internet	1 320	1 188	836	25	34 582	27
Total	2 773	2 555	2 440	50	79 088	27
Computer use						
Used a computer at home	1 477	1 516	1 687	16	46 363	26
Did not use a computer at home	1 312	1 048	759	29	33 086	27
Not stated	91	68	111	—	2 252	22
Total	2 880	2 632	2 557	45	81 701	26
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>						
Births	43	37	21	—	955	24
Deaths	14	11	13	—	395	28
Natural increase	29	26	8	—	560	22
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>						
Total building jobs (no.)	10	6	14	—	733	21
Dwelling units (no.)	—	—	2	—	615	17
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	411	219	862	—	143 399	23
<b>Education</b>						
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)						
Establishments	1	1	1	—	23	29
Enrolments	42	43	25	—	926	25
Schools (no.)						
Government, February 2002						
Establishments	1	1	1	—	29	31
Enrolments						
Primary school	291	180	286	—	5 298	26
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	4 594	28
Special school	—	—	—	—	66	23
Total students	291	180	286	—	9 958	27
Non-government, February 2002						
Establishments	—	—	—	—	8	18
Enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	—	—	1 884	17
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	2 003	17
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	—	3 887	17

4.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



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

Over the 12 months to 30 June 2002, the preliminary ERP of Woden Valley declined by 0.2% to 32,426, representing 10% of the total ACT population. Woden Valley recorded an average annual rate of decline of 0.1% between 1996 and 2001. The largest population declines were observed in the suburbs of Lyons (4%) and Torrens and Isaacs (both 1%). Garran experienced the highest population growth in the Woden Valley, increasing by 4% during the year to 30 June 2002.

In 2001 there were 317 births and 190 deaths of residents of Woden Valley, producing a natural increase of 127 people. This represented 8% of all births and 13% of all deaths in the ACT. The natural increase in the Woden Valley equated to 5% of the ACT total. The highest number of births were in the suburb of Curtin, with 47 births, followed by Chifley and Mawson (each 38 births). The highest number of deaths were also in Curtin, with 51 deaths, with the next highest number in Hughes (31 deaths) and Farrer (18 deaths).

As at 30 June 2001, 17% of Woden Valley's population were aged 0–14 years and 14% aged 65 and over. The median age of the Woden Valley population at 30 June 2001 was 37.9 years, 4.6 years above the ACT median age. Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Farrer with 20% and Curtin, Garran and Isaacs all with 19%. Suburbs with high proportions in the 65 years and over age group were Hughes (19%) and Curtin and Pearce (both 16%).

In 2001–02 there were 239 building jobs approved in the Woden Valley SSD, representing 8% of all jobs approved in the ACT. The majority (38%) of jobs approved were in the SLAs of Garran (34 approvals), Farrer (29 approvals) and Curtin (28 approvals).

At \$42.7m, Woden Valley contributed 7% of the total value of building jobs approved in the ACT. The SLAs with the largest total value of approvals were Phillip (\$15.0m) and Garran (\$14.5m).

There were 25 dwelling units approved in the Woden Valley SSD, representing 1% of all dwelling units approved in the ACT. The majority (32%) were in Curtin (8 dwellings).

In 2002, there were 11 government and 6 non-government schools in the Woden Valley SSD, with a total enrolment of 4,017 and 2,636 students respectively. There were 11 preschools, with a total of 324 children enrolled.

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, in the week prior to Census night, Woden Valley SSD had 10% of all Internet users in the ACT. During the same period Woden Valley had 10% of all people in the ACT who used a computer at home.

**4.2 WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION**

	Chifley	Curtin	Farrer	Garran	Hughes	Isaacs	Lyons
<b>Year first settled</b>	1966	1964	1967	1966	1963	1987	1965
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.6	4.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.3
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 462.0	1 122.8	1 727.1	1 072.5	1 668.1	842.9	1 061.6
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	2 323	5 398	3 573	2 892	2 985	2 602	2 401
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	2 329	5 423	3 587	2 775	2 982	2 623	2 505
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	4.2	0.1	-0.8	-4.2
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-2.7
Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)							
0–14 years	368	1 007	719	522	569	504	395
15–19 years	144	378	280	182	194	188	137
20–54 years	1 232	2 555	1 621	1 302	1 379	1 244	1 334
55–64 years	322	635	452	351	274	360	326
65 years and over	263	848	515	418	566	327	313
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	36.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	40.3	41.3	37.0
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	1 084	2 152	1 320	1 151	1 220	952	1 246
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	1 200–1 499	1 200–1 499	1 000–1 199	1 500–1 999	700–799
Households (no.)	989	2 024	1 252	989	1 139	897	1 153
Birthplace of individual							
Australia	1 587	3 822	2 438	2 185	1 974	1 580	1 564
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	321	709	457	453	383	348	374
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	76	163	126	140	123	163	125
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	136	248	227	221	209	277	186
Median monthly housing loan repayments	910	1 062	1 153	1 221	1 053	1 294	974
Median weekly rent	168	173	168	202	160	254	133
Internet use							
Used the Internet	1 186	2 856	1 937	1 631	1 542	1 506	1 184
Did not use the Internet	962	2 116	1 335	1 325	1 155	869	1 090
Total	2 148	4 972	3 272	2 956	2 697	2 375	2 274
Computer use							
Used a computer at home	1 162	2 913	2 019	1 726	1 599	1 577	1 173
Did not use a computer at home	984	2 080	1 266	1 248	1 119	812	1 112
Not stated	95	118	55	127	121	41	89
Total	2 241	5 111	3 340	3 101	2 839	2 430	2 374
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	38	47	24	26	26	19	28
Deaths	11	51	18	15	31	14	10
Natural increase	27	-4	6	11	-5	5	18
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	18	28	29	34	26	4	17
Dwelling units (no.)	2	8	—	2	7	—	—
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	1 087	2 036	2 104	14 522	1 918	566	980
<b>Education</b>							
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)							
Establishments	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
Enrolments	24	74	49	43	42	—	—
Schools (no.)							
Government, February 2002							
Establishments	1	1	1	2	1	—	1
Enrolments							
Primary school	117	415	392	434	238	—	81
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	78	—	—	—
Total students	117	415	392	512	238	—	81
Non-government, February 2002							
Establishments	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	—	214	—	389	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	214	—	389	—	—	—

