

ACT and REGION



**... A Statistical Atlas
2004**

New
Issue

ACT and Region . . . A Statistical Atlas

2004

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACR	Australian Capital Region
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
km²	square kilometre
LGA	local government area
PSMA	Public Sector Mapping Agencies
SLA	statistical local area

ABOUT THE ATLAS

This publication is the first issue in a new annual series and replaces *ACT Regional Statistics* (cat. no. 1362.8.55.001). The underlying aim of this publication is to provide a broad picture of the characteristics of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and surrounding Australian Capital Region (ACR). The Statistical Atlas contains maps on a series of topics illustrating a range of social, demographic and economic characteristics. Topics presented are based on several themes — in this issue those themes are Population, Family and Housing. These themes will vary for each issue of this publication, over a five-year cycle.

Data has been drawn from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing and other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistical collections. A commentary accompanying each map briefly analyses these characteristics and highlights the main features.

Each topic is mapped twice — once for the suburbs of Canberra and once for the statistical local areas (SLAs) of the ACR, including for the ACT as a whole. This enables comparison between suburbs of Canberra and also between the ACT and the SLAs of the region.

STATISTICAL BOUNDARIES

Topics are mapped by Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). In Canberra, SLAs generally represent individual suburbs. In the surrounding New South Wales area, SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist. These bodies are the Local Government Councils and the geographical areas which they administer are known as Local Government Areas (LGAs). Queanbeyan is representative of this. SLAs used in this publication were those appearing in Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 2002.

INTERPRETING THE MAPS

Each topic is mapped using different colours to represent different proportions of the mapped characteristics.

MAP SYMBOLS

Maps are oriented conventionally with north to the top of the page, and each map is accompanied by a legend showing the colours and values for each class of the mapped data.

The maps show major roads, selected lakes and SLA boundaries. The following symbols are used on the maps:

- SLA boundary
- Lakes
- Major roads

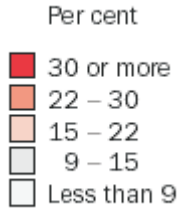
Topographic data are reproduced with permission of PSMA Australia Ltd.

MAP LEGEND

The map legend identifies the colours used to shade each class on a map for example:

INTRODUCTION *continued*

MAP LEGEND *continued*



For simplicity, the ranges are shown as '15–22', '22–30' and so on. These should be read as, for example, 'from 15 to less than 22'. Individual values will appear in one range only.

CLASS INTERVAL
SELECTION

Selecting appropriate class intervals for each map is a key aspect of representing statistical data. For each map, five classes have been used so that the reader is able to distinguish each class clearly. Class intervals which reflect the distribution of the data were calculated using the Natural Breaks algorithm. The aim of this clustering algorithm is to group SLAs with similar values in the same class. Therefore, the number of SLAs in each class will vary between topics, depending on the distribution of the population being mapped.

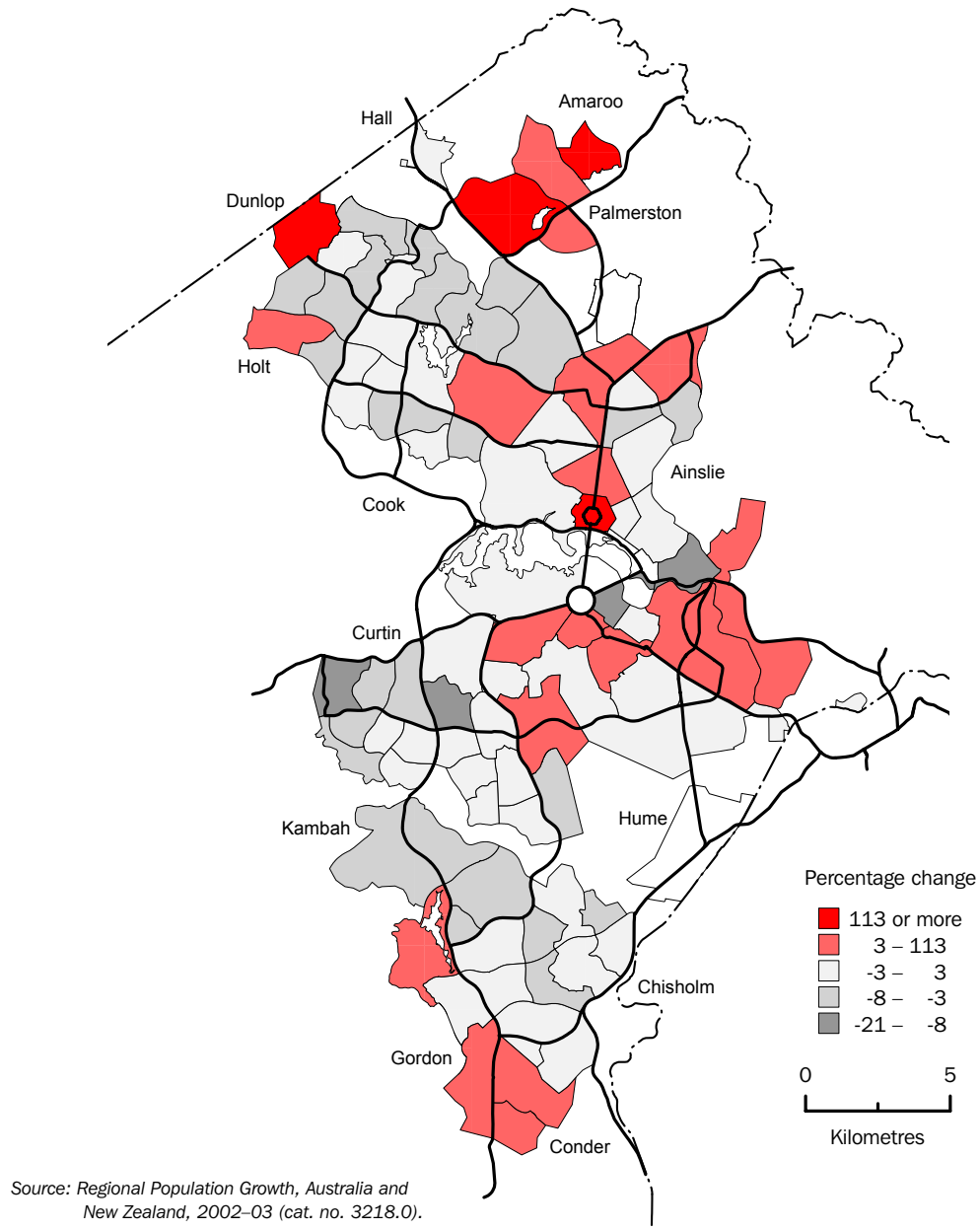
REFERENCE MAPS

Reference maps are also included with this Atlas, showing SLAs in relation to the mapped area for Canberra and for the Australian Capital Region (pp. 28–31).

1 POPULATION GROWTH

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1998 AND 2003

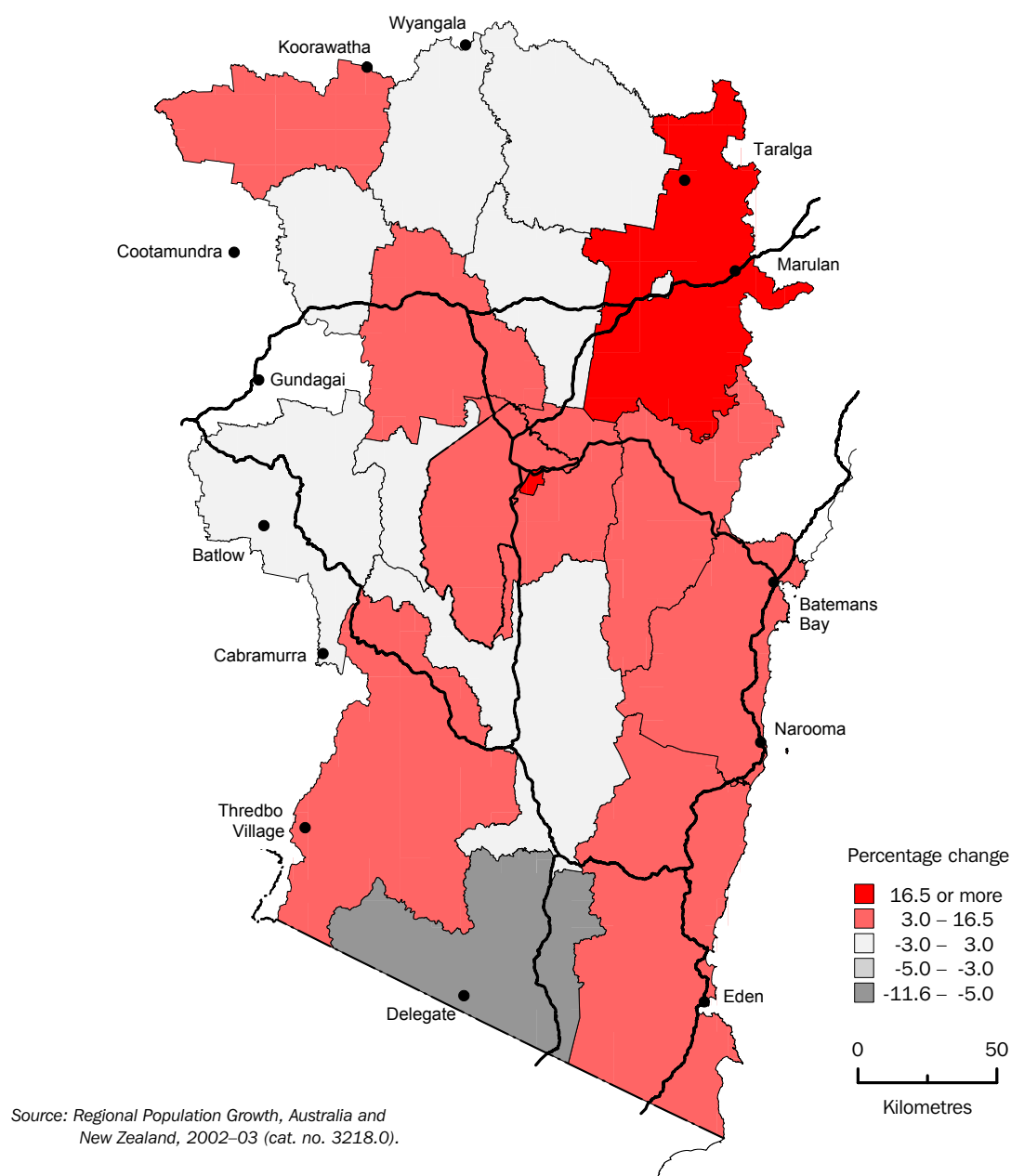
ACT



- The population growth for the ACT between 1998 and 2003 was 4%. The suburbs with the highest population growth during those years were generally in the more recently established outer suburbs, including Dunlop, Amaroo and Nicholls. The City also had a high growth rate.
- The largest decreases in population were in Duntroon (–20%) and Barton (–14%).

1 POPULATION GROWTH *continued*

ACR

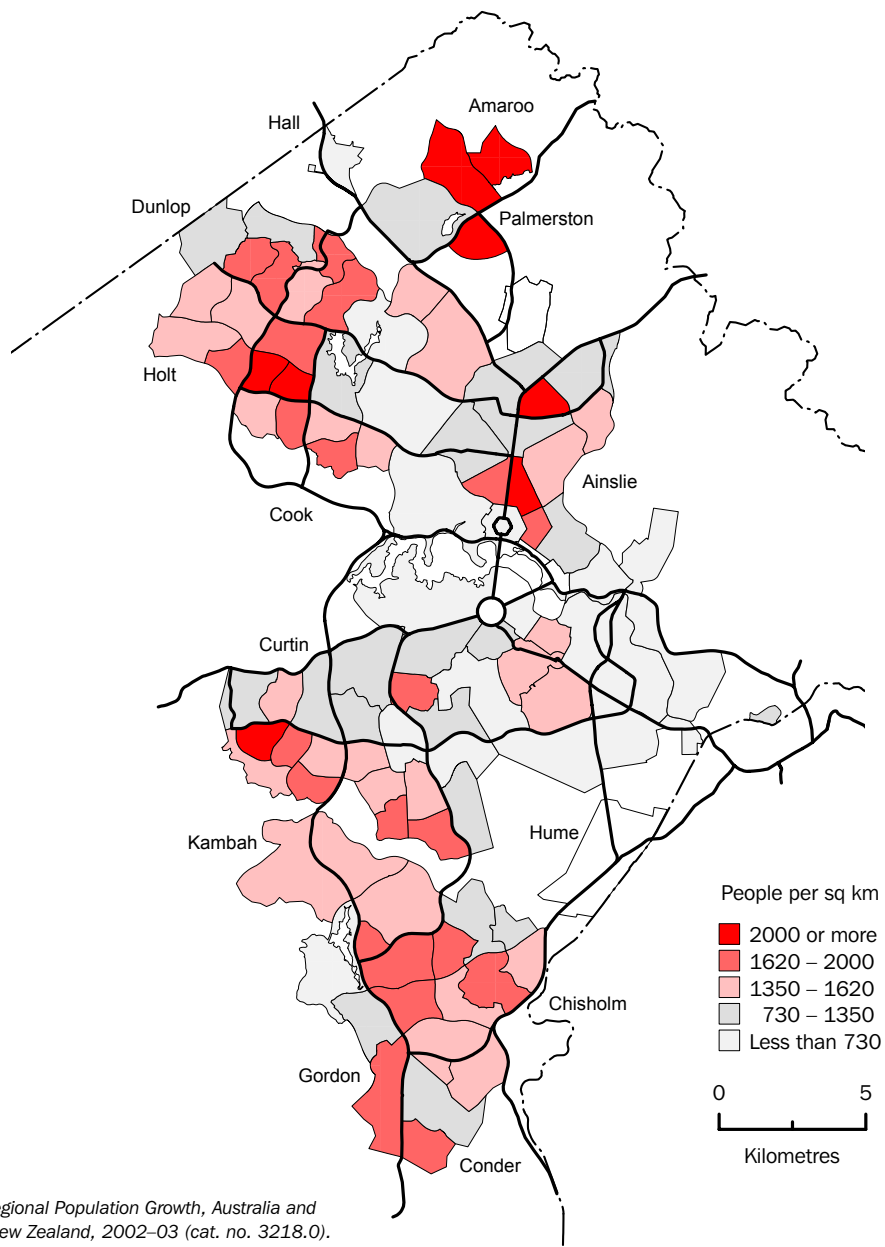


- Six of the nineteen SLAs of the Australian Capital Region (ACR), recorded decreases in population growth between 1998 and 2003. These were Bombala, Crookwell, Cooma-Monaro, Harden, Boorowa and Goulburn.
- Queanbeyan recorded the highest increase for the ACR with 18%. This was followed by Mulwaree and Yarrowlumla Part A.