*...continued*

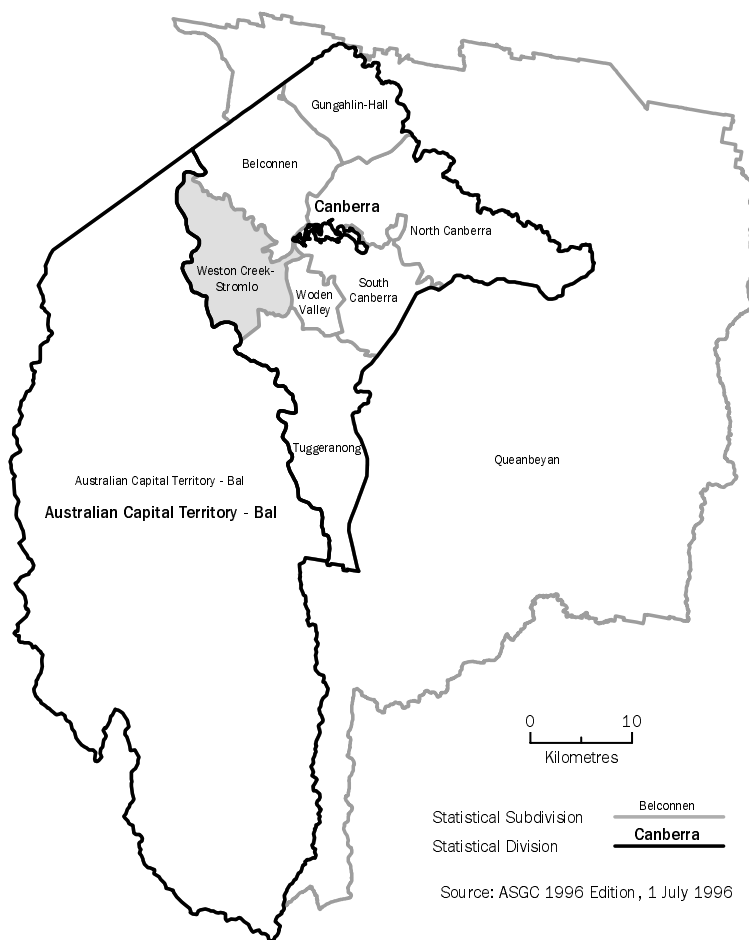
## 4.2

WODEN VALLEY STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

	Mawson	O'Malley	Pearce	Phillip	Torrens	Woden Valley Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
<b>Year first settled</b>	1967	1973	1967	1973	1967	..	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.3	28.6	1.0
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 390.0	353.2	1 443.1	664.5	1 710.1	1 133.8	..
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	2 937	921	2 458	1 711	2 225	32 426	10
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	2 937	922	2 464	1 699	2 248	32 494	10
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	—	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	-1.0	-0.2	..
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	1.1	2.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	..
Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)							
0–14 years	465	148	399	113	436	5 645	9
15–19 years	194	89	139	58	152	2 135	9
20–54 years	1 491	486	1 186	1 320	1 080	16 230	9
55–64 years	353	121	338	118	295	3 945	15
65 years and over	434	78	402	90	285	4 539	17
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	37.4	40.9	40.7	31.6	37.7	37.9	..
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	1 385	312	1 133	1 134	918	14 007	12
Median weekly household income range (\$)	800–999	1 500–1 999	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	..
Households (no.)	1 288	287	1 053	1 049	846	12 966	11
Birthplace of individual							
Australia	1 895	432	1 696	1 133	1 562	21 868	10
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	444	156	360	188	282	4 475	13
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	128	67	74	98	65	1 348	11
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	208	47	116	142	139	2 156	12
Median monthly housing loan repayments	982	1 937	1 002	937	1 055	1 043	..
Median weekly rent	145	500	180	186	164	169	..
Internet use							
Used the Internet	1 511	408	1 255	1 141	1 181	17 337	10
Did not use the Internet	1 188	292	998	441	892	12 663	10
Total	2 699	700	2 253	1 582	2 073	30 000	10
Computer use							
Used a computer at home	1 485	457	1 300	891	1 278	17 582	10
Did not use a computer at home	1 235	249	976	689	807	12 578	10
Not stated	127	194	58	109	48	1 176	12
Total	2 847	900	2 334	1 689	2 133	31 336	10
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	38	6	27	9	29	317	8
Deaths	8	n.p.	15	n.p.	10	190	13
Natural increase	30	n.p.	12	n.p.	19	127	5
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	22	4	18	20	19	239	8
Dwelling units (no.)	—	—	4	—	2	25	1
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	1 179	175	1 792	14 995	1 321	42 674	7
<b>Education</b>							
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)							
Establishments	1	—	1	—	1	9	11
Enrolments	45	—	22	—	25	324	9
Schools (no.)							
Government, February 2002							
Establishments	1	—	1	1	1	11	12
Enrolments							
Primary school	172	—	—	—	364	2 213	11
High school/Secondary college	—	—	767	959	—	1 726	23
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	78	27
Total students	172	—	767	959	364	4 017	11
Non-government, February 2002							
Establishments	1	—	3	—	—	6	14
Enrolments							
Primary school	39	—	734	—	—	1 376	12
High school/Secondary college	—	—	1 260	—	—	1 260	10
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	39	—	1 994	—	—	2 636	11



5.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Weston Creek-Stromlo covered an area of 104 square kilometres, comprising 4% of the total area of the ACT.

The population of Weston Creek-Stromlo increased by 0.1% in the year to 30 June 2002 (23,675 persons). The average annual rate of population decline was 0.7% between 1996 and 2001. The population of Weston Creek-Stromlo represented 7% of the total ACT population. Stirling recorded the highest growth, at 4% followed by Stromlo and Fisher, both 1%. All suburbs that decreased in population did so at a rate of less than 1%.

In 2001 there were 256 births and 146 deaths in the Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD, representing 7% and 10% respectively, of the total number of births and deaths in the ACT. This resulted in natural increase of 110 people (or 4% of natural increase in the ACT). The highest number of births were in Rivett, with 48 births, followed by Duffy (42 births) and Weston (38 births). Weston recorded the highest number of deaths, with 60 deaths, followed by Fisher (19 deaths) and Waramanga (17 deaths).

In the Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD, there were 4,132 people aged 0–14 years (17% of the population) and 2,622 people aged 65 and over (11% of the population). The median age of the Weston Creek-Stromlo population at 30 June 2001 was 37.9 years, 4.6 years above the median age for the ACT. Suburbs with the highest percentage of their population in the 0–14 age group were Rivett (19%) and Duffy, Holder and Waramanga, all having 18%. The suburbs with the highest proportions aged 65 years and over were Weston (15%) and Fisher and Waramanga (both 13%).

During 2001–02 there were 133 building jobs approved in Weston Creek-Stromlo, representing 5% of all jobs approved in the ACT. The SLAs with the highest number of jobs approved were Duffy (22 approvals) and Rivett (20 approvals).

The value of building jobs approved in the Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD was \$9.3m, representing 1% of the total for the ACT.

There were 33 dwelling units approved in the Weston Creek–Stromlo SSD, representing 1% of all dwelling units approved in the ACT. The majority (61%) were in Fisher (20 dwellings).

In 2002, there were six government and three non-government schools in the Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD, with a total enrolment of 2,032 and 897 students respectively. There were five preschools, with a total of 188 children enrolled.

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, in the week prior to Census night, Weston Creek-Stromlo SSD had 7% of all Internet users in the ACT. During the same period Weston Creek-Stromlo had 7% of all people in the ACT who used a computer at home.

**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>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1973	1971	1970	1971	1970	1974	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	80.5
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 561.1	1 144.2	1 962.8	1 476.3	2 061.1	1 695.1	1.0
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	2 897	3 197	3 106	2 792	3 319	2 242	78
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	2 913	3 217	3 082	2 810	3 349	2 148	77
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	-0.5	-0.6	0.8	-0.6	-0.9	4.4	1.3
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	-0.8	-1.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	—	-2.6
Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)							
0–14 years	494	593	504	499	641	385	13
15–19 years	265	201	206	185	237	212	4
20–54 years	1 381	1 723	1 570	1 479	1 804	1 124	45
55–64 years	468	405	411	362	386	222	10
65 years and above	305	295	391	285	281	205	5
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	41.6	37.3	38.3	37.4	35.0	38.9	33.9
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>							
Dwellings (no.)	949	1 265	1 290	1 129	1 312	751	42
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1500–1 999	1000–1 199	1000–1 119	1000–1 119	1000–1 119	1200–1 499	1200–1 499
Households (no.)	948	1 197	1 227	1 071	1 246	719	35
Birthplace of individuals							
Australia	1 992	2 305	2 220	1 985	2 479	1 502	70
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	360	407	408	339	426	280	13
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	83	44	54	92	61	81	3
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	193	108	150	138	151	103	3
Median monthly housing loan repayments	1 184	951	965	946	880	869	—
Median weekly rent	277	165	163	179	157	166	154
Internet use							
Used the Internet	1 787	1 659	1 588	1 514	1 652	1 166	51
Did not use the Internet	857	1 227	1 274	1 075	1 479	820	42
Total	2 644	2 886	2 862	2 589	3 131	1 986	93
Computer use							
Used a computer at home	1 884	1 734	1 698	1 547	1 745	1 180	46
Did not use a computer at home	784	1 174	1 173	1 074	1 403	818	40
Not stated	68	75	54	27	65	39	—
Total	2 736	2 983	2 925	2 648	3 213	2 037	86
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>							
Births	19	42	34	29	48	14	n.p.
Deaths	15	8	19	8	14	4	n.p.
Natural increase	4	34	15	21	34	10	n.p.
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>							
Total building jobs (no.)	19	22	9	13	20	13	1
Dwelling units (no.)	—	4	20	—	2	—	—
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	954	1 632	1 980	533	631	910	325
<b>Education</b>							
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)							
Establishments	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enrolments	49	24	—	—	24	—	—
Schools (no.)							
Government, February 2002							
Establishments	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	400	226	—	—	114	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	400	226	—	—	114	—	—
Non-government, February 2002							
Establishments	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enrolments							
Primary school	—	—	—	188	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	188	—	—	—

*...continued*

## 5.2

WESTON CREEK-STROMLO STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

	Waramanga	Weston	Weston Creek–Stromlo SSD Balance	Weston Creek–Stromlo Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
<b>Year first settled</b>	1969	1970	..	..	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002p (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.7	3.1	8.0	104.3	4
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 554.4	1 101.3	2.9	227.0	—
<b>Estimated resident population (no.)</b>					
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	2 658	3 363	23	23 675	7
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	2 662	3 381	23	23 662	7
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	-0.2	-0.5	—	0.1	..
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	-0.5	-0.8	-1.7	-0.7	..
<b>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>					
0–14 years	472	529	2	4 132	6
15–19 years	151	198	2	1 661	7
20–54 years	1 380	1 658	18	12 182	7
55–64 years	316	484	1	3 065	11
65 years and over	343	512	—	2 622	10
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	36.6	41.6	31.2	37.9	..
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>					
Dwellings (no.)	1 152	1 363	15	9 313	8
Median household income range (\$)	800– 999	1000– 1199	700– 799	1000– 1199	..
Households (no.)	1 097	1 274	11	8 825	8
Birthplace of individuals					
Australia	1 888	2 294	26	16 761	7
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	336	445	3	3 015	8
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	75	119	—	612	5
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	171	158	3	1 177	6
Median monthly loan repayments	977	991	n.p.	960	..
Median weekly rent	148	166	n.p.	165	..
Internet use					
Used the Internet	1 374	1 611	20	12 415	7
Did not use the Internet	1 101	1 435	13	9 323	7
<i>Total</i>	2 475	3 046	33	21 738	7
Computer use					
Used a computer at home	1 418	1 626	24	12 898	7
Did not use a computer at home	1 072	1 423	10	8 974	7
Not stated	79	57	—	466	5
<i>Total</i>	2 569	3 106	34	22 338	7
<b>Vital statistics, 2001(no.)</b>					
Births	31	38	n.p.	256	7
Deaths	17	60	n.p.	146	10
Natural increase	14	-22	n.p.	110	4
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>					
Total building jobs (no.)	19	17	—	133	5
Dwelling units (no.)	8	1	—	33	1
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	1 365	976	—	9 305	1
<b>Education</b>					
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)					
Establishments	1	1	—	5	6
Enrolments	49	42	—	188	5
Schools (no.)					
Government, February 2002					
Establishments	2	1	—	6	6
Enrolments					
Primary school	428	150	—	1 318	6
High school/Secondary college	714	—	—	714	7
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	1 142	150	—	2 032	5
Non-government, February 2002					
Establishments	1	1	—	3	7
Enrolments					
Primary school	240	336	—	764	7
High school/Secondary college	—	133	—	133	1
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	240	469	—	897	4

6.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Tuggeranong covered an area of 160 square kilometres, comprising 7% of the total area of the ACT.

The preliminary ERP of Tuggeranong declined by 0.4%, to 90,501 persons in the year to 30 June 2002, and remained the most populated subdivision in the ACT, accounting for 28% of the ACT population. While growth has slowed in Tuggeranong some suburbs continued to record growth in the year to June 2002, including Conder (5%), Greenway (4%) and Gordon (1%). The suburb that experienced the greatest population decline was Gilmore (2%).

In 2001 there were 1,236 births and 177 deaths in Tuggeranong, representing 31% of all births and 12% of all deaths in the ACT. This resulted in natural increase of 1,059 people (or 42% of total natural increase in the ACT). The suburbs with the highest number of births were Kambah (191 births), Gordon (134 births) and Calwell (117 births). Kambah also recorded the highest number of deaths, with 39 deaths, followed by Monash (27 deaths) and Wanniasa (26 deaths).

Tuggeranong had the largest proportion of young people in the ACT at 30 June 2001. This was reflected in its median age of 30.8 years which was 2.5 years below the ACT median age. At 30 June 2001, 26% of Tuggeranong's population were young people aged 0–14 years (23,831 persons), whereas only 4% (4,055) were aged 65 years and over. Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Conder (33%), Banks (32%) and Gilmore (31%). In the 65 years and over age group, suburbs with the highest proportion were Monash (7%) with Fadden and Kambah (both 5%).

During 2001–02 there were 679 building jobs approved in Tuggeranong SSD, representing 23% of all jobs approved in the ACT. The SLAs with the highest number of jobs approved were Conder (162 approvals) and Gordon (119 approvals).

The value of building approvals in Tuggeranong was \$68.0m, representing 11% in the ACT. The SLA contributing the most to this were Conder (\$23.0m) and Gordon (\$15.0m).

There were 241 dwelling units approved in Tuggeranong, representing 11% of all dwelling units approved in the ACT. The majority of these (84%) were in Conder (128 dwellings) and Gordon (75 dwellings).

In 2002, there were 25 government and 8 non-government schools in the Tuggeranong SSD, with a total enrolment of 11,009 and 5,588 students respectively. There were 19 preschools, with a total 1,249 children enrolled.

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, in the week prior to Census night, Tuggeranong SSD had 27% of all Internet users in the ACT. During the same period Tuggeranong had 29% of all people in the ACT who used a computer at home.

**6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION**

	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Bonython</i>	<i>Calwell</i>	<i>Chisholm</i>	<i>Conder</i>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1991	1989	1986	1982	1991
<b>Area at 30 June 2002p (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.2	2.9	3.9	3.1	4.5
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 668.0	1 231.7	1 614.2	1 886.3	1 051.6
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	3 750	3 577	6 282	5 849	4 769
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	3 768	3 588	6 324	5 913	4 561
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	–0.5	–0.3	–0.7	–1.1	4.6
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	0.7	0.2	0.3	–0.5	5.6
<b>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>					
0–14 years	1 194	951	1 854	1 737	1 505
15–19 years	196	278	464	518	297
20–54 years	2 126	2 030	3 510	3 160	2 444
55–64 years	142	206	302	271	192
65 years and over	110	123	194	227	123
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	27.6	30.5	30.3	28.6	27.9
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>					
Dwellings (no.)	1 337	1 271	2 090	1 901	1 418
Median weekly household income range (\$)	800–999	1 000–1 199	1 200–1 499	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199
Households (no.)	1 287	1 216	2 017	1 818	1 379
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>					
Australia	2 896	2 602	4 771	4 554	3 467
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	281	305	546	526	375
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	155	175	174	165	159
Other (incl. Oceania & Antarctica excl. Australia)	129	223	308	224	220
Median monthly housing loan repayments	864	929	935	907	1 004
Median weekly rent	168	184	172	157	167
<b>Internet use</b>					
Used the Internet	1 644	1 875	3 331	2 895	2 191
Did not use the Internet	1 886	1 478	2 512	2 631	2 054
<i>Total</i>	3 530	3 353	5 843	5 526	4 245
<b>Computer use</b>					
Used a computer at home	1 893	2 047	3 696	3 320	2 616
Did not use a computer at home	1 652	1 311	2 171	2 243	1 665
Not stated	73	95	153	85	66
<i>Total</i>	3 618	3 453	6 020	5 648	4 347
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>					
Births	77	69	117	65	88
Deaths	6	9	8	8	n.p.
Natural increase	71	60	109	57	n.p.
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>					
Total building jobs (no.)	27	10	23	23	162
Dwelling units (no.)	1	—	3	1	128
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	1 119	397	1 596	1 031	22 941
<b>Education</b>					
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>					
Establishments	—	1	1	1	1
Enrolments	—	80	98	50	148
<b>Schools (no.)</b>					
<b>Government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	—	1	2	2	2
<b>Enrolments</b>					
Primary school	—	410	450	387	605
High school/Secondary college	—	—	504	674	743
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	410	954	1 061	1 348
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Enrolments</b>					
Primary school	—	—	626	—	657
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	—	626	—	657