2 POPULATION DENSITY

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE, AS AT 30 JUNE 2003

ACT

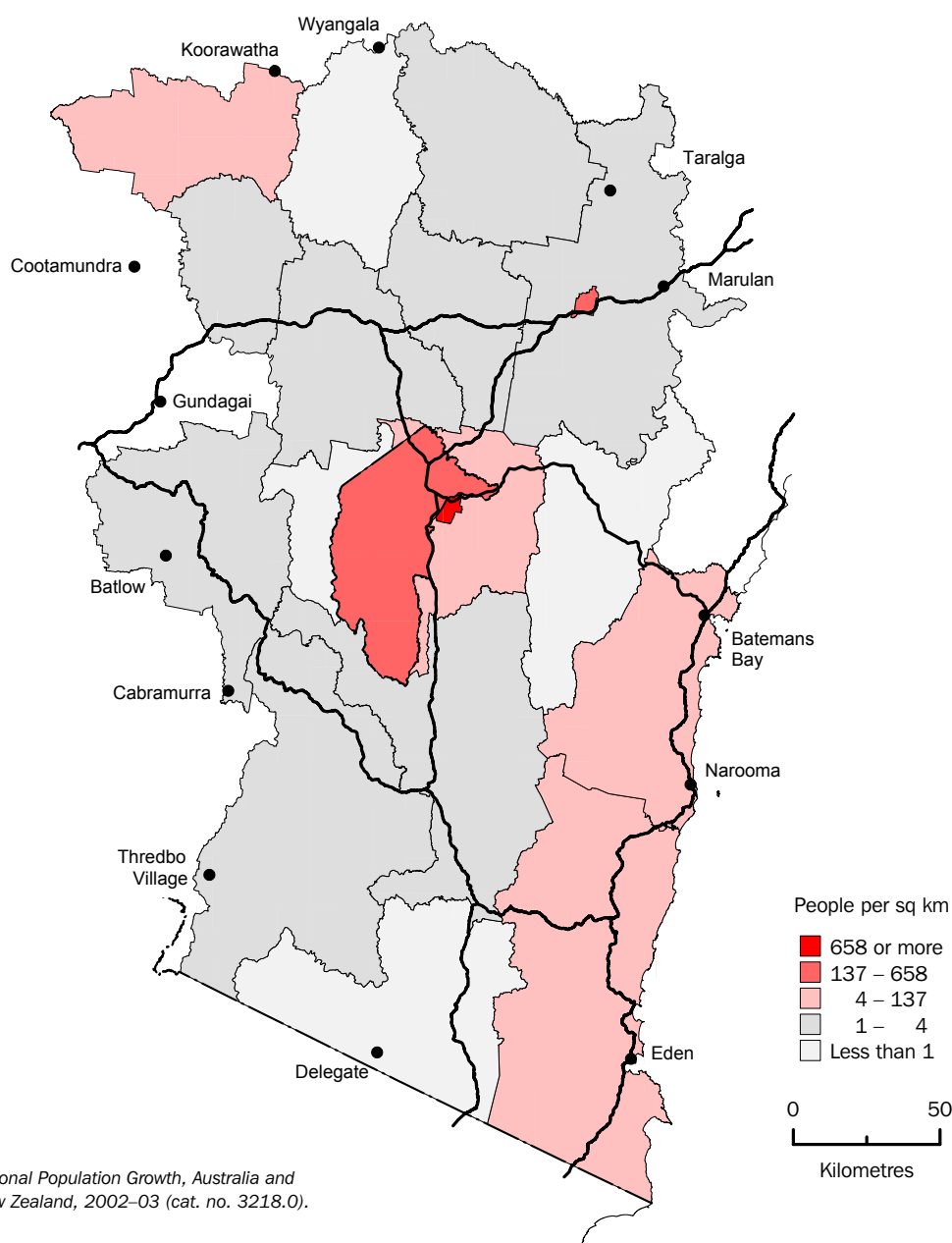


Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 2002–03* (cat. no. 3218.0).

- Population density measures persons per square kilometre. It is influenced by factors such as housing density, the number of people living in a dwelling, and the amount of non-residential land in a suburb, for example, parks, factories, airports and sporting facilities.
- In Canberra in 2003, Palmerston had the highest population density with 3,128 persons per square kilometre. This was followed by Braddon, Ngunnawal and Page.
- Fyshwick had the smallest population density of all suburbs with 9.1 persons per square kilometre. Followed by Pialligo and Symonston. These figures could be influenced by the high proportion of non-residential land in these suburbs.

2 POPULATION DENSITY *continued*

ACR

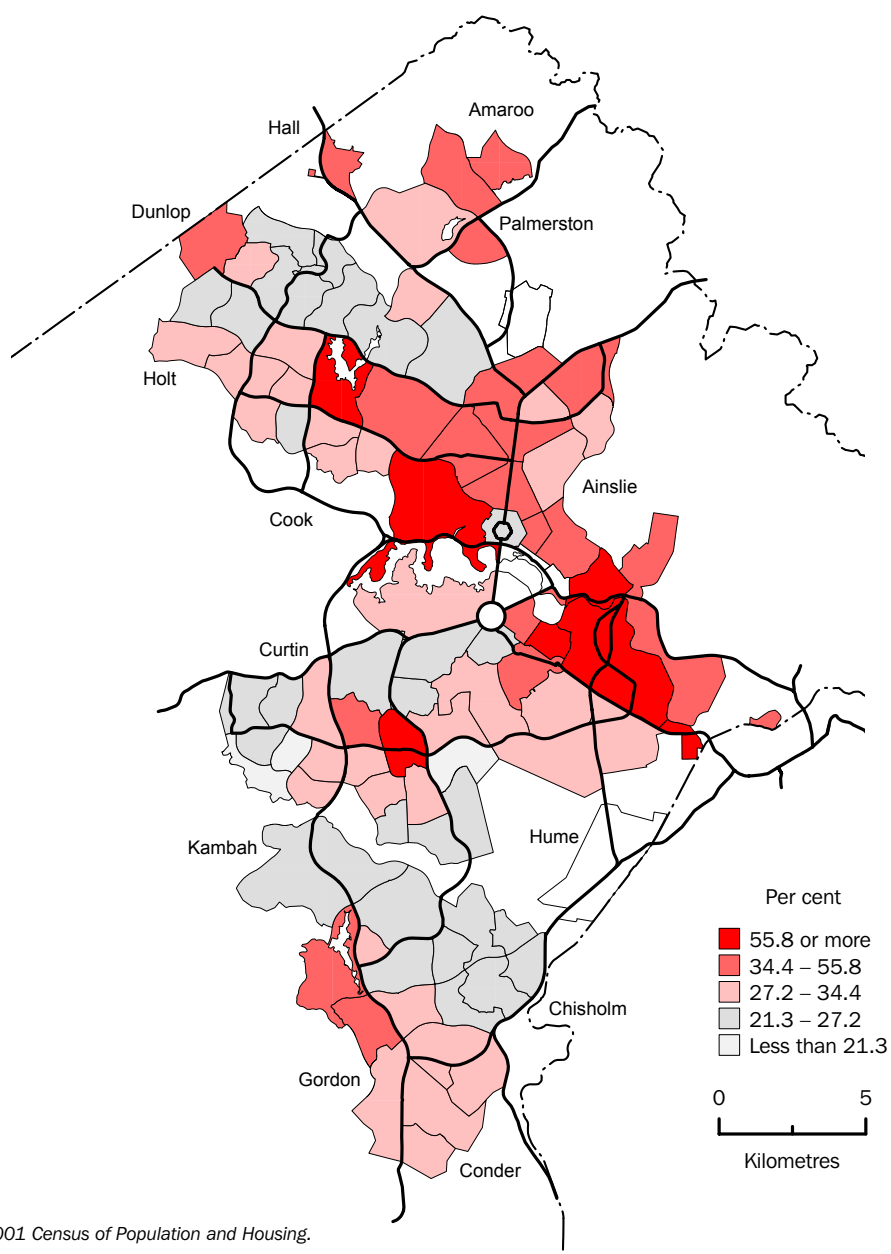


- As expected, the major cities in the region had the highest population densities due to their larger population. Population density for the ACR was highest in Queanbeyan with 659 persons per square kilometre. Goulburn had the second highest population density followed by the ACT.
- Yarrowlumla Part B had the least population per square kilometre with 0.3 persons. This was followed by Bombala (0.7 persons) and Boorowa and Tallaganda (both 0.9 persons).

3 POPULATION TURNOVER

PEOPLE INDICATING A CHANGE OF SLA BETWEEN AUGUST 2000 AND AUGUST 2001, AS A PERCENTAGE OF USUAL RESIDENTS AT AUGUST 2001

ACT

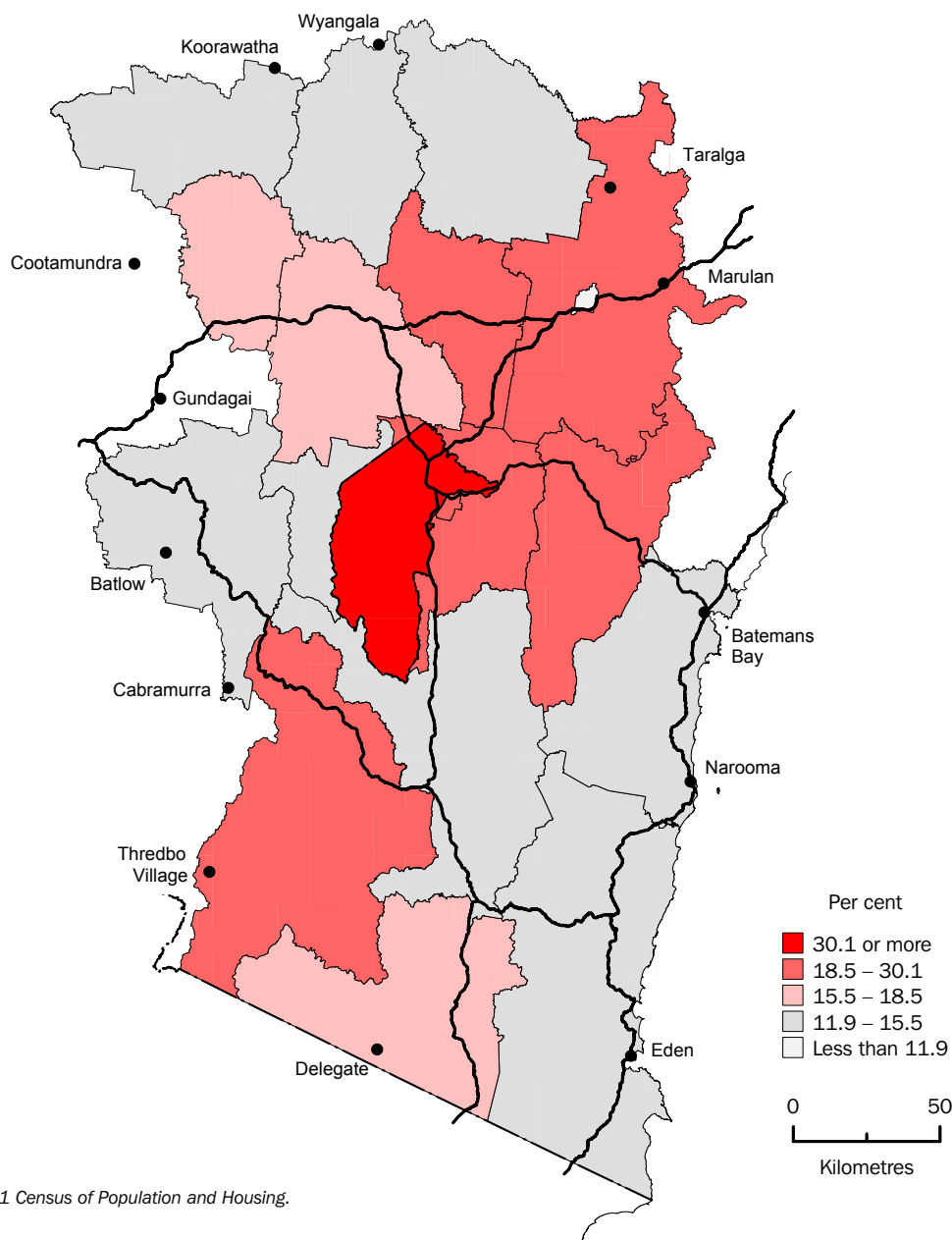


Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- The ACT recorded a population turnover of 30% between 2000 and 2001. Fyshwick recorded the highest population turnover, followed by Harman and Duntroon. Harman and Duntroon's high figures can be attributed to the turnover of Australian Defence Force personnel, while Fyshwick's high figure is influenced by the small population.
- O'Malley recorded the lowest population turnover in the ACT, followed by Chapman and Stirling. These were the only three suburbs in the ACT to record a turnover at, or below 20%.

3 POPULATION TURNOVER *continued*

ACR



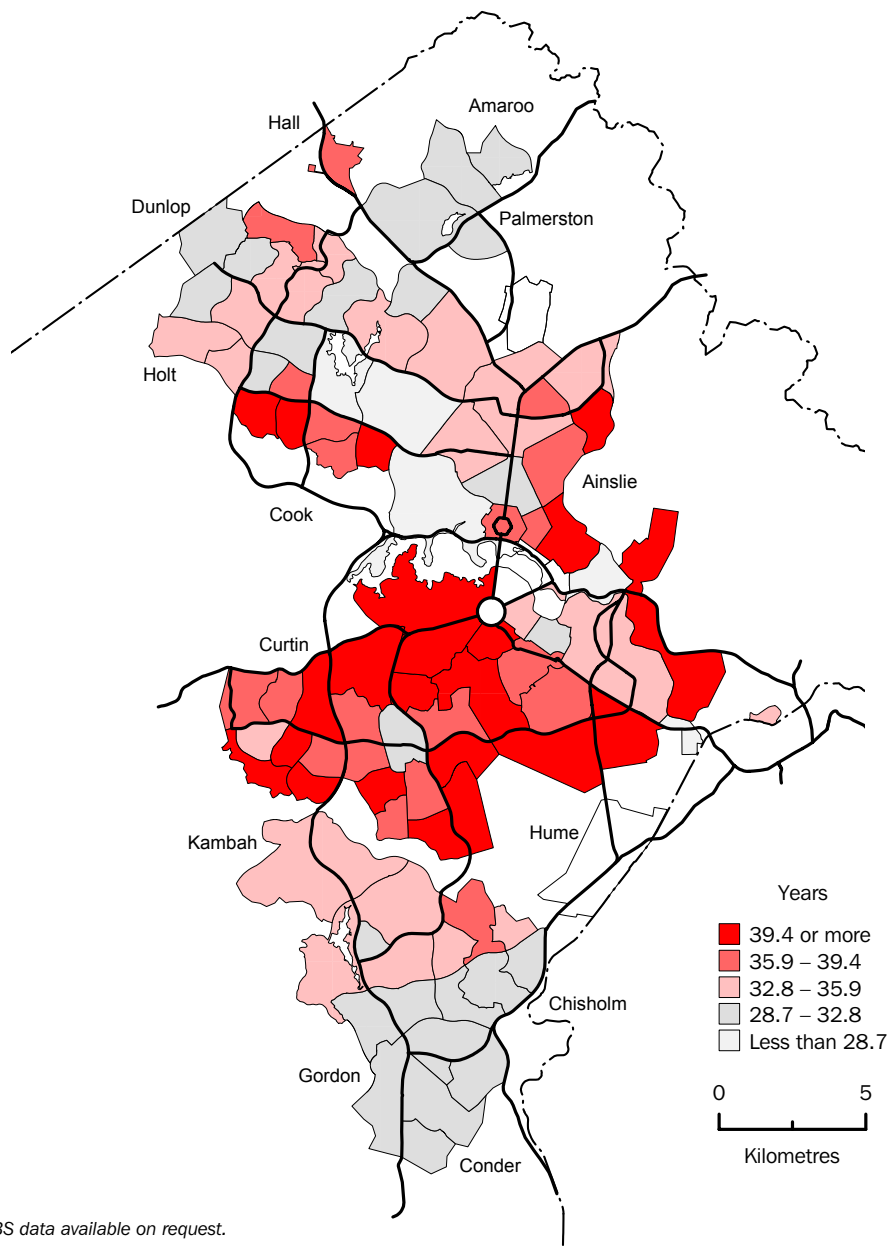
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Yarrawlumla (Part A) recorded the highest population turnover in the ACR between 2000 and 2001, followed by Snowy River and Gunning. These areas were the only SLA's in the ACR to record a population turnover above 20%.
- Bega Valley had the lowest population turnover in the ACR with 12%, followed by Tumut and Young.