...continued

**6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued**

	<i>Fadden</i>	<i>Gilmore</i>	<i>Gordon</i>	<i>Gowrie</i>	<i>Greenway</i>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1981	1985	1990	1981	1988
<b>Area at 30 June 2002p (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	3.1	2.0	4.4	1.9	4.7
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 135.5	1 500.0	1 767.4	1 784.5	217.3
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2000p (no.)</i>	3 527	3 068	7 839	3 447	1 012
<i>Total persons at 30 June 1999 (no.)</i>	3 555	3 120	7 751	3 476	969
Growth 1999–00p (%)	–0.8	–1.7	1.1	–0.8	4.4
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	–0.2	–0.8	2.2	–0.9	0.7
<b>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>					
0–14 years	812	966	2 361	828	153
15–19 years	378	277	531	416	61
20–54 years	1 908	1 664	4 177	1 874	560
55–64 years	286	126	371	237	110
65 years and over	171	87	311	121	85
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	36.1	27.9	28.8	31.7	33.7
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>					
Dwellings (no.)	1 085	963	2 627	1 105	450
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 500–1 999	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	1 2000–1 499	1 000–1 199
Households (no.)	1 032	928	2 513	1 061	419
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>					
Australia	2 559	2 407	5 772	2 578	708
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	392	244	731	338	104
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	129	102	235	91	40
Other (incl. Oceania & Antarctica excl. Australia)	159	114	398	136	58
Median monthly housing loan repayments	1 108	925	964	947	1 036
Median weekly rent	239	153	169	165	196
<b>Internet use</b>					
Used the Internet	2 128	1 506	3 757	1 938	517
Did not use the Internet	1 111	1 426	3 426	1 258	397
<i>Total</i>	3 239	2 932	7 183	3 196	914
<b>Computer use</b>					
Used a computer at home	2 289	1 746	4 263	2 121	509
Did not use a computer at home	982	1 182	2 984	1 112	419
Not stated	24	40	186	40	42
<i>Total</i>	3 295	2 968	7 433	3 273	970
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>					
Births	36	41	134	36	13
Deaths	n.p.	9	12	7	n.p.
Natural increase	n.p.	32	122	29	n.p.
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>					
Total building jobs (no.)	20	14	119	20	21
Dwelling units (no.)	—	—	75	6	24
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	717	511	14 717	1 834	8 286
<b>Education</b>					
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>					
Establishments	1	1	1	1	—
Enrolments	50	49	134	41	—
<b>Schools (no.)</b>					
<b>Government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	1	1	1	1	1
Enrolments					
Primary school	376	464	642	220	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	904
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	376	464	642	220	904
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	—	—	1	1	—
Enrolments					
Primary school	—	—	159	707	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	74	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	—	233	707	—

*...continued*



**6.2** TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — *continued*

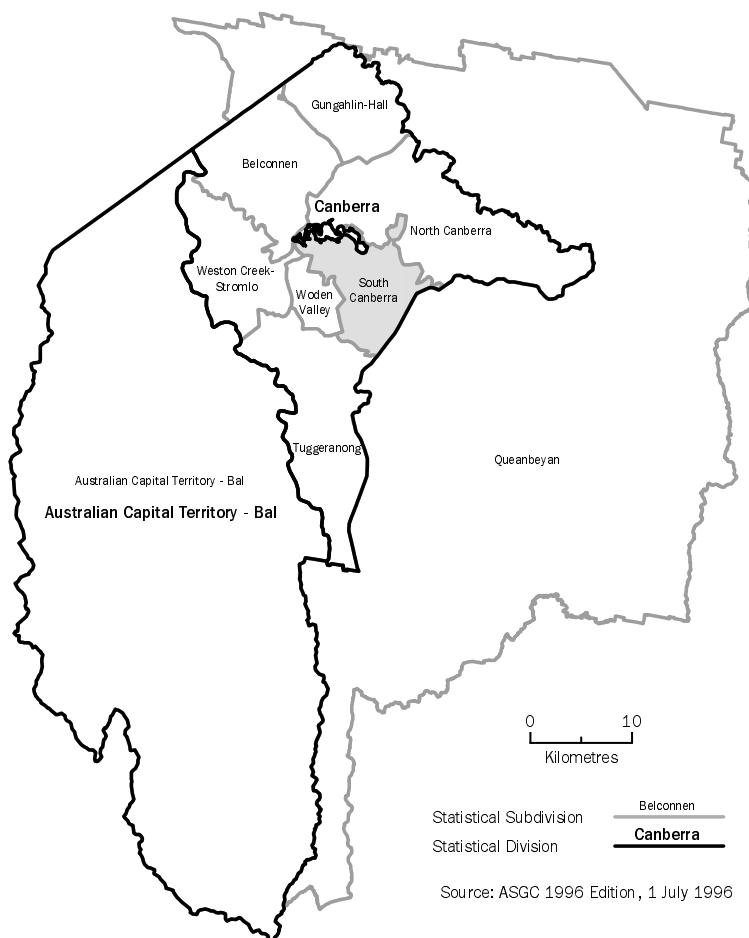
	<i>Isabella Plains</i>	<i>Kambah</i>	<i>Macarthur</i>	<i>Monash</i>	<i>Oxley</i>
<b>Year first settled</b>	1985	1974	1983	1978	1985
<b>Area at 30 June 2002p (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.5	11.3	1.3	3.4	1.1
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 801.7	1 492.7	1 254.1	1 756.5	1 722.2
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	4 495	16 920	1 632	5 993	1 871
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	4 558	17 052	1 643	6 070	1 885
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	-1.4	-0.8	-0.7	-1.3	-0.7
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	0.1	-0.8	-1.3	—	-0.4
<b>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>					
0–14 years	1 289	3 573	464	1 421	476
15–19 years	314	1 568	173	596	184
20–54 years	2 552	9 450	859	3 255	1 045
55–64 years	207	1 524	101	371	100
65 years and over	196	937	46	427	80
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	28.6	33.0	31.4	32.3	31.3
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>					
Dwellings (no.)	1 568	6 042	502	2 031	647
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 000–1 199	1 000–1 199	1 500–1 999	1 200–1 499	1 000–1 199
Households (no.)	1 517	5 764	481	1 943	617
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>					
Australia	3 262	12 537	1 280	4 282	1 401
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	396	1 772	133	640	181
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	290	441	57	227	82
Other (incl. Oceania & Antarctica excl. Australia)	251	721	66	413	119
Median monthly housing loan repayments	874	872	987	961	1 006
Median weekly rent	171	157	215	194	161
<b>Internet use</b>					
Used the Internet	2 174	8 802	1 011	3 182	1 001
Did not use the Internet	2 090	6 794	531	2 391	790
<i>Total</i>	4 264	15 596	1 542	5 573	1 791
<b>Computer use</b>					
Used a computer at home	2 483	9 435	1 130	3 598	1 117
Did not use a computer at home	1 801	6 269	421	2 008	689
Not stated	87	365	24	136	26
<i>Total</i>	4 371	16 069	1 575	5 742	1 832
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>					
Births	73	191	13	75	15
Deaths	9	39	n.p.	27	n.p.
Natural increase	64	152	n.p.	48	n.p.
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>					
Total building jobs (no.)	30	72	11	36	9
Dwelling units (no.)	—	1	—	—	1
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	1 543	4 661	507	1 533	348
<b>Education</b>					
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>					
Establishments	1	4	1	1	—
Enrolments	76	177	24	75	—
<b>Schools (no.)</b>					
<b>Government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	1	5	—	1	—
Enrolments					
Primary school	328	758	—	459	—
High school/Secondary college	—	372	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	328	1 130	—	459	—
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>					
Establishments	—	1	—	—	—
Enrolments					
Primary school	—	385	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	385	—	—	—

...continued

**6.2 TUGGERANONG STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued**

	Richardson	Theodore	Wanniassa	Tuggeranong SSD Balance	Tuggeranong Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
<b>Year first settled</b>	1981	1988	1975	n.a.	..	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002p (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.2	3.1	5.4	96.7	159.9	7
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 554.9	1 374.5	1 596.3	0.7	565.8	..
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	3 483	4 309	8 615	63	90 501	28
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	3 518	4 349	8 712	63	90 875	28
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	—	-0.4	..
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	-1.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.1	..
<b>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</b>						
0–14 years	982	1 389	1 860	16	23 831	36
15–19 years	351	304	889	3	7 798	31
20–54 years	1 877	2 357	4 659	33	49 540	28
55–64 years	192	163	743	7	5 651	21
65 years and over	116	136	561	4	4 055	15
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	28.3	28.3	33.7	35.6	30.8	..
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>						
Dwellings (no.)	1 168	1 406	3 031	35	30 677	25
Median weekly household income range (\$)	800– 999	1 000– 1 199	1 000– 1 199	1 200– 1 499	1 000– 1 199	..
Households (no.)	1 117	1 350	2 895	22	29 376	26
<b>Birthplace of individual</b>						
Australia	2 599	3 272	6 317	50	67 314	29
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	333	367	976	3	8 643	24
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	112	105	221	—	2 960	23
Other (incl. Oceania & Antarctica excl. Australia)	135	236	369	—	4 280	24
Median monthly housing loan repayments	857	896	883	n.p.	915	—
Median weekly rent	140	161	152	n.p.	166	—
<b>Internet use</b>						
Used the Internet	1 493	2 044	4 488	29	46 010	27
Did not use the Internet	1 741	1 989	3 494	24	38 023	30
<i>Total</i>	3 234	4 033	7 982	53	84 033	28
<b>Computer use</b>						
Used a computer at home	1 705	2 360	4 876	44	51 238	29
Did not use a computer at home	1 549	1 681	3 143	12	33 299	27
Not stated	79	116	156	6	1 809	18
<i>Total</i>	3 333	4 157	8 175	62	86 346	28
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>						
Births	61	65	67	—	1 236	31
Deaths	4	4	26	—	177	12
Natural increase	57	61	41	—	1 059	42
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>						
Total building jobs (no.)	12	28	42	—	679	23
Dwelling units (no.)	1	—	—	—	241	11
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	437	1 503	4 338	—	68 016	11
<b>Education</b>						
<b>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</b>						
Establishments	1	1	2	—	19	24
Enrolments	44	91	112	—	1 249	34
<b>Schools (no.)</b>						
<b>Government, February 2002</b>						
Establishments	1	1	4	—	25	26
Enrolments						
Primary school	238	454	716	—	6 507	32
High school/Secondary college	—	—	1 305	—	4 502	27
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	238	454	2 021	—	11 009	29
<b>Non-government, February 2002</b>						
Establishments	—	—	3	—	8	18
Enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	980	—	3 514	31
High school/Secondary college	—	—	2 000	—	2 074	17
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	—	2 980	—	5 588	24

7.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of South Canberra covered an area of 86 square kilometres, comprising 4% of the total area of the ACT.

The preliminary ERP of South Canberra grew by 0.9% in the year to 30 June 2002 to 23,540 persons, representing 7% of the ACT population. The suburb that experienced the largest growth was Barton (22%). Declines in population occurred in the suburbs of Fyshwick and Oaks Estate (both 1%).

In 2001 there were 231 births and 219 deaths in South Canberra, resulting in a natural increase of 12 people (less than 1% of natural increase in the ACT). Births and deaths represented 6% and 15% respectively of the total number of births and deaths in the ACT. Narrabundah had the highest number of births with 80 births. This was followed by Deakin (35 births) and Griffith (29 births). The highest number of deaths were in Narrabundah (68 deaths), followed by Red Hill (54 deaths) and Griffith (28 deaths).

At 30 June 2001, 16% of the South Canberra population were aged 0–14 years. Another 16% were aged 65 years and over. On that date the median age of the South Canberra population was 37.5 years, 4.5 years above the median age of the ACT. Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 age group were Forrest (20%), Red Hill (19%) and Deakin and Yarralumla both 18%. Suburbs with a high proportion of 65 years and over age group in their population were Deakin (22%), Red Hill (18%) and Narrabundah (17%).

During 2001–02 there were 284 building jobs approved in South Canberra, representing 10% of all jobs approved in the ACT. The majority of jobs were in Red Hill (50 approvals) and Narrabundah (38 approvals).

The value of building approvals in South Canberra was \$140.9m in 2001–02, representing 22% of all jobs approved in the ACT. The SLAs with the largest total value of approvals were Forrest (\$36.6m) and Barton (\$30.4m).

There were 243 dwelling units approved in South Canberra, 11% of all dwelling units approved in the ACT. The majority (67%) of these were in Barton (119 dwellings) and Forrest (44 dwellings).

In 2002, there were eight government and seven non-government schools, with a total student enrolment of 4,016 and 5,706 respectively. There were seven preschools, with a total of 239 children enrolled.

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, in the week prior to Census night, South Canberra SSD had 8% of all Internet users in the ACT. During the same period South Canberra had 8% of all people in the ACT who used a computer at home.

## 7.2

## SOUTH CANBERRA STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Barton	Deakin	Forrest	Fyshwick	Griffith	Harman
<b>Year first settled</b>	1927	1928	1926	1925	1927	1939
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.4	3.6	1.6	9.8	2.8	0.9
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	434.8	741.7	772.8	9.0	1 447.1	207.7
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	600	2 649	1 229	88	3 988	182
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	493	2 663	1 200	89	3 923	182
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	21.7	–0.5	2.4	–1.1	1.7	—
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	–0.1	0.6	0.4	—	1.0	–0.5
Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)						
0–14 years	75	422	237	10	555	22
15–19 years	33	228	94	7	255	11
20–54 years	290	1 152	543	65	2 257	146
55–64 years	49	263	163	3	361	2
65 years and over	46	598	163	4	495	1
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	35.2	42.4	42.3	30.2	36.2	25.1
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>						
Dwellings (no.)	188	1 150	470	20	2 064	26
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 200– 1 499	1 200– 1 499	2 000– or more	800– 999	1 000– 1 199	1 000– 1 199
Households (no.)	162	1 027	399	17	1 887	24
Birthplace of individual						
Australia	464	1 980	962	57	2 907	162
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	57	365	193	12	505	10
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	34	88	37	—	138	4
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	57	158	95	16	274	11
Median monthly housing loan repayment	1 687	1 389	2 000	n.p.	1 309	n.p.
Median weekly rent	269	209	407	n.p.	197	n.p.
Internet use						
Used the Internet	431	1 539	904	25	2 523	135
Did not use the Internet	176	1 049	386	62	1 330	53
Total	607	2 588	1 290	87	3 853	188
Computer use						
Used a computer at home	379	1 549	868	30	2 260	106
Did not use a computer at home	230	1 051	435	52	1 608	84
Not stated	73	83	90	9	331	12
Total	682	2 683	1 393	91	4 199	202
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>						
Births	4	35	15	n.p.	29	4
Deaths	4	21	7	n.p.	28	—
Natural increase	—	14	8	n.p.	1	4
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>						
Total building jobs (no.)	25	35	19	17	34	—
Dwelling units (no.)	119	7	44	1	12	—
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	30 445	4 297	36 594	15 953	4 212	—
<b>Education</b>						
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)						
Establishments	—	1	—	—	1	—
Enrolments	—	22	—	—	24	—
Schools (no.)						
Government, February 2002						
Establishments	1	2	1	—	—	—
Enrolments						
Primary school	425	—	456	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	696	734	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	61	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 121	795	456	—	—	—
Non-government, February 2002						
Establishments	—	1	—	—	2	—
Enrolments						
Primary school	—	431	—	—	249	—
High school/Secondary college	—	923	—	—	2 176	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	1 354	—	—	2 425	—