4 MEDIAN AGE

AS AT 30 JUNE 2002

ACT

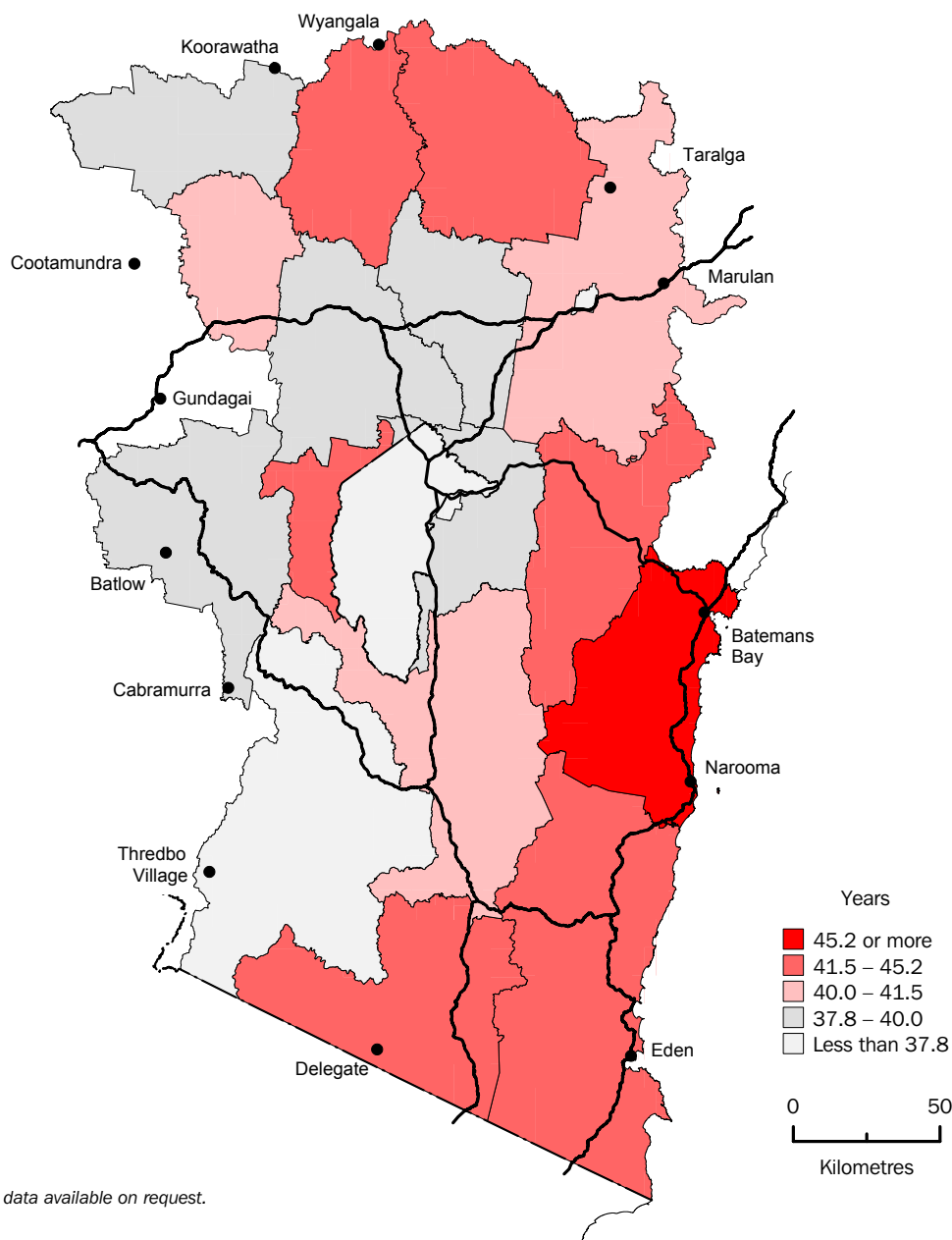


Source: ABS data available on request.

- Median ages for Canberra suburbs in 2002 ranged between 20.7 years and 45.2 years.
- The median age for the ACT in 2002 was 33.5 years. The suburb with the highest median age was Symonston (45.2 years), followed by Yarralumla (43.8 years) and Deakin (43.1 years).
- Acton, Duntroon and Bruce were the suburbs with the lowest median ages. These low median ages are influenced by the number of university students living in Acton, university students and Australian Institute of Sport residents living in Bruce and the number of Royal Military College and Australian Defence Force Academy personnel living in Duntroon.

4 MEDIAN AGE *continued*

ACR



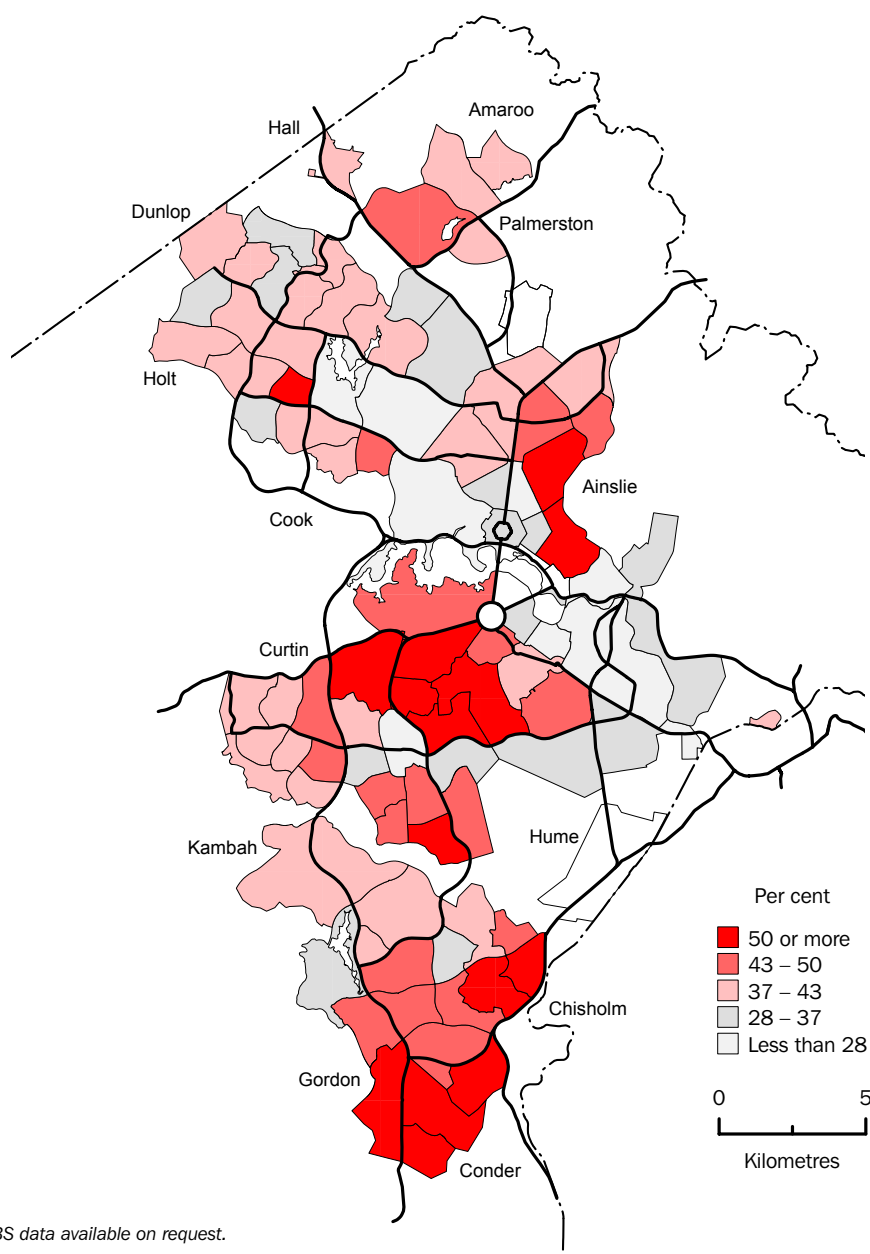
Source: ABS data available on request.

- The ACT had the lowest median age for the ACR at 33.5 years. Queanbeyan was second behind the ACT followed by Goulburn. This highlights the younger age profile of the major cities in the region.
- Eurobodalla had the highest median age at 45.2 years.

5 AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

PEOPLE AGED 0–14 YEARS AND 65 YEARS OR OLDER, AS A PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 15–64 YEARS

ACT

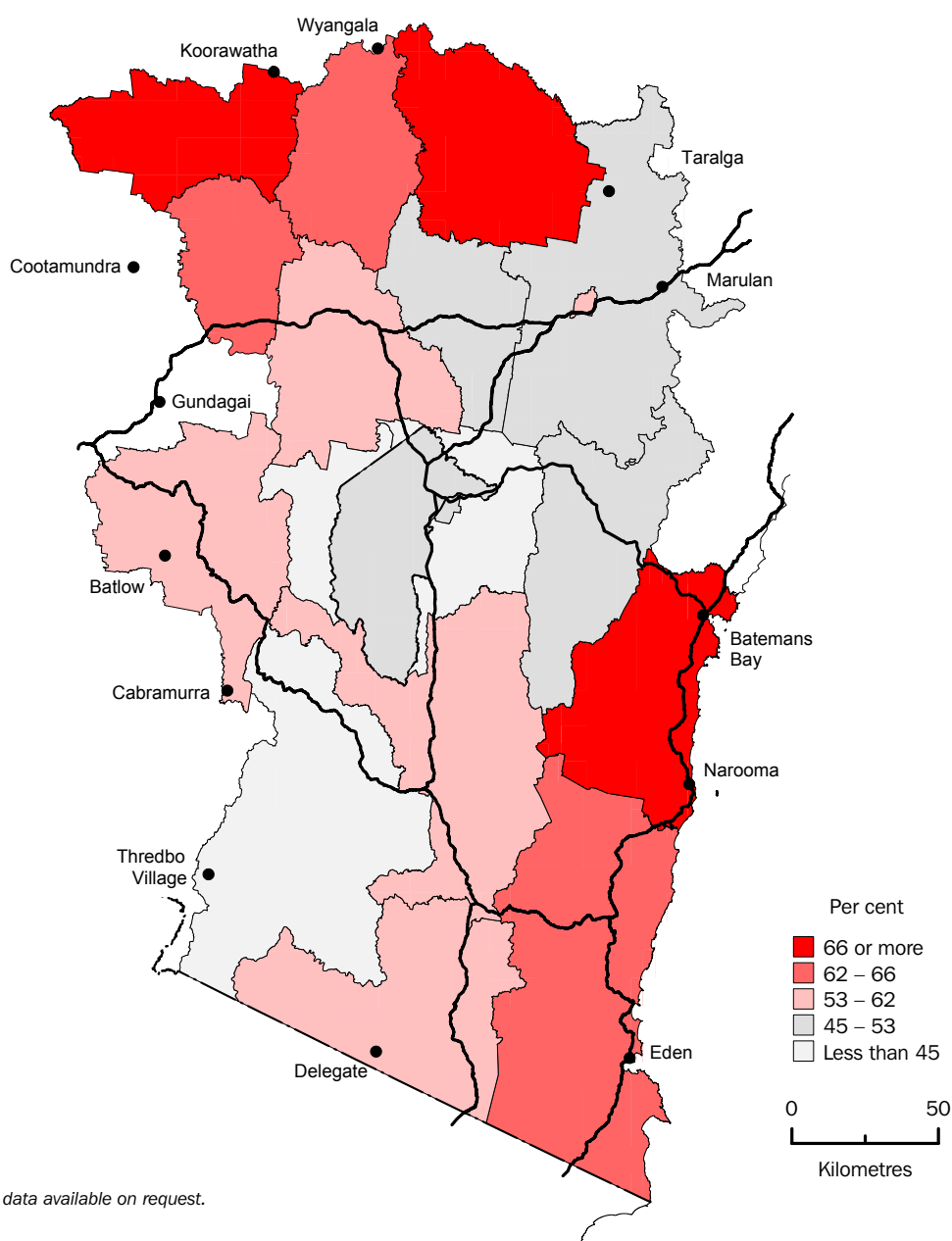


Source: ABS data available on request.

- The age dependency ratio is a measure of the apparent burden of non-workers on workers. It is the sum of people aged 0–14 years and 65 years and over as a ratio of the number of people aged 15–64 years.
- In Canberra, areas within South Canberra (including Deakin, Hughes and Red Hill) showed high age dependency ratios. The high ratios in these areas were influenced by high levels of people aged 65 years and over. Areas in Tuggeranong (including Conder, Banks, Gordon and Theodore) also showed high dependency ratios. By contrast to South Canberra, the high ratios in these areas were influenced by high numbers of children.