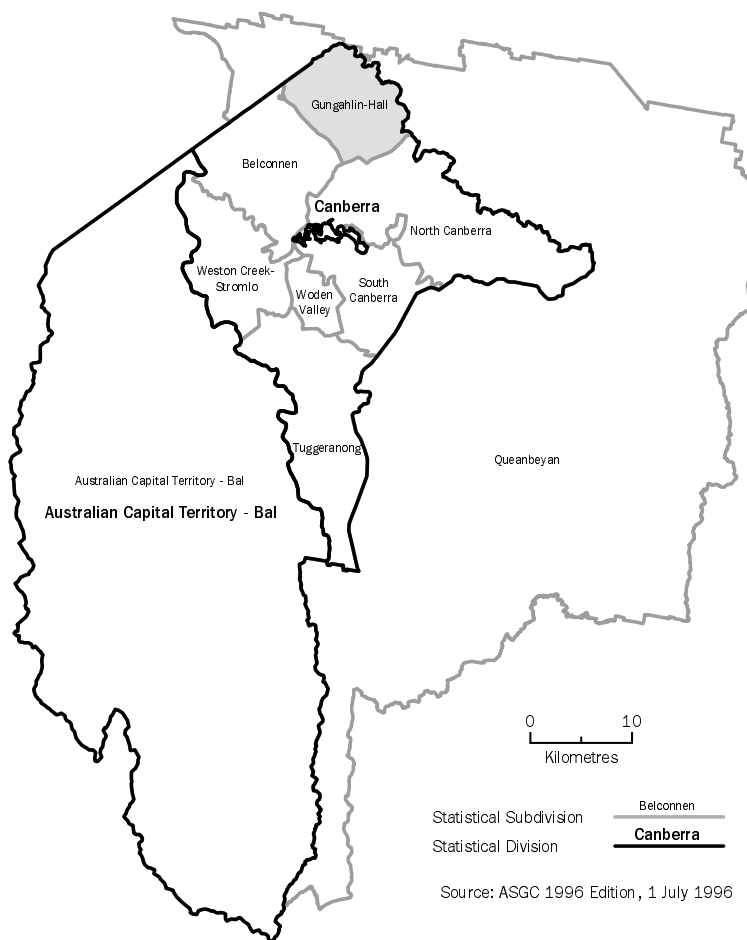
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	Hume	Jerrabombera	Kingston	Narrabundah	Oaks Estate	Parkes
<b>Year first settled</b>	n.a.	n.a.	1922	1947	1926	1927
<b>Area at 30 June 2002p (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	7.9	19.7	1.3	4.0	0.4	2.7
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.8	1.6	1 481.2	1 395.6	730.2	7.4
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	14	31	1 951	5 638	305	20
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	14	31	1 932	5 659	309	20
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	—	—	1.0	–0.4	–1.3	—
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	11.8	3.6	0.2	0.5	–1.3	5.9
<i>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>						
0–14 years	—	6	154	938	50	6
15–19 years	—	4	62	383	25	1
20–54 years	8	13	1 419	2 993	188	7
55–64 years	5	4	118	398	16	2
65 years and over	1	4	179	947	30	4
<i>Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)</i>	51.5	27.8	31.8	36.6	33.9	46.0
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>						
Dwellings (no.)	5	10	1 147	2 512	185	8
Median weekly household income range (\$)	n.p.	800–999	1 000–1 199	800–999	n.p.	1 500–1 999
Households (no.)	5	10	1 035	2 295	166	7
Birthplace of individual						
Australia	11	23	1 367	4 083	224	8
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	3	—	227	782	32	—
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	—	—	70	185	4	—
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	—	—	147	304	12	3
Median monthly housing loan repayment	n.p.	n.p.	1 258	1 068	666	n.p.
Median weekly rent	n.p.	n.p.	252	166	66	n.p.
Internet use						
Used the Internet	3	8	1 291	2 804	86	3
Did not use the Internet	10	11	538	2 631	183	4
Total	13	19	1 829	5 435	269	7
Computer use						
Used a computer at home	3	3	934	2 679	80	6
Did not use a computer at home	9	14	897	2 772	196	6
Not stated	—	—	226	182	32	15
Total	12	17	2 057	5 633	308	27
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>						
Births	—	n.p.	15	80	3	—
Deaths	—	n.p.	16	68	n.p.	—
Natural increase	—	n.p.	–1	12	n.p.	—
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>						
Total building jobs (no.)	10	1	3	38	—	2
Dwelling units (no.)	—	—	21	11	—	—
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	5 997	1 100	3 761	3 631	—	1 810
<b>Education</b>						
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)						
Establishments	—	—	1	1	—	—
Enrolments	—	—	19	49	—	—
Schools (no.)						
Government, February 2002						
Establishments	—	—	—	2	—	—
Enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	—	80	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	913	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	993	—	—
Non-government, February 2002						
Establishments	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enrolments						
Primary school	—	—	—	194	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	—	—	194	—	—

...continued

	Pialligo	Red Hill	Symonston	Yarralumla	South Canberra Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
<b>Year first settled</b>	n.a.	1928	n.a.	1922	..	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	8.4	4.8	9.9	7.2	86.4	4
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	14.1	672.8	44.0	422.5	272.5	..
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	119	3 262	434	3 030	23 540	7
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	120	3 239	433	3 017	23 324	7
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	-0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	..
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	2.0	—	-0.7	0.4	0.4	..
<i>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>						
0–14 years	17	624	60	490	3 666	6
15–19 years	10	297	17	181	1 608	6
20–54 years	58	1 444	229	1 492	12 304	7
55–64 years	21	276	74	363	2 118	8
65 years and over	14	598	53	491	3 628	13
<i>Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)</i>	38.3	40.0	43.9	42.6	37.5	..
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>						
Dwellings (no.)	42	1 208	306	1 328	10 669	9
Median weekly household income range (\$)	600– 699	1 200– 1 499	400– 499	1 200– 1 499	1 000– 1 199	..
Households (no.)	40	1 112	300	1 204	9 690	8
Birthplace of individual						
Australia	95	2 190	490	2 101	17 124	7
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	9	412	63	426	3 095	9
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	—	132	3	94	789	6
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	3	196	34	200	1 507	8
Median monthly housing loan repayment	1 400	1 567	616	1 435	1 272	..
Median weekly rent	179	143	112	202	192	—
Internet use						
Used the Internet	57	1 688	168	1 776	13 450	8
Did not use the Internet	58	1 261	431	1 056	9 238	7
<i>Total</i>	115	2 949	599	2 832	22 688	8
Computer use						
Used a computer at home	52	1 760	213	1 707	12 626	7
Did not use a computer at home	52	1 198	394	1 146	10 156	8
Not stated	12	104	68	121	1 357	13
<i>Total</i>	116	3 062	675	2 974	24 139	8
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>						
Births	n.p.	21	n.p.	18	231	6
Deaths	—	54	3	14	219	15
Natural increase	n.p.	-33	n.p.	4	12	—
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>						
Total building jobs (no.)	10	50	4	36	284	10
Dwelling units (no.)	1	13	1	13	243	11
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	11 223	10 040	4 083	7 735	140 881	22
<b>Education</b>						
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)						
Establishments	—	1	—	2	7	9
Enrolments	—	50	—	75	239	7
Schools (no.)						
Government, February 2002						
Establishments	—	1	—	1	8	8
Enrolments						
Primary school	—	481	—	170	1 612	8
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	2 343	14
Special school	—	—	—	—	61	21
<i>Total students</i>	—	481	—	170	4 016	11
Non-government, February 2002						
Establishments	—	2	—	1	7	16
Enrolments						
Primary school	—	711	—	37	1 622	14
High school/Secondary college	—	985	—	—	4 084	34
Special school	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total students</i>	—	1 696	—	37	5 706	24

8.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Gungahlin-Hall covered an area of 90 square kilometres, comprising 4% of the total area of the ACT.

The preliminary ERP of Gungahlin-Hall increased by 6% in the year to 30 June 2002 to 25,771 persons, and recorded an average annual growth rate of 11% between 1996 and 2001. This represented 8% of the total ACT population. The increase in 2002 can be attributed to population growth in Amaroo (22%), Nicholls (6%) and Ngunnawal (3%). Hall was the only suburb to record a decrease in population (1%).

In 2001 there were 510 births and 32 deaths in Gungahlin-Hall, accounting for 13% and 2% of all births and deaths in the ACT. Natural increase was therefore 478 people, which represented 19% of total natural increase in the ACT. Ngunnawal had the highest number of births, with 218. This was the highest number of births of all suburbs in the ACT. The highest number of deaths in the Gungahlin-Hall SSD was in the suburb of Ngunnawal, with 11 deaths.



The proportion of the Gungahlin-Hall population aged between 0–14 years at 30 June 2001 was 25%, while the proportion aged 65 years and over was just 4%, giving Gungahlin-Hall a young population structure which is indicated through its median age of 28.8 years. This was 4.5 years below the median age of the ACT population and was the lowest median age of all the SSDs in the ACT.

Suburbs with a high proportion of their population in the 0–14 year age group were Nicholls (27%), Ngunnawal (25%) and Palmerston (24%). In the suburb of Hall, the 65 years and over age group comprised 7% of the population, with both Nicholls and Palmerston having 4% of their population in this age group.

During 2001–02 there were 479 building jobs approved in Gungahlin-Hall, representing 16% of all jobs in the ACT. The majority (50%) were in Amaroo (121 approvals) and Nicholls (120 approvals).

After North Canberra and Belconnen, Gungahlin-Hall was the third largest contributor to the total value of approvals in the ACT in 2001–02 (\$82.6m). This represents 13% of the ACT total.

During 2001–02 there were 440 dwelling units approved in Gungahlin-Hall, 20% of all dwelling units approved in the ACT. Half of these were in Amaroo (118 dwellings) and Nicholls (104 dwellings).

In 2002, there were four government and three non-government schools in Gungahlin-Hall, with a total student enrolment of 2,192 and 1,003 respectively. There were four preschools, with a total of 409 children enrolled.

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, in the week prior to Census night, Gungahlin-Hall SSD had 8% of all Internet users in the ACT. During the same period Gungahlin-Hall had 8% of all people in the ACT who used a computer at home.

## 8.2

## GUNGAHLIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Amaroo	Hall	Mitchell	Ngunnawal
<b>Year first settled</b>	1993	1882	1974	1993
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.3	1.8	3.2	4.1
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 764.0	213.3	0.9	2 209.2
<b>Estimated resident population</b>				
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	4 062	384	3	9 057
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	3 338	388	3	8 784
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	21.7	-1.0	—	3.1
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	32.3	-0.8	-17.8	8.8
Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)				
0–14 years	891	77	—	2 153
15–19 years	137	42	1	408
20–54 years	2 100	210	2	5 492
55–64 years	136	32	—	424
65 years and over	74	27	—	307
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	28.2	35.8	22	28.2
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>				
Dwellings (no.)	1 207	112	—	3 480
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 200– 1 499	1 500– 1 999	n.p.	1 000– 1 199
Households (no.)	1 143	111	—	3 302
Birhplace of individual				
Australia	2 508	270	—	6 277
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	43	45	—	778
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	270	—	—	460
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	—	12	—	565
Median monthly housing loan repayment	1 153	1 383	n.p.	918
Median weekly rent	187	87	n.p.	187
Internet use				
Used the Internet	1 760	208	3	4 420
Did not use the Internet	1 374	124	—	3 745
Total	3 134	332	3	8 165
Computer use				
Used a computer at home	1 872	217	—	4 575
Did not use a computer at home	1 267	118	3	3 635
Not stated	85	33	—	201
Total	3 224	368	3	8 411
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>				
Births	93	6	n.p.	218
Deaths	n.p.	n.p.	—	11
Natural increase	n.p.	n.p.	—	207
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>				
Total building jobs (no.)	121	1	6	43
Dwelling units (no.)	118	—	—	29
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	20 167	62	1 592	5 460
<b>Education</b>				
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)				
Establishments (a)	—	1	—	1
Enrolments	—	20	—	145
Schools (no.)				
Government, February 2002				
Establishments	—	1	—	1
Enrolments				
Primary school	—	147	—	440
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	—	147	—	440
Non-government, February 2002				
Establishments	1	—	—	—
Enrolments				
Primary school	92	—	—	—
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—
Total students	92	—	—	—

...continued

**8.2 GUNGAHLIN-HALL STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION — continued**

	Nicholls	Palmerston	Gungahlin-Hall SSD Balance	Gungahlin-Hall Total	Proportion of ACT (%)
<b>Year first settled</b>	1993	1992	n.a.	..	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	6.5	1.9	70.2	90.1	4
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	975.4	3 036.7	0.7	286.2	..
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	6 301	5 917	47	25 771	8
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	5 971	5 867	47	24 398	8
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	5.5	0.9	—	5.6	..
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	20.6	2.0	—	11.1	..
Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)					
0–14 years	1 617	1 406	7	6 151	9
15–19 years	428	399	3	1 418	6
20–54 years	3 324	3 512	34	14 674	8
55–64 years	370	330	2	1 294	5
65 years and over	232	220	1	861	3
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	31.4	30.0	31.6	28.8	..
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>					
Dwellings (no.)	1 885	2 098	42	8 825	7
Median weekly household income range (\$)	1 500– 1 999	1 000– 1 999	1 500– 1 999	1 200– 1 499	..
Households (no.)	1 817	2 024	24	8 422	7
Birhplace of individual					
Australia	4 286	3 813	43	17 199	8
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	643	513	3	2 257	6
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	316	555	3	1 466	11
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl.Australia)	394	439	5	1 596	9
Median monthly housing loan repayment	1 275	1 030	n.p.	1 035	..
Median weekly rent	175	188	n.p.	187	—
Internet use					
Used the Internet	3 340	3 102	31	12 856	8
Did not use the Internet	2 359	2 244	22	9 869	8
Total	5 699	5 346	53	22 725	8
Computer use					
Used a computer at home	3 742	3 247	32	13 682	8
Did not use a computer at home	2 002	2 152	24	9 193	7
Not stated	97	188	6	591	6
Total	5 841	5 587	62	23 466	8
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>					
Births	113	79	n.p.	510	13
Deaths	8	9	—	32	2
Natural increase	105	70	—	478	19
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>					
Total building jobs (no.)	120	14	174	479	16
Dwelling units (no.)	104	7	182	440	20
Value of building jobs (\$'000)	25 789	1 330	28 135	82 535	13
<b>Education</b>					
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)					
Establishments	1	1	—	4	5
Enrolments	148	96	—	409	11
Schools (no.)					
Government, February 2002					
Establishments	1	1	—	4	4
Enrolments					
Primary school	634	454	—	1 675	8
High school/Secondary college	517	—	—	517	5
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	1 151	454	—	2 192	6
Non-government, February 2002					
Establishments	1	—	1	3	7
Enrolments					
Primary school	686	—	225	1 003	9
High school/Secondary college	—	—	—	—	—
Special school	—	—	—	—	—
Total students	686	—	225	1 003	4

(a) Amaroo preschool opened in 2003.