5 AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO *continued*

ACR



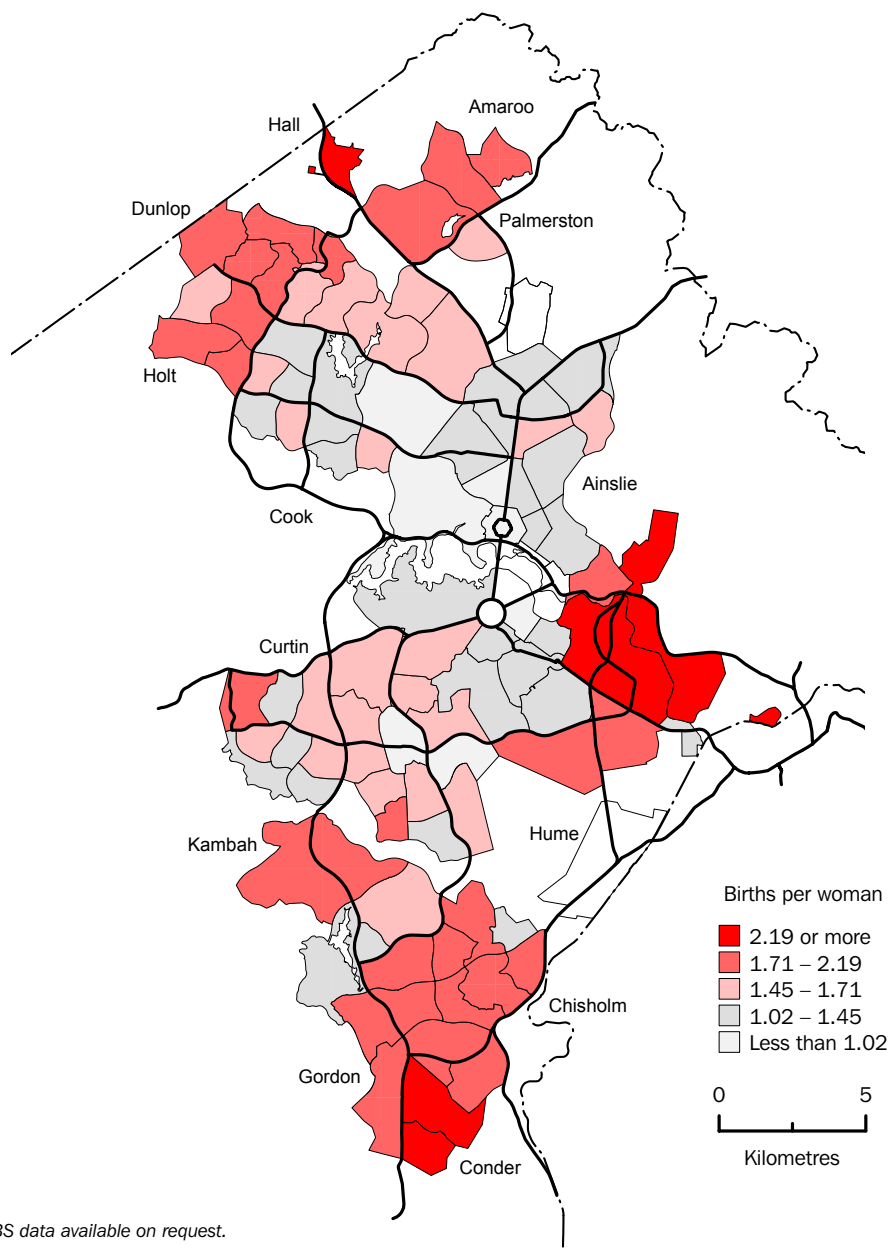
Source: ABS data available on request.

- With the proportion of the population aged 14 years and under reasonably consistent across SLAs in the ACR, the population aged 65 years and over was the variable driving the age dependency ratios. Areas with high proportions of aged persons, such as Eurobodalla, Crookwell and Bega Valley, had the highest age dependency ratios. Yarrowluma Parts A and B, Snowy River, Queanbeyan and the ACT had the lowest age dependency ratios in the ACR, due to their lower levels of persons aged 65 years and over.

6 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

THE SUM OF AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, AVERAGED OVER THREE YEARS
2000 TO 2002

ACT

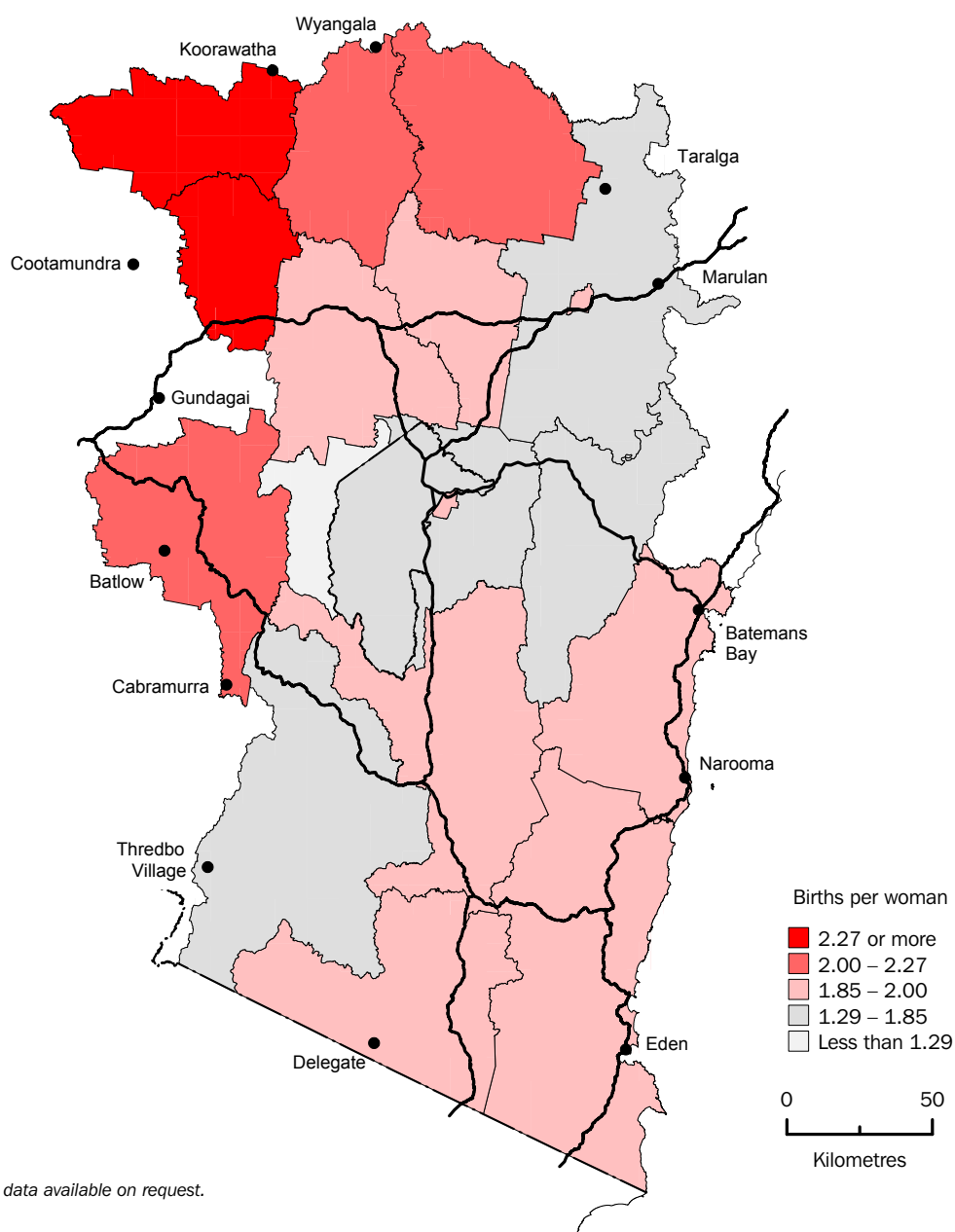


Source: ABS data available on request.

- The total fertility rate, (births per woman) for the ACT, (averaged over the three years from 2000 to 2002), was 1.57 children. The suburb with the highest total fertility rate was Hall, followed by the smaller suburbs of Pialligo, Oaks Estate and Fyshwick.
- Suburbs with low fertility rates included those dominated by high proportions of tertiary students (Acton, Turner and Bruce). Other suburbs with a low rate included City, O'Malley and Barton.

6 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE *continued*

ACR



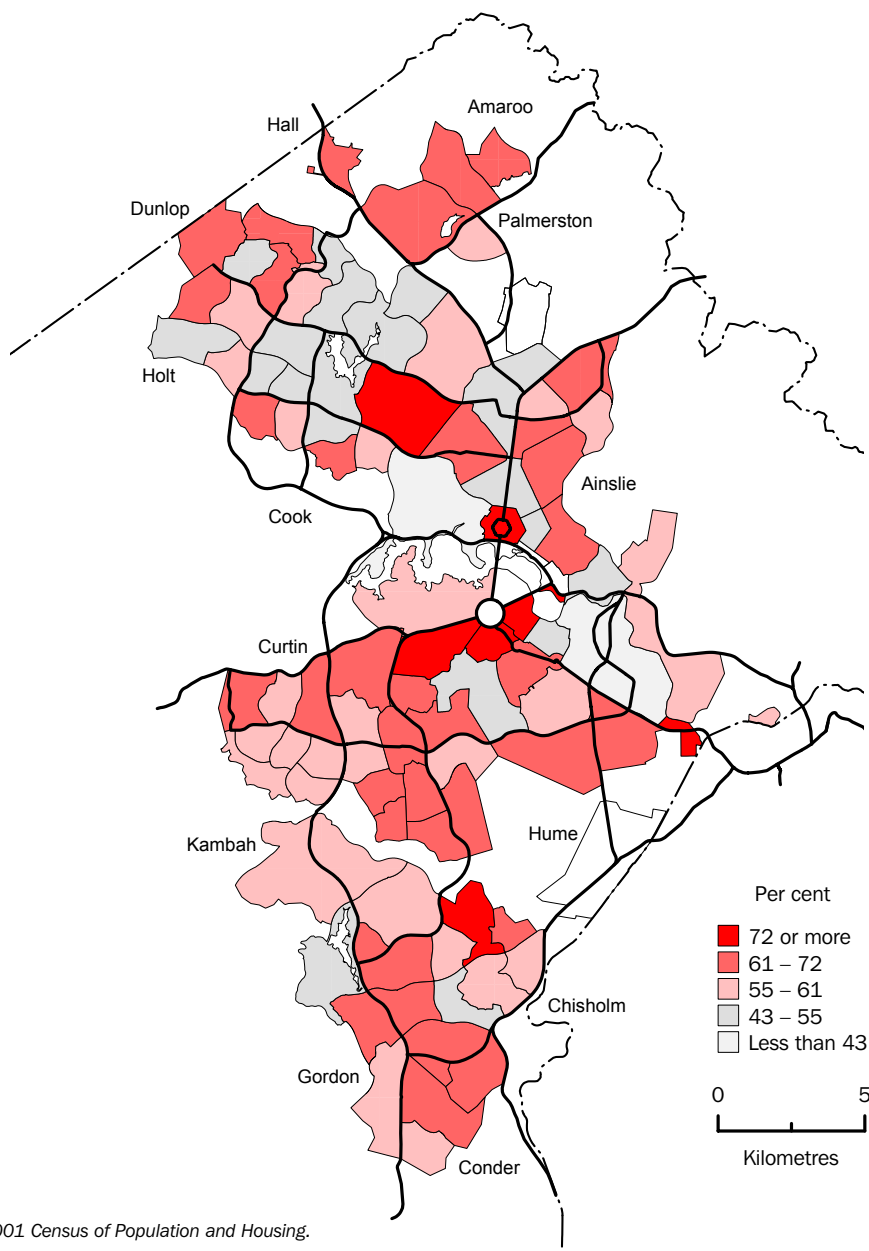
Source: ABS data available on request.

- The total fertility rate of the SLAs in the ACR was generally above 1.2 children. Yarrowluma Part B was the only exception.
- The highest total fertility rates for the ACR were Harden, Young and Boorowa to the north-west of the region.
- Snowy River, ACT and Yarrowluma Part B had the lowest fertility rates for the region.

7 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN

FEMALES, WITH CHILDREN AGED 0–4 YEARS, IN THE LABOUR FORCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE, AUGUST 2001

ACT

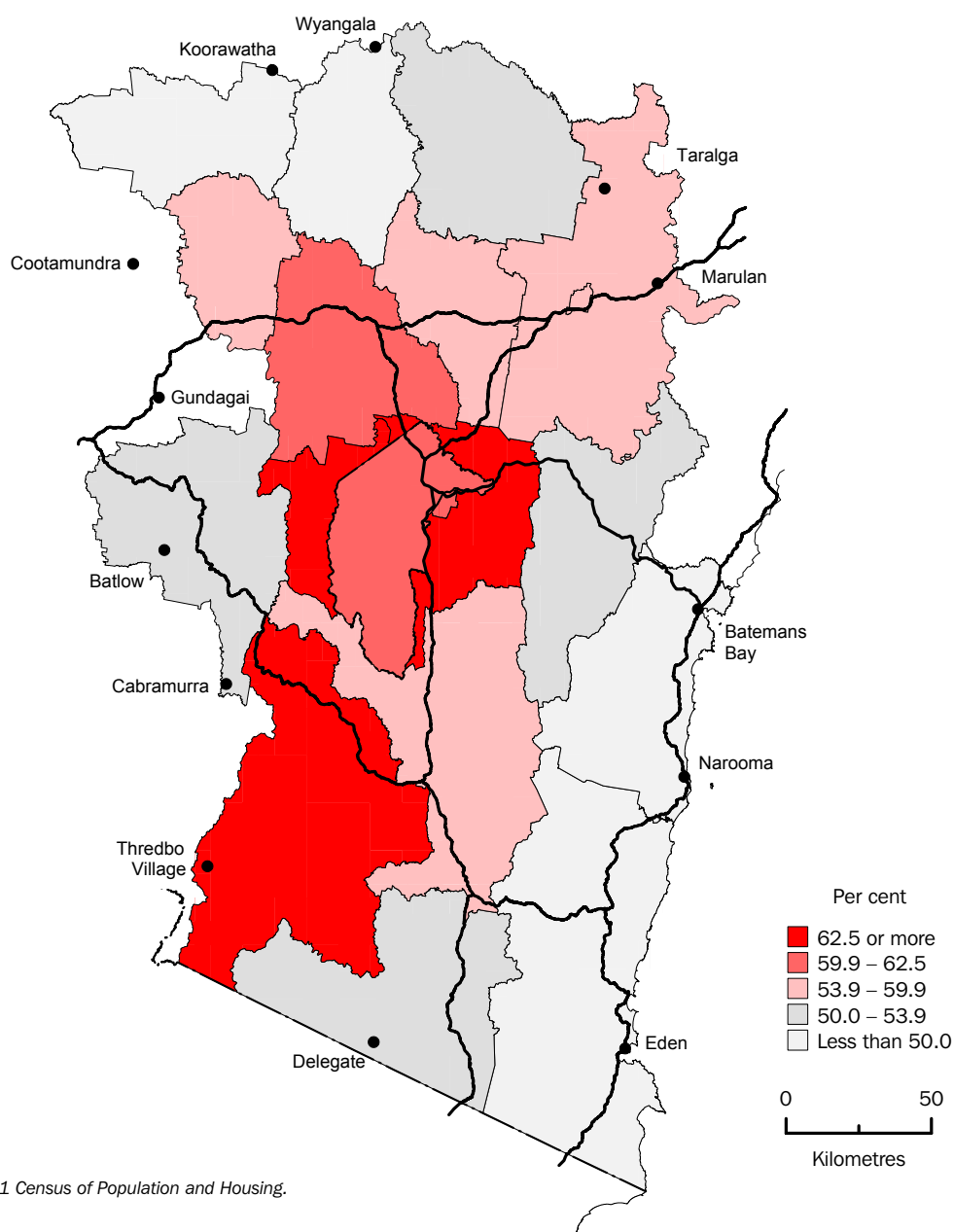


Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Barton had the highest participation rate of mothers with young children for all suburbs in Canberra (80%). This was followed by Fadden and Deakin.
- The lowest participation rates of mothers with young children were in Belconnen Town Centre, Kingston and Charnwood.

7 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN *continued*

ACR



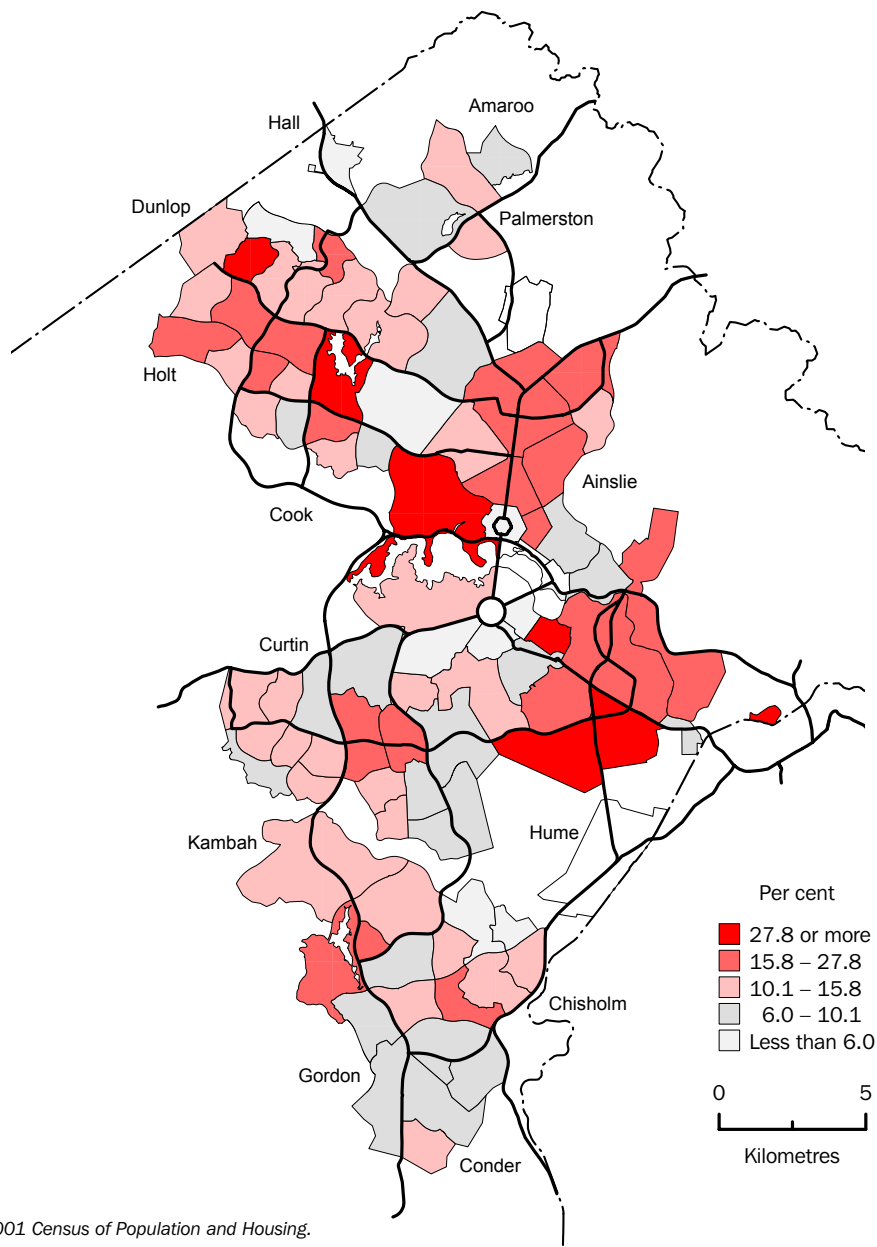
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- In the ACR, the participation rate of mothers with young children was highest in the Snowy River. This was followed by Yarrowlumla Part A and Yarrowlumla Part B.
- Boorowa had the lowest participation rate in the ACR (44%) followed by Eurobodalla and Bombala.

8 CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WITH NO EMPLOYED PARENTS

AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AUGUST 2001

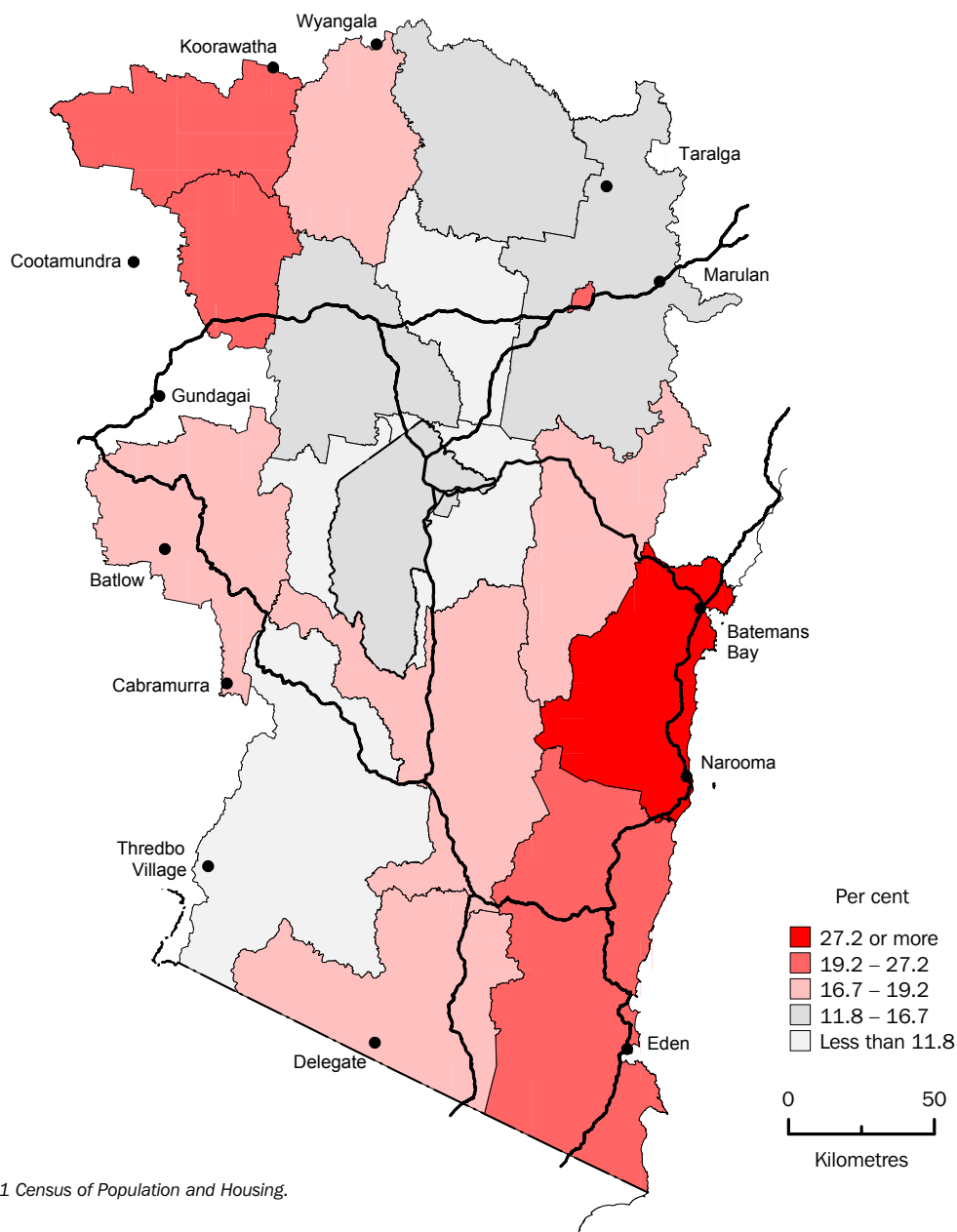
ACT



- Symonston recorded the highest proportion of dependent children with no employed parents in the ACT in 2001, followed by Kingston and Belconnen Town Centre. Along with Acton, these were the only areas that were above 30%.
- Forrest had the lowest proportion of dependent children in families with no employed parents, followed by Fadden and Bruce.

8 CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WITH NO EMPLOYED PARENTS *continued*

ACR



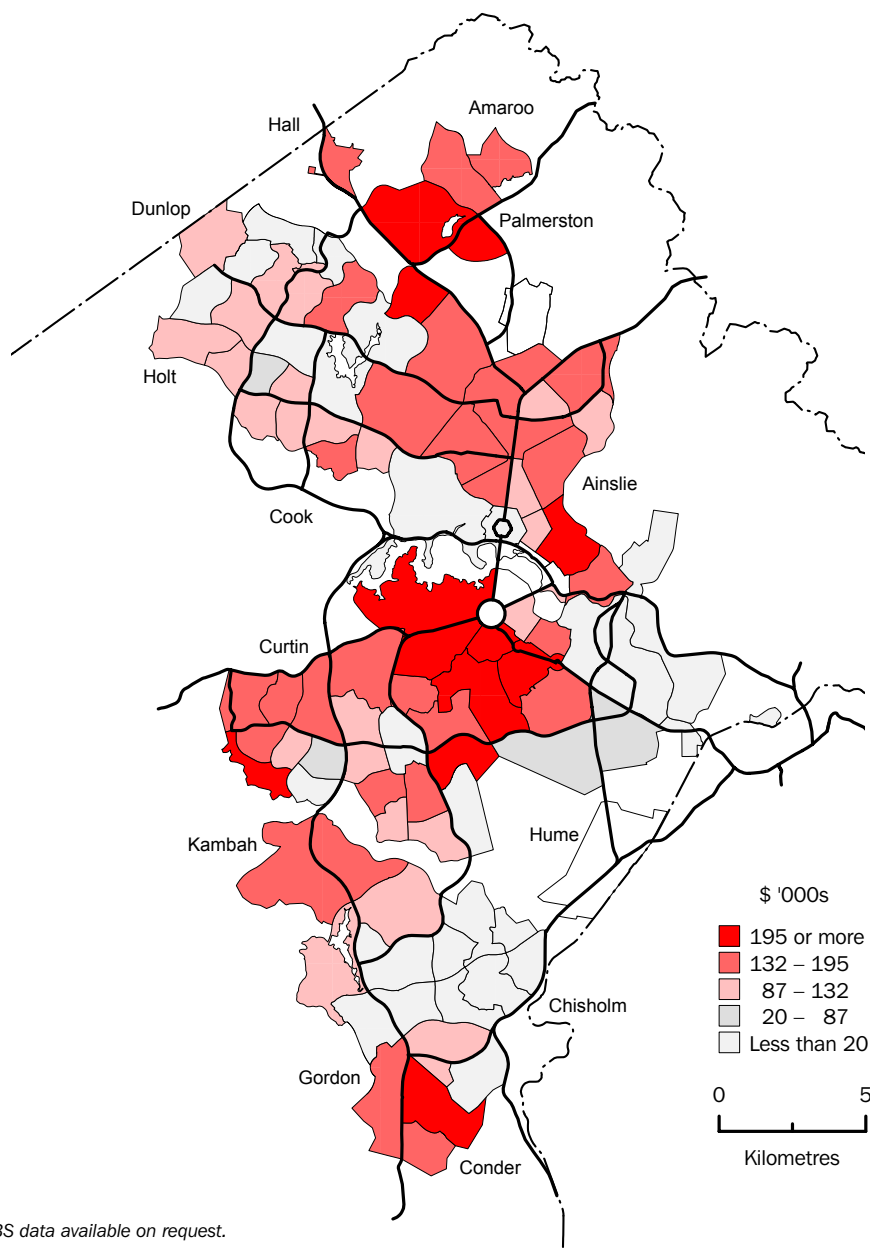
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Eurobodalla SLA recorded the highest proportion of dependent children in families with no employed parents for the entire ACR, followed by Young and Goulburn. Along with Bega Valley, these were the only areas to record a proportion above 20%.
- Yarrawlumla (Part B) recorded the lowest proportion of dependent children in the ACR who were in a family with no employed parent, followed by Snowy River and Yarrawlumla (Part A).