9.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The ACT Balance subdivision covered an area of 1,544 square kilometres which comprised 66% of the total area of the ACT.

In the twelve months to 30 June 2002, the preliminary ERP remained unchanged at 378 people with an overall population density of less than one person per square kilometre.

Twenty per cent of the population of this SSD were in the 0–14 age group and 6% were in the 65 and over age group.

	ACT Balance	SSD Total	ACT Total
<b>Year first settled</b>		..	1823
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 543.8		2 349.4
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	0.2		137.0
<b>Estimated resident population</b>			
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)</i>	378		321 819
<i>Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>	378		319 317
<i>Growth, 2001–02p (%)</i>	—		0.8
<i>Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)</i>	2.0		0.8
<i>Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)</i>			
0–14 years	74		65 381
15–19 years	20		24 776
20–54 years	231		174 694
55–64 years	32		27 140
65 years and over	21		27 326
<i>Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)</i>	30.6		33.3
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>			
<i>Dwellings (no.)</i>	137		121 974
<i>Median weekly household income range (\$)</i>	800–999		1 000–1 199
<i>Households (no.)</i>	114		114 842
<i>Birthplace of individual</i>			
Australia	359		228 363
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	26		35 719
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	3		12 878
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	22		18 135
<i>Median monthly housing loan repayment</i>	1 916		957
<i>Median weekly rent</i>	95		169
<i>Internet use</i>			
Used the Internet	167		169 149
Did not use the Internet	245		128 245
<i>Total</i>	412		297 394
<i>Computer use</i>			
Used a computer at home	179		175 303
Did not use a computer at home	237		123 662
Not stated	—		10 219
<i>Total</i>	416		309 184
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>			
<i>Births</i>	5		3 938
<i>Deaths</i>	n.p.		1 419
<i>Natural increase</i>	n.p.		2 519
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>			
<i>Total building jobs (no.)</i>	2		2 925
<i>Dwelling units (no.)</i>	2		2 232
<i>Value of building jobs (\$'000)</i>	292		633 787
<b>Education</b>			
<i>Preschools, September 2002 (no.)</i>			
Establishments	1		79
Enrolments	14		3 656
<i>Schools (no.)</i>			
Government, February 2002			
Government	1		95
Enrolments			
Primary school	32		20 677
High school/Secondary college	—		16 564
Special school	—		285
<i>Total students</i>	32		37 526
Non-government, February 2002			
Establishments	—		44
Enrolments			
Primary school	—		11 338
High school/Secondary college	—		12 082
Special school	—		—
<i>Total students</i>	—		23 420

10.1 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS — AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY AND QUEANBEYAN



The statistical subdivision of Queanbeyan covered an area of 1,982 square kilometres. This comprised less than one-quarter of a per cent of the New South Wales total area. The preliminary ERP of Queanbeyan was 43,934 people, which increased by 3% in the 12 months to 30 June 2002, and represented 0.7% of the total New South Wales ERP. At 30 June 2002, Queanbeyan's preliminary population density was 22.2 persons per square kilometres.

At June 2002, Queanbeyan City covered an area of 52 square kilometres. Its preliminary ERP was 33,334 people, growth of 3% from the previous year. Yarrowlumla - Part A covered an area of 1,930 square kilometres. It had a preliminary ERP of 10,600 people, an increase of 2% from the 10,351 estimated population at 30 June 2001.

In 2001, there were 644 births and 189 deaths in the Queanbeyan area resulting in a natural increase of 455 people.

At 30 June 2001, 23% of the total Queanbeyan SSD were aged 0–14 years, while the proportion aged 65 years and over was 8%. At this date the median age of the Queanbeyan SSD population was 33.5 years, similar to the median age of the ACT (33.3 years).

During 2001–02 there were 702 building jobs approved for Queanbeyan SSD, 7% less than the 755 approvals in 1999–2000.

The value of jobs approved in Queanbeyan SSD was \$119.0m, with 76% of value of jobs approved being in Queanbeyan City (\$90.6m) and Yarrowlumla - Part A making up the remaining \$28.4m.

There were 644 dwelling units approved in Queanbeyan SSD during 2001–02, up by 6% from the previous year's figure of 605. Queanbeyan City had the majority of dwelling units approved, with 510 or 79% of total dwelling units approved.

## 10.2

## QUEANBEYAN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISION

	Queanbeyan City	Yarrowlumla - Part A	Queanbeyan Total
<b>Year first settled</b>	1838	1820	..
<b>Area at 30 June 2002 (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	52.2	1 930.0	1 982.2
<b>Population density at 30 June 2002p (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	638.6	5.5	22.2
<b>Estimated resident population</b>			
Total persons at 30 June 2002p (no.)	33 334	10 600	43 934
Total persons at 30 June 2001 (no.)	32 451	10 351	42 802
Growth, 2001–02p (%)	2.7	2.4	2.6
Average annual growth, 1997–2002p (%)	3.0	2.8	2.9
Age distribution at 30 June 2001 (no.)			
0–14 years	7 286	2 459	9 745
15–19 years	2 204	746	2 950
20–54 years	17 371	5 438	22 809
55–64 years	2 638	1 076	3 714
65 years and over	2 952	632	3 584
Median age at 30 June 2001 (years)	32.8	37.0	33.5
<b>Census of population and housing, 7 August 2001</b>			
Dwellings (no.)	13 156	3 742	16 898
Median weekly household income range (\$)	800–999	1 200–1 499	800–999
Households (no.)	12 104	3 424	15 528
Birthplace of individual			
Australia	23 701	8 169	31 870
Europe (incl. NW, S & E Europe)	4 061	1 096	5 157
East Asia (incl. SE & NE Asia)	448	119	567
Other (incl. Oceania, Antarctica excl. Australia)	1 063	437	1 500
Median monthly loan repayment	927	1 068	969
Median weekly rent	122	160	124
Internet use			
Used the Internet	12 185	5 238	17 423
Did not use the Internet	17 599	4 679	22 278
Total	29 784	9 917	39 701
Computer use			
Used a computer at home	13 637	5 918	19 555
Did not use a computer at home	16 336	4 032	20 368
Not stated	1 125	330	1 455
Total	31 098	10 280	41 378
<b>Vital statistics, 2001 (no.)</b>			
Births	545	99	644
Deaths	173	16	189
Natural increase	372	83	455
<b>Building approvals, 2001–02</b>			
Total building jobs (no.)	491	211	702
Dwelling units (no.)	510	134	644
Total building jobs (\$'000)	90 636	28 388	119 024
<b>Education</b>			
Preschools, September 2002 (no.)			
Establishments	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Enrolments	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Schools (no.)			
Government, August 2002			
Establishments	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Enrolments			
Primary school	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
High school/Secondary college	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Special school	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total students	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-government, February 2002			
Establishments	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Enrolments			
Primary school	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
High school/Secondary college	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Special school	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total students	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.



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