9 VALUE OF DWELLING APPROVALS

AVERAGE VALUE OF NEW RESIDENTIAL DWELLING APPROVALS, 2002–03

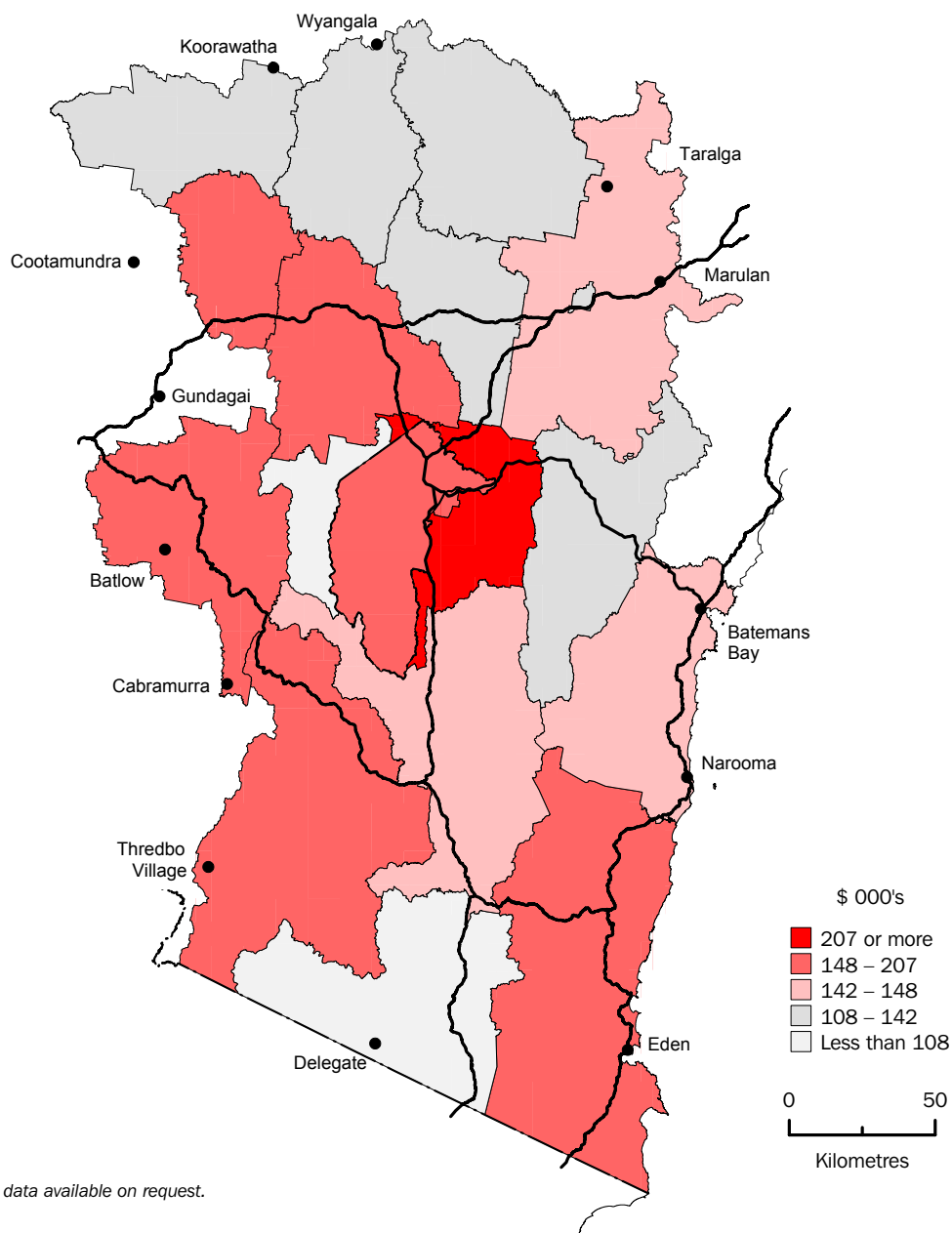
ACT



- Forrest recorded the highest average new residential building approval figure in the ACT during 2002–03. This was followed by O'Malley and Yarralumla. All three suburbs, in the inner south of the city, had average values more than twice the ACT average.
- Scullin recorded the lowest value of new residential building approvals, followed by Waramanga and Symonston.

9 VALUE OF DWELLING APPROVALS *continued*

ACR



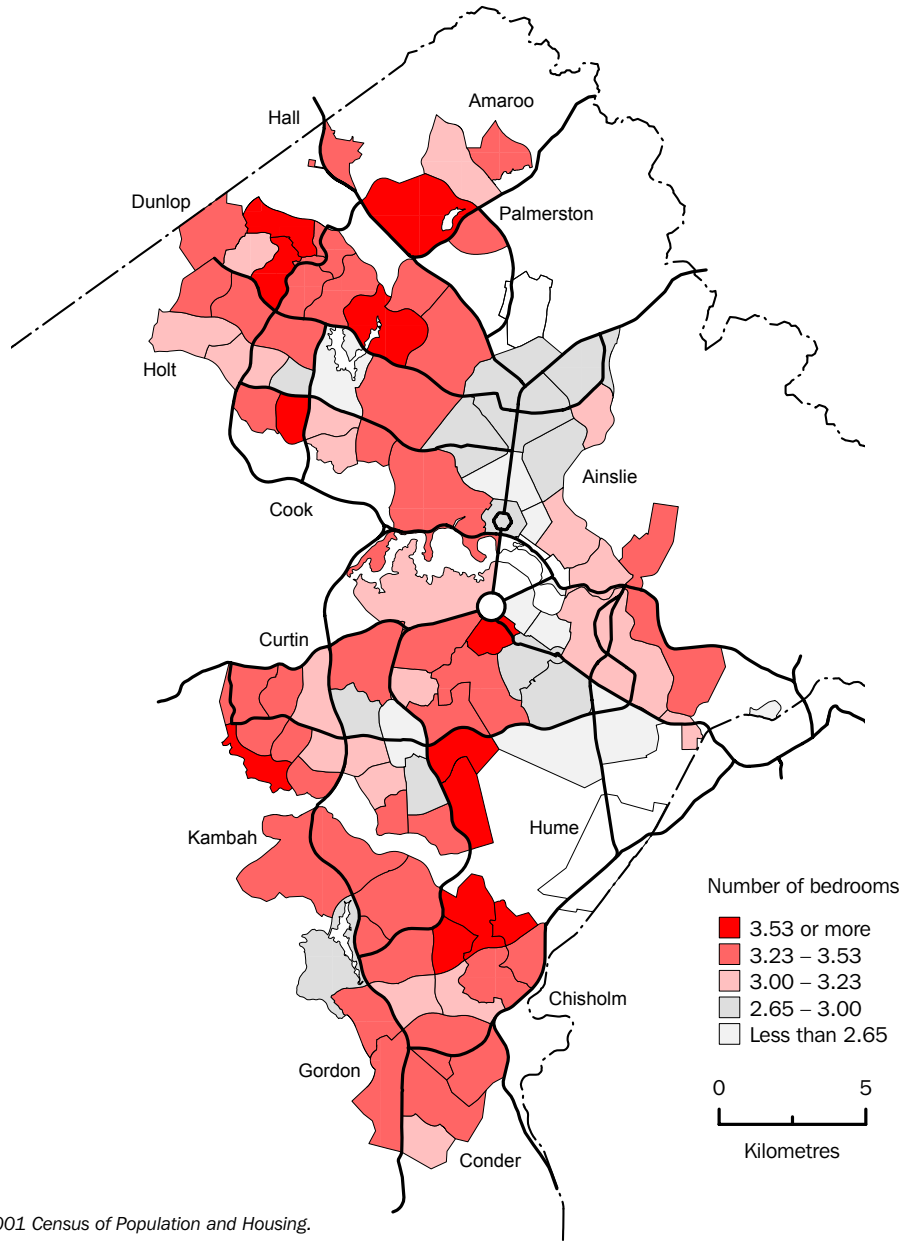
Source: ABS data available on request.

- Yarrowlumla (Part A) recorded the highest average residential building approval in 2002–03 for the ACR. This was followed by Yass and Snowy River. These areas, along with Bega Valley and Tumut, were the only areas to record a higher average than the ACT (\$150,070).
- Bombala recorded the lowest average new residential building approval for the ACR.

10 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS, AUGUST 2001

ACT

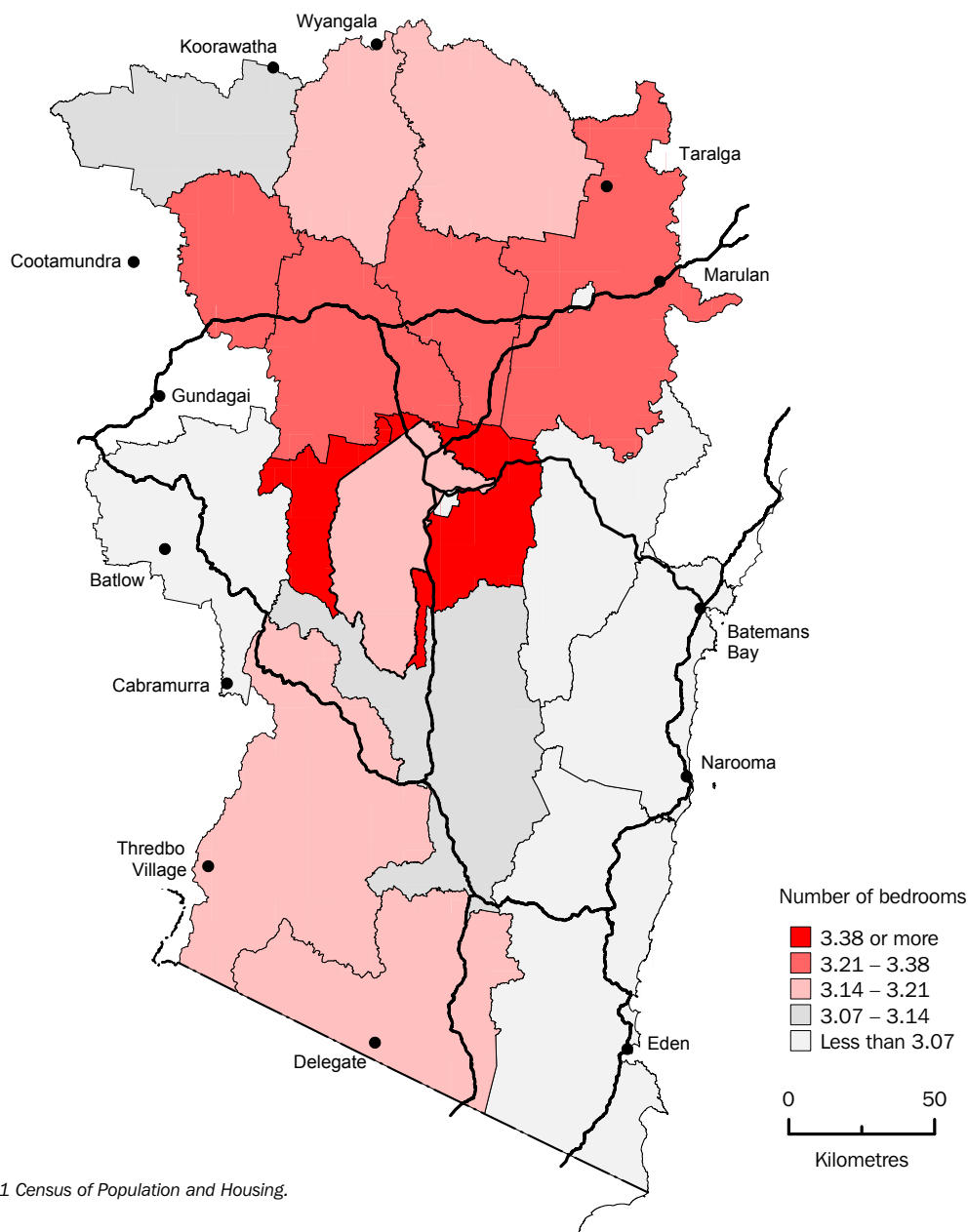


Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- In 2001, dwellings in the ACT had an average of 3.2 bedrooms. O'Malley had the highest average number of bedrooms and was the only suburb to have an average higher than 4 bedrooms. This was followed by Fadden and Chapman.
- Symonston recorded the lowest average number of bedrooms, due to the predominance of caravan accommodation in the suburb (90% of the dwellings in Symonston are caravans). Oaks Estate and Braddon had the next lowest averages.

10 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS *continued*

ACR



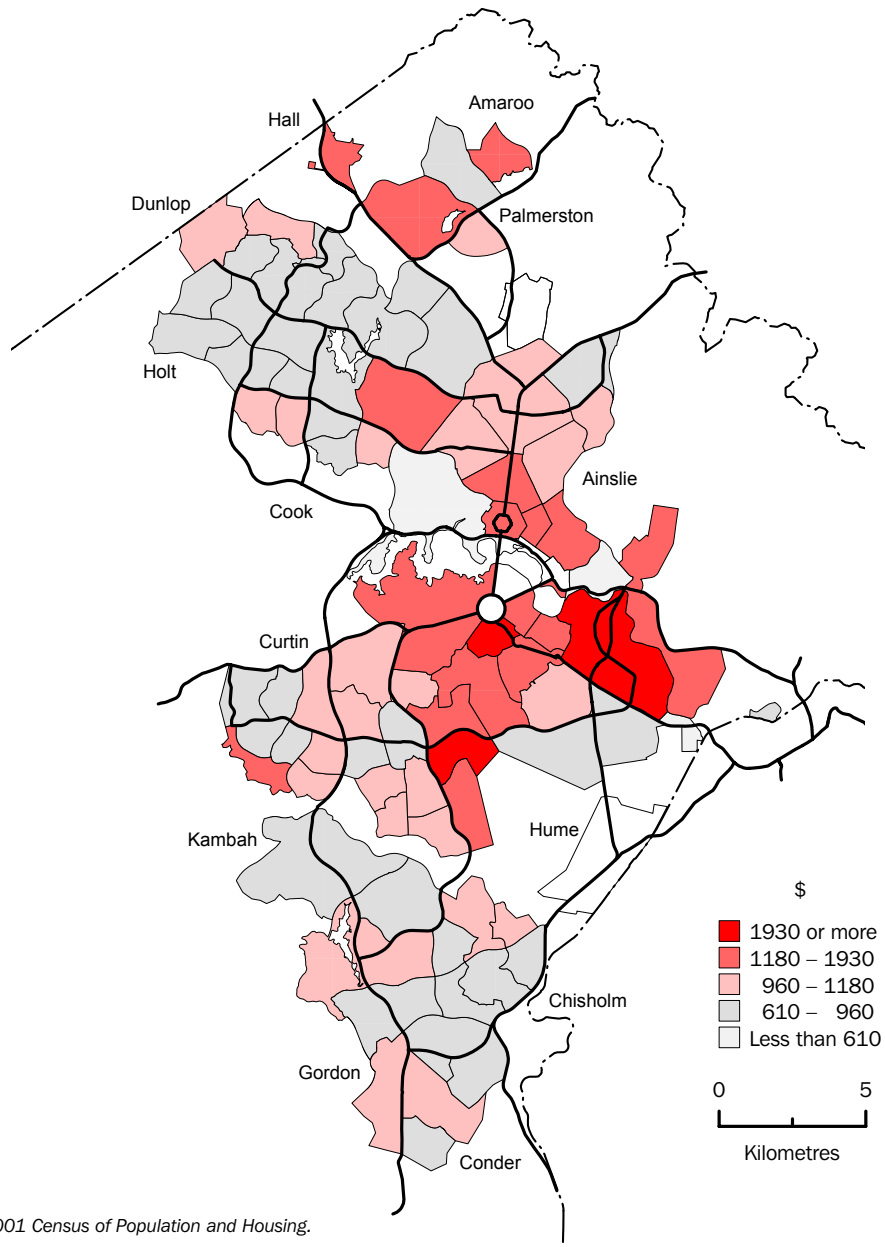
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Yarrowlumla (Part B) recorded the highest average number of bedrooms per dwelling within the ACR in 2001. This is followed by Yarrowlumla (Part A) and Mulwaree. These were the only SLAs in the ACR to record a higher average number of bedrooms than the ACT.
- The lowest average number of bedrooms per dwelling in the ACR was recorded in the Bega Valley, with 2.9 bedrooms per dwelling.

11 HOUSING COSTS

MEDIAN MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS, AUGUST 2001

ACT

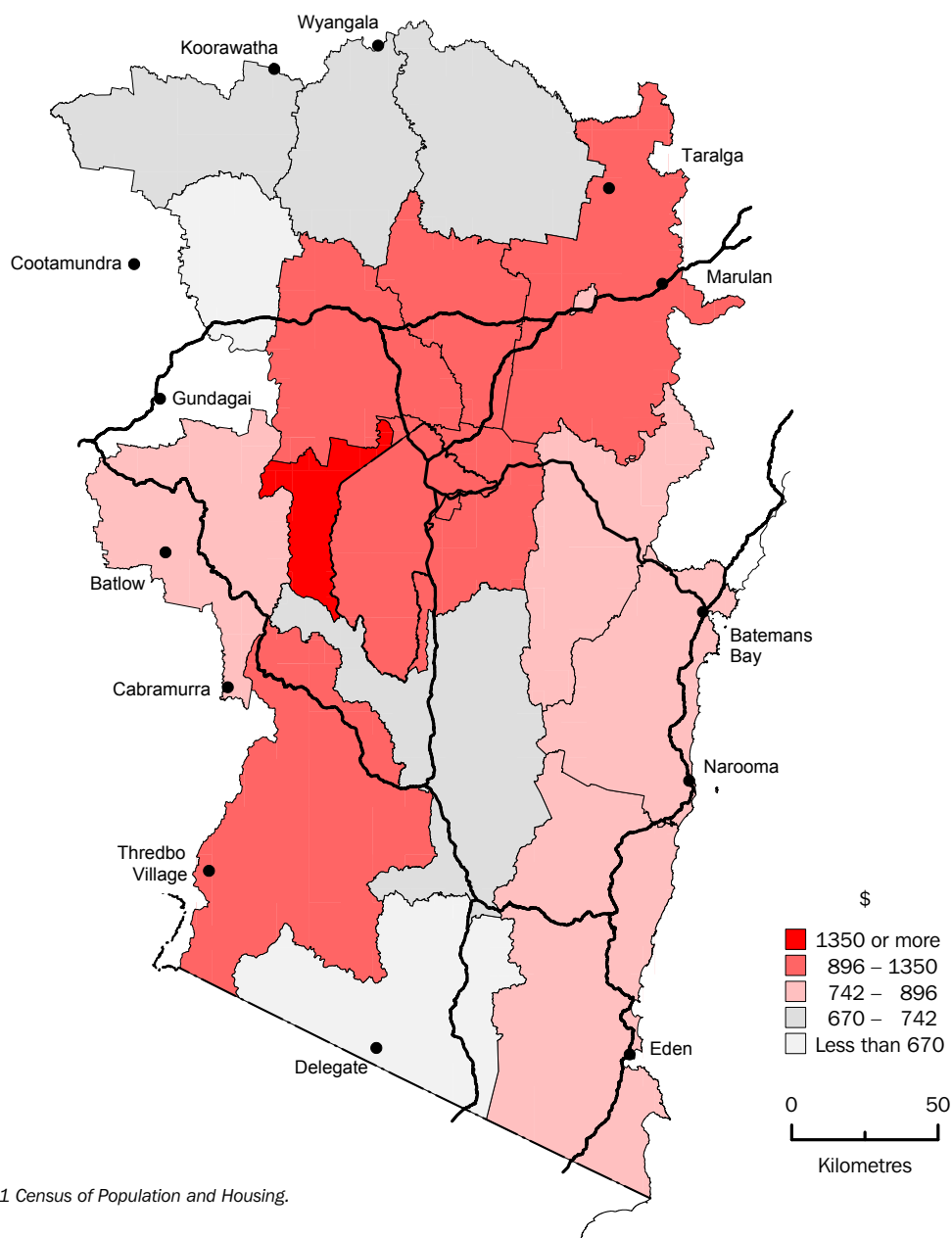


Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- In general, the inner southern areas of Canberra recorded the highest median monthly mortgage repayments. These suburbs included Forrester, Barton and Red Hill. Reid also had a high median.
- Oaks Estate recorded the lowest median mortgage repayment in Canberra followed by Charnwood and Holt.

11 HOUSING COSTS *continued*

ACR



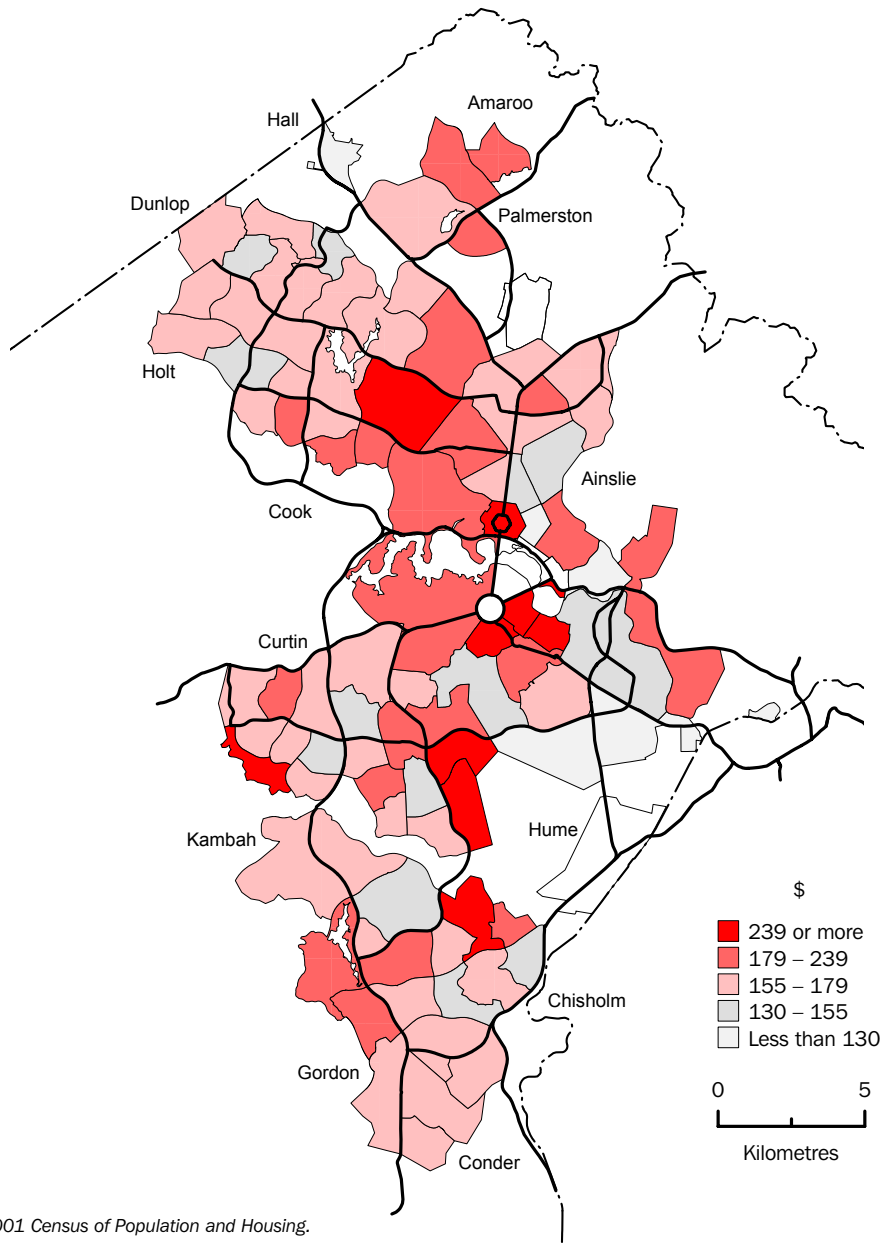
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Yarrowlumla (Part A) recorded the highest median monthly mortgage repayment in the ACR, followed by Yarrowlumla (Part B). Parts A & B were the only areas to record a higher figure than the ACT (\$957 per month).
- Harden recorded the lowest median mortgage repayment in the ACR followed by Bombala and Boorowa.

12 HOUSING COSTS

MEDIAN WEEKLY RENT PAYMENTS, AUGUST 2001

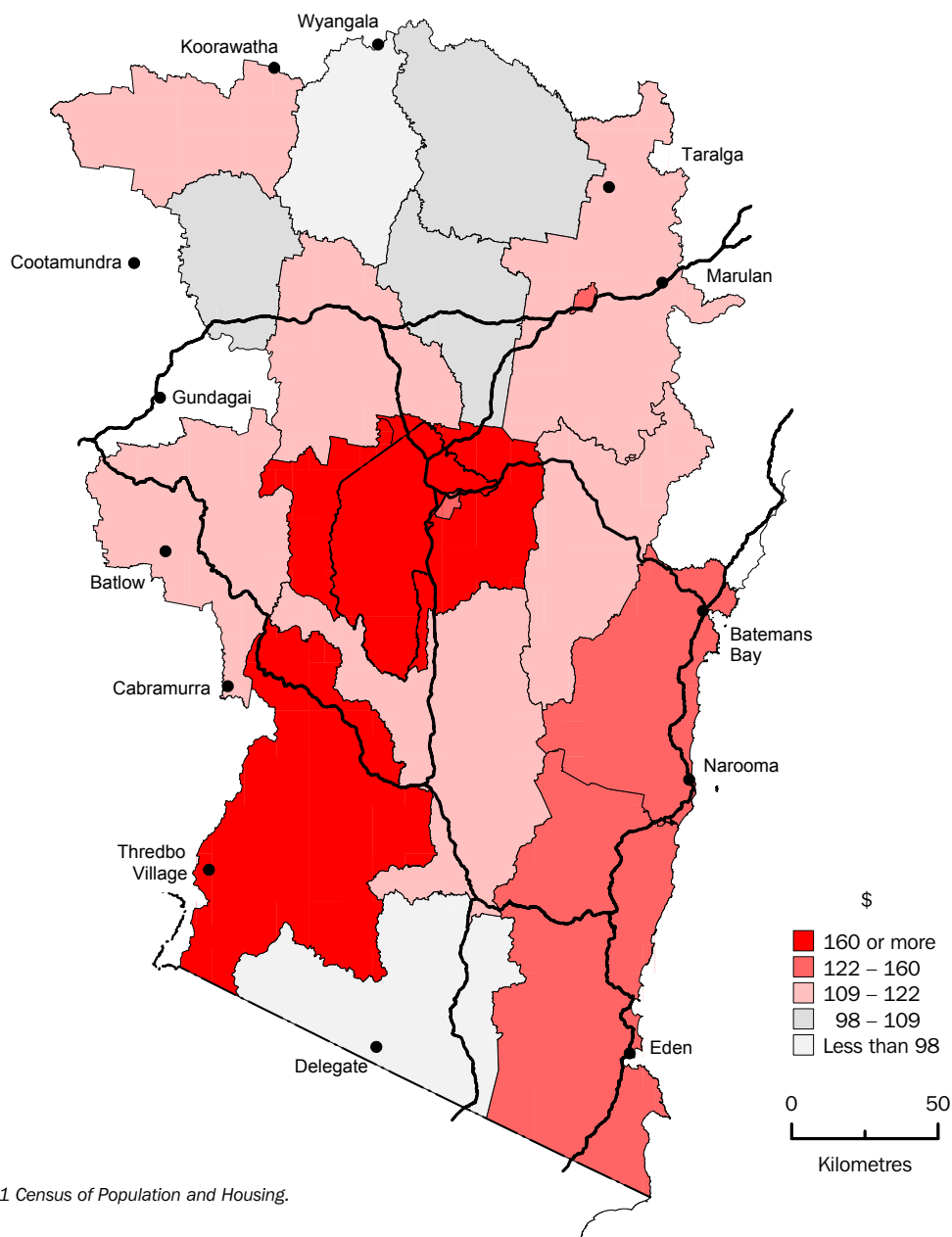
ACT



- The weekly median rent for the ACT at August 2001 was \$169 per week.
- The suburb with the highest weekly median rent was O'Malley, followed by Forrest, City and Barton.
- Oaks Estate had the lowest median weekly rent for all suburbs in the ACT at \$66 per week. The suburbs of Hall and Reid followed.

12 HOUSING COSTS *continued*

ACR



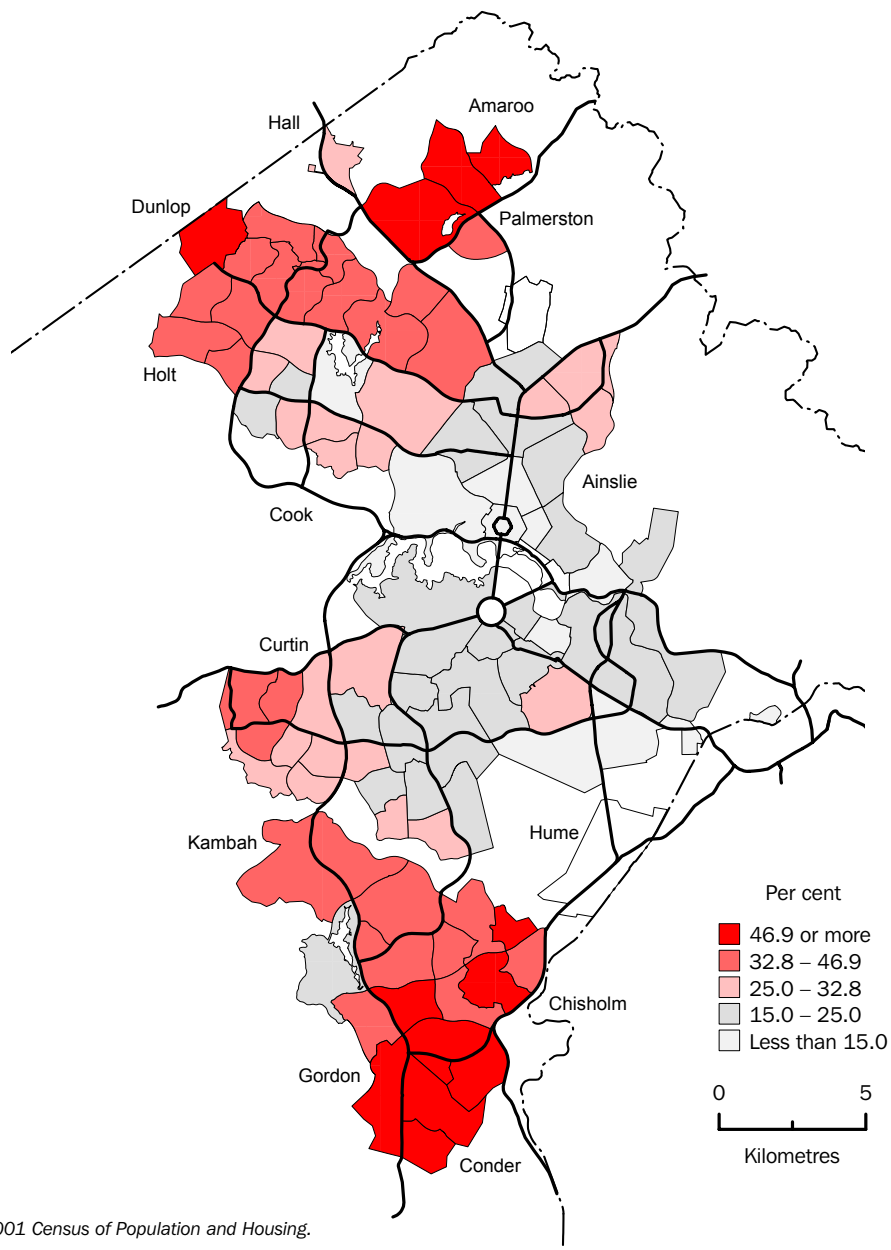
Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- The Snowy River area had the highest median weekly rent of the Australian Capital Region (ACR) at \$252 per week. This was probably influenced by high rents in the snowfields during ski season, when this data was collected. Yarrowlumla Part B had the second highest weekly median rent at \$179 per week which was followed by the ACT.
- The SLAs with the lowest median rent in the ACR were Boorowa, Bombala and Harden.

13 DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED

AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, AUGUST 2001

ACT

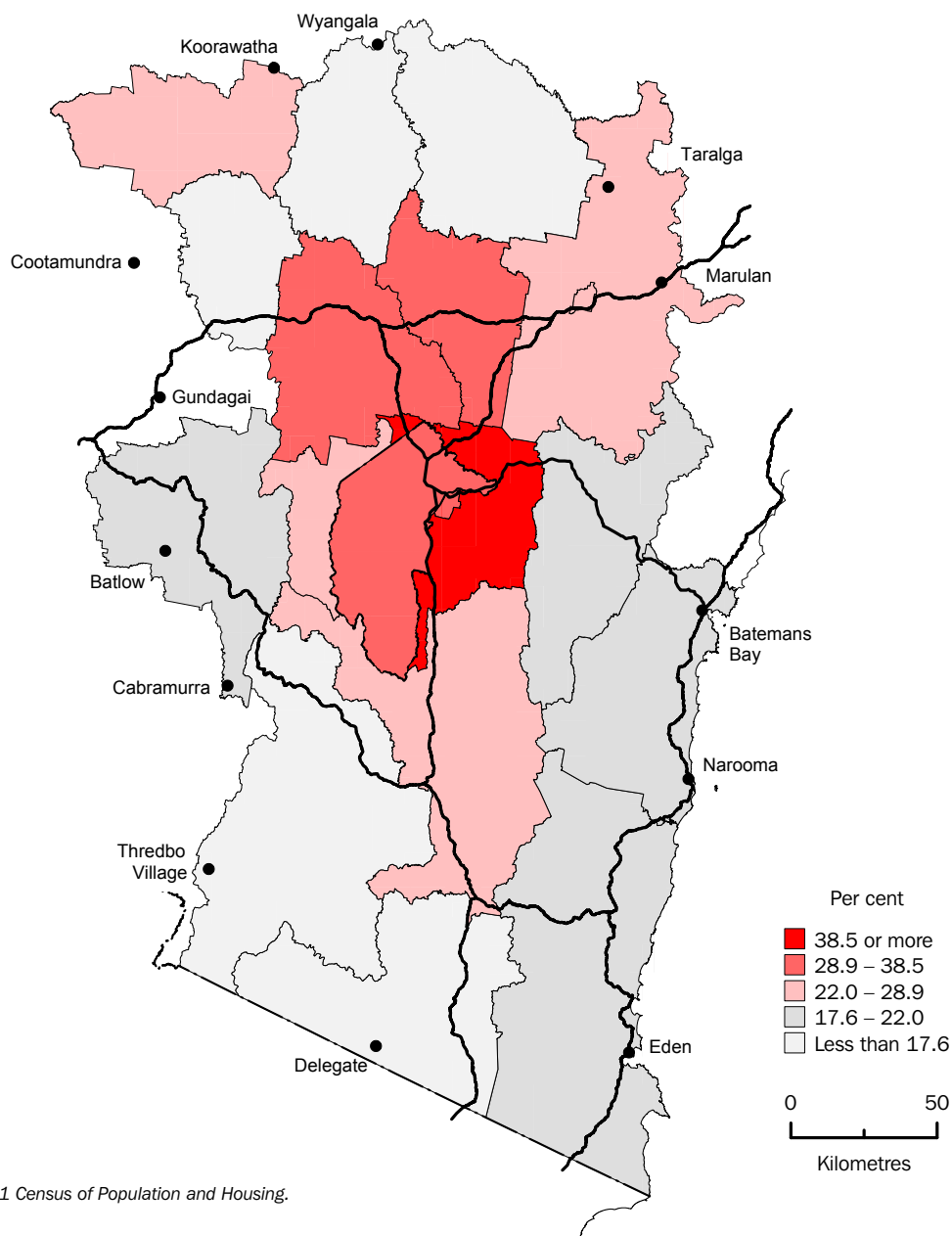


Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Suburbs where over 50% of private dwellings were being purchased in the ACT in 2001 included Amaroo, Banks, Calwell, Conder, Dunlop, Gordon, Macarthur, Ngunnawal, Nicholls and Theodore. All of these suburbs have been established within the last 15 years.
- Symonston recorded the lowest percentage of dwellings being purchased. This was followed by the City and Braddon, where most dwellings were being rented.

13 DWELLINGS BEING PURCHASED *continued*

ACR



Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

- Yarrowlumla (Part A) recorded the highest percentage of dwellings being purchased in the ACR in 2001. This was the only SLA to record a higher figure than the ACT (33%). Gunning recorded the next highest figure followed by Yass.
- Snowy River recorded the lowest percentage of dwellings being purchased in the ACR followed by Crookwell and Boorowa.

REFERENCE MAPS

ACT

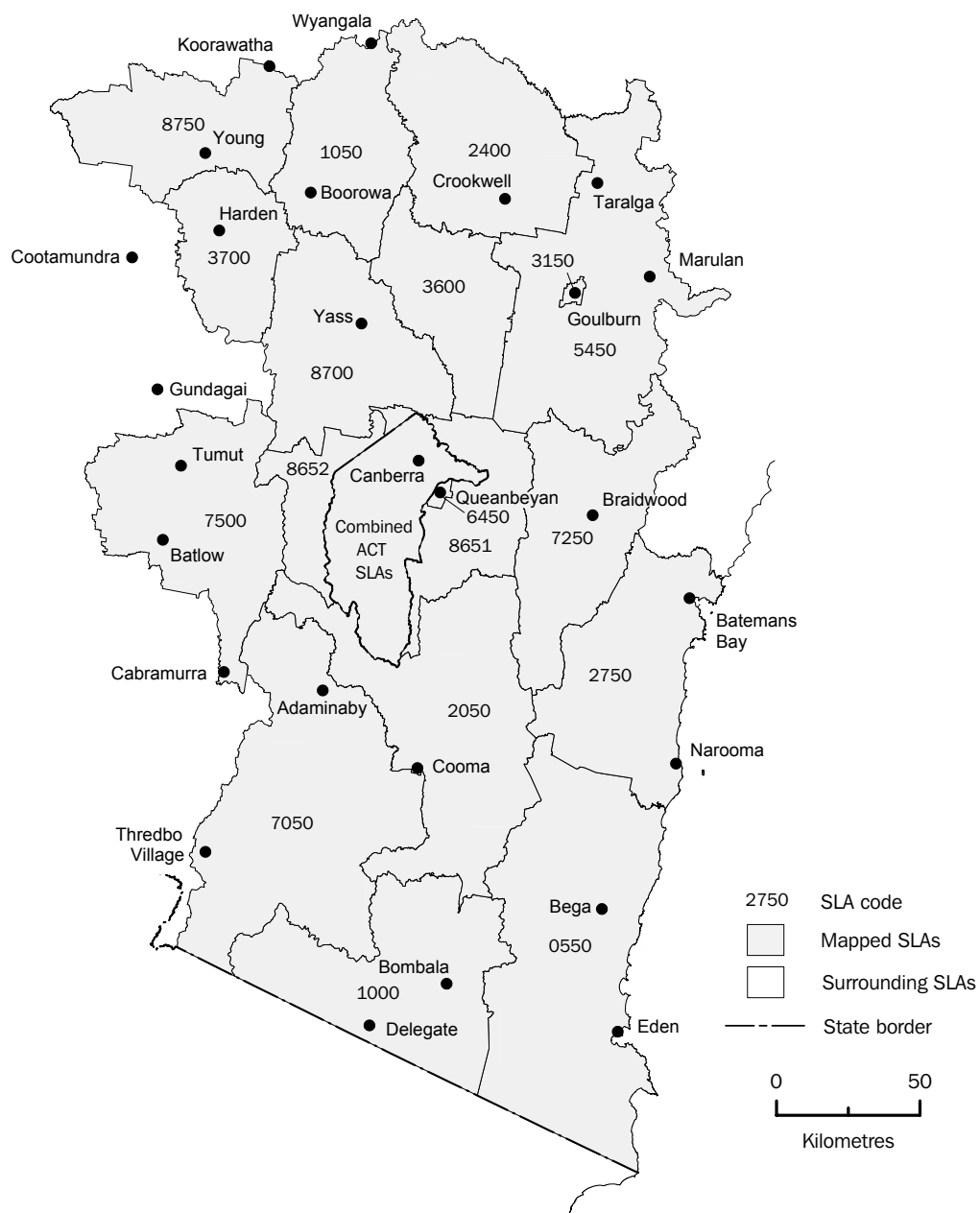


REFERENCE MAPS *continued*

SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name	SLA Code	SLA Name
0089	Acton	3069	Garran	6279	Nicholls
0189	Ainslie	3159	Gilmore	6309	Oaks Estate
0239	Amaroo	3249	Giralang	6389	O'Connor
0279	Aranda	3289	Gordon	6450	Queanbeyan (C)
0339	Banks	3339	Gowrie	6489	O'Malley
0369	Barton	3379	Greenway	6579	Oxley
0459	Belconnen Town Centre	3429	Griffith	6669	Page
0549	Belconnen - SSD Bal	3529	Gungahlin - SSD Bal	6719	Palmerston
0609	Bonython	3609	Hackett	6849	Pearce
0639	Braddon	3689	Hall	6939	Phillip
0729	Bruce	3789	Harman	7029	Pialligo
0819	Calwell	3879	Hawker	7119	Red Hill
0909	Campbell	3969	Higgins	7209	Reid
1089	Chapman	4059	Holder	7289	Richardson
1179	Charnwood	4149	Holt	7389	Rivett
1269	Chifley	4239	Hughes	7569	Scullin
1359	Chisholm	4419	Isaacs	7659	Spence
1449	City	4509	Isabella Plains	7749	Stirling
1549	Conder	4589	Jerrabomberra	7839	Stromlo
1629	Cook	4779	Kaleen	7929	Symonston
1719	Curtin	4869	Kambah	8019	Theodore
1809	Deakin	4959	Kingston	8109	Torrens
1889	Dickson	5049	Kowen	8189	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal
1989	Downer	5139	Latham	8289	Turner
2079	Duffy	5229	Lyneham	8379	Wanniassa
2139	Dunlop	5319	Lyons	8469	Waramanga
2169	Duntroon	5409	McKellar	8559	Watson
2259	Evatt	5489	Macarthur	8649	Weetangera
2349	Fadden	5589	Macgregor	8651	Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A
2439	Farrer	5679	Macquarie	8652	Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B
2529	Fisher	5769	Majura	8700	Yass (A)
2619	Florey	5859	Mawson	8739	Weston
2709	Flynn	5949	Melba	8829	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal
2789	Forrest	6129	Monash	8919	Yarralumla
2889	Fraser	6219	Narrabundah	9009	Remainder of ACT
2979	Fyshwick	6249	Ngunnawal		

REFERENCE MAPS *continued*

ACR



REFERENCE MAPS *continued*

ACR *continued*

SLA Code	SLA Name
0550	Bega Valley (A)
1000	Bombala (A)
1050	Boorowa (A)
2050	Cooma-Monaro (A)
2400	Crookwell (A)
2750	Eurobodalla (A)
3150	Goulburn (C)
3600	Gunning (A)
3700	Harden (A)
5450	Mulwaree (A)
6450	Queanbeyan (C)
7050	Snowy River (A)
7250	Tallaganda (A)
7500	Tumut (A)
8651	Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt A
8652	Yarrowlumla (A) - Pt B
8700	Yass (A)
8750	Young (A)

GLOSSARY

Age dependency ratio	The dependency ratio measures the burden of non-workers on workers. It is the sum of people aged 0–14 years and 65 years or more as a ratio of the number of people aged 15–64 years.
Australian Capital Region (ACR)	The region surrounding the ACT. Includes the SLAs of Bega Valley, Bombala, Boorowa, Cooma-Monaro, Crookwell, Eurobodalla, Goulburn, Gunning, Harden, Mulwaree, Queanbeyan, Snowy River, Tallaganda, Yarrowlumla (Part A), Yarrowlumla (Part B), Yass and Young.
Dependent children	Children under 15 years of age, or children, in a family, aged 15–24 years who are full-time students attending a secondary or tertiary institution and who have no partner or children of their own usually residing in the household. Dependent children include adopted children, step and foster children. See also Family.
Dwelling	<p>A structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census Night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. Dwellings are classified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ occupied private dwellings ■ unoccupied private dwellings ■ non-private dwellings. <p>See also Occupied private dwelling; Private dwelling.</p>
Dwelling being purchased	A dwelling being purchased and occupied by a usual resident of the household. This category excludes dwellings owned outright and those occupied under a life tenure scheme but includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme. See also Dwelling.
Employed persons	People aged 15 years and over who, during the week before Census Night, worked for payment or profit or as unpaid workers in a family business, or who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent.
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering and who are usually resident in the same household.
Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and make common provision for food and other essentials for living; or a person living alone.
New residential building activity	Building activity which will result in the creation of any residential building (house or other residential) which previously did not exist. Includes 'New houses', 'Semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.' and 'Flats, units or apartments in a building'.
Occupied private dwelling	Premises occupied by the household on Census Night. See also Private dwelling.
Mothers participation rate	Mothers in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over who are mothers.
Population turnover	Population turnover is the sum of arrivals and departures from an SLA during a year expressed as a proportion of the resident population of the at the time of the 2001 Population Census.
Private dwelling	Usually a house, flat or part of a house, but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan in a caravan park or on a residential allotment; a craft in a marina; a houseboat; or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. Manufactured home estates and self-care units for the retired or aged are also treated as private dwellings.
Rented dwelling	Households were asked whether they rented, owned or were purchasing the dwelling in which they were counted on Census Night. Households who were renting were also asked who they were renting from.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Statistical Local Area (SLA)	In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They consist of a single Local Government Area, or part thereof, or any unincorporated area.
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.
Young children	Children aged 0–4 years.

